Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

VOL. LVIII. No. 15. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1900. FOR RATES SEE PAGE 5.

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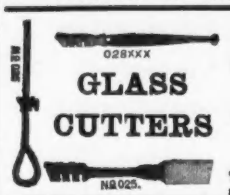

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NEW YORK, OCTOBER 8, 1900.

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THE COCOA BUTTER AUCTIONS.

At the cocoa butter sales at Amsterdam on last Tuesday the average price paid was ninety-nine and one-quarter Dutch cents per half kilogram. This was a slight decline from the September sale, when the average price paid was 101 1-4 Dutch cents per half kilogram. At the London auction, held on the same day, the average price paid was twenty and three-eighths pence per pound, as compared with nineteen and one-quarter pence at the previous London sale. In the following table we give figures showing the average prices realized at the auction sales in both London and Amsterdam since July, 1899:—

1899.	Amsterdam. Dutch cts. Per ½ kilo.	London. Pence. Per pound.
July	80	16 9-16
August	86	19 8-16
September	93	16 9-16
October	88	17 3-16
November	91	17 10-16
December	94	18 10-16
1900.		
January	93	17 8-16
February	105	16 10-16
March	92	17 14-16
April	85 3-10	16 2-16
May	87½	17 14-16
June	81	15 2-16
July	89	16 9-16
August	98¼	19 4-16
September	101¼	No sale.
October	99¼	20 6-16

The quantity of butter offered at Amsterdam amounted to 106 tons of all brands, and at London to fifty-five tons. Since March the quantities offered at auction have been as follows:—

	Amsterdam. Tons.	London. Tons.
October	106	55
September	101	..
August	64	20
July	93½	40
June	103½	130
May	78¼	30
April	95	100
March	89	100

The decline at Amsterdam was slight, amounting to but two Dutch cents, or less than one American cent per half kilogram, and was probably due to the lack of speculative buying. The price of cocoa butter has been tending upward for some time past and has now reached the point where it began to decline last year. That fact has probably operated to check the speculative demand. On the other hand, the regular distributing trade bought freely, and it is said the closing prices were higher than the opening, and in many cases higher than the average. Since the sale some business has been done in Amsterdam at full prices and holders are by no means anxious sellers. At London the advance was two pence or four cents per pound over the August sale, and was probably due to the small offerings and an active demand, as no auction was held during September.

CONCERNING QUININE AND CINCHONA BARK.

At the Amsterdam cinchona bark auction on September 27 the bulk of the offerings were sold at an advance of about five per cent. over the previous sale. The average unit price paid was twelve and one-quarter Dutch cents per half kilogram, as compared with eleven and three-quarters Dutch cents. For purposes of comparison we print the following figures, which show the average unit price per half kilogram of bark, which has been paid at each of the Amsterdam sales since January, 1898:—

	Dutch Cents. 1900.	Dutch Cents. 1899.	Dutch Cents. 1898.
First	8.90	4.70	6.90
Second	10.65	6.70	5.50
Third	10.05	10.90	4.25
Fourth	10.10	8.50	5.20
Fifth	10.35	8.25	4.10
Sixth	10.80	7.60	4.20
Seventh	11.75	6.25	4.06
Eighth	12.25	5.35	4.05
Ninth	....	6.80	4.67
Tenth	....	7.75	4.87

An advance in the unit price of bark at the last sale was looked for by the trade in general, and even a greater advance was expected in some quarters. The basis for this opinion was the fact that bark shipments had shown a steady falling off from what they were last year. The declarations were also comparatively small, and it was expected that there would be considerable competition among manufacturing consumers to secure supplies. At that time the extent of the bark shipments for the entire month of September were not known, but, while the shipments during the first half were larger than for any similar period so far this year, it was not expected that they would be any larger during the second half. According to our cable advices, however, the total shipments from Java during September amounted to 683,000 kilos, as compared with 488,500 kilos in August last, and 616,000 kilos in September, 1899. In the following table we give figures showing the quantity of bark shipped during each month since January 1, 1899:—

	1899. Kilos.	1900. Kilos.
January	255,000	307,000
February	465,000	320,000
March	488,500	325,000
April	498,500	265,000
May	476,500	408,000
June	563,450	433,000
July	470,000	314,500
August	601,200	488,500
September	616,000	683,000
October	479,000	.....
November	681,000	.....
December	513,000	.....

Thus it will be seen that with the exception of September and January, the shipments each month thus far this year have been smaller than during the corresponding month in 1899. The shipments during September, 1900, were not only larger than during any previous month this year, but were larger than during any month in 1899. The total shipments thus far this year, however, are still behind what they were at this time last year. The totals are 3,544,000 kilos and 4,434,150 kilos, respectively, a decline of a trifle over twenty per cent. for the first nine months of the year.

It was generally expected that an advance in bark values at the Amsterdam sale would bring about an advance in manufacturers' quotations for quinine, the general impression being that on advance to forty cents an ounce for bulk would occur. Such an advance seemed to be warranted by the strong statistical position of bark and by the fact that when quinine was last selling at forty cents the market value of bark was fully eleven per cent. under what it is to-day. Notwithstanding the conditions above described, there has been no general advance in quinine as yet, although, as noted last week, one domestic manufacturer has advanced quotations one cent an ounce.

At this writing the market has an unsettled feeling. An advance is generally expected and seems to be warranted under present conditions. At the same time the bark situation continues to be an uncertain feature in the situation. There is an undefined rumor, which has been going the rounds of the market for the past month or six weeks, to the effect that there are large stocks of bark in Java which consist of supplies which have been held back in an effort to advance the auction prices in Amsterdam. While this is only a rumor and entirely lacks confirmation, at the same time it at least calls for passing mention. It will be remembered that early last spring in discussing quinine, we called attention to the possibility of such a condition arising.

The unexpected large bark shipments of September have had a depressing effect on the London market and particularly on the speculative demand for spot goods. In the New York market outside holders have continued firm and there is little or no inclination on their part to shade manufacturers' quotations. This may possibly be due, however, to the fact that outside holders have only small stocks to dispose of.

If bark shipments do not further increase, and there are no indications that they will, it is the general opinion that quotations for quinine will be advanced in the near future because of the fact that up to the present there has been no demand of consequence from the jobbing and distributing trades and it is well known that large quantities of quinine always finds its way into consumption during the winter months through those channels. Thus far the principal demand has been from the manufacturing consumers and their wants are believed to be far from filled.

INDIGO CROP OF 1900.

Reports as to the extent of the indigo crop have come in, and consumers are beginning to feel the market. The first estimates of the East Indian product by Calcutta brokers was 115,000 maunds, or about twelve and one-half per cent. below the average production of the past twenty years; but a conservative opinion was afterward expressed that at best the outturn would not exceed from 105,000 to 110,000 maunds. Late September cables take a more favorable view and put the figures at 112,000 maunds, the comparison with last year being as follows:—

	1900.	1899.
Lower Bengal	5,750	14,974
Behar	61,250	45,147
Benares	10,000	6,403
Oude and Doab	35,000	20,301
Total, maunds	112,000	86,825

The final and official reports, however, have not yet been received, and from past experience it is not out of place to assume that the estimate is likely rather to run over than under the actual returns. Nevertheless, as a basis for comparison, the estimated crop is lower than all but five during the past twenty years. The years which showed less favorably were 1885, 108,692 maunds; 1890, 100,733 maunds; 1892, 87,663 maunds; 1897, 110,212 maunds, and 1899, 86,825 maunds.

Assuming then, the East Indian crop to be 112,000 maunds, as against 86,800 maunds last year, it would appear at first glance that the available supply this season will exceed that of last year by about 25,000 maunds, but it must be remembered that the shortness of last season's outturn left very little stock to be carried over, and a crop of, say, 112,000 maunds, added to the present reduced supply, will scarcely equal the smaller crop of last year, plus the very much greater quantity carried over from 1898. The stock in London on Sept. 1 was 8,212 chests, against 11,086 chests this time last year, and it must also be borne in mind that of the lot at least 2,000 chests were made up of "Hoody," "Fig," Madras, Manila and other undesirable qualities. From January 1 to August 31 London deliveries were 6,166 chests, as against 8,758 chests during the same period last year, and the declarations for the quarterly sales, commencing Oct. 8, amount to 3,600 chests, as against 3,900 chests last year.

The market will be strengthened, too, in addition by unfavorable conditions in Java and Madras. Reports are now confirmed that the former crop is very small, while the latter is said to be almost a complete failure. Last year the Madras district furnished about 130,000 Madras maunds—equal to about 45,000 factory or Calcutta maunds. If, therefore, as is reasonable to suppose, the consumers of this large quantity of Madras indigo are forced into the Calcutta market, a new factor will be created which must have an important bearing upon the market.

No calculation is complete, however, which does not take into account the Badische Co.'s output of synthetic indigo. Just what this will be is not known to the trade. It is known, however, that the new works begun in 1899 are now in full operation, and, if we may judge from past history, the product will continue to increase from time to time, and the market will be called upon to absorb the output. This time last year there was considerable speculation as to the probable effect of the synthetic upon the price of the season's crop of natural indigo, which would have yielded returns at least thirty-three and one-third per cent. higher but for the low cost of the artificial and the fear that the world's supply would exceed the demand. But since then conditions have somewhat changed. It has become apparent that there was a market for the entire crop of 1899, as well as for the output of the synthetic product, as evidenced by the reduced stocks in all countries on Sept. 1. Artificial indigo possibly may eventually replace the vegetable dye, but that the future must determine, and in the meantime the Indian planters, profiting by experience, will doubtless take advantage to demand substantial figures. It must also be remembered that low prices can only result when the total of the world's supply from all sources exceeds the demand, a condition which is out of question for 1901.

The subjoined tables give the crop of indigo in factory maunds during the past forty-eight years, and the imports into the United States from all countries during the last twelve fiscal years, ending June 30, 1900:—

Year.	Total crop.	Year.	Total crop.
1852	102,515	1876	102,860
1853	109,060	1877	155,149
1854	102,274	1878	113,200
1855	127,308	1879	73,128
1856	98,225	1880	136,200
1857	92,333	1881	135,405
1858	88,735	1882	150,278
1859	106,522	1883	159,388
1860	113,840	1884	166,507
1861	68,196	1885	108,692
1862	110,031	1886	131,261
1863	93,800	1887	130,825
1864	100,618	1888	132,354
1865	103,009	1889	144,718
1866	111,788	1890	100,733
1867	95,948	1891	150,506
1868	105,054	1892	87,663
1869	92,152	1893	116,329
1870	90,299	1894	160,534
1871	95,995	1895	161,698
1872	132,794	1896	158,923
1873	110,736	1897	110,212
1874	79,622	1898	124,580
1875	127,802	1899	86,825

TOTAL IMPORTS.

Year.	Pounds.	Dollars.
1888	3,118,133	2,235,663
1889	3,553,791	2,686,454
1890	2,824,053	1,827,937
1891	2,089,500	1,600,965
1892	2,460,635	1,772,506
1893	3,226,312	3,137,511
1894	1,718,534	1,218,570
1895	3,956,986	2,015,975
1896	3,340,001	1,673,170
1897	3,522,016	1,696,641
1898	3,097,340	1,815,411
1899	3,127,358	1,698,583
1900	2,716,944	1,446,390

THE PETROLEUM FIELDS IN SEPTEMBER.

The month of September in the petroleum producing regions gave promise of proving of the same hum-drum character as did the preceding months, but during the last half of the month the producers and every one else interested in petroleum production were treated to a veritable surprise by the unexpected income of a flowing well such as has not been reported in many years. It was in the West Virginia oil region this phenomenal well was drilled in, and, as has been the case in previous strikes of this character, a large part of the production during the first week ran to waste, it being estimated that fully 50,000 barrels has run on the ground and into the dry bed of a neighboring creek. Some of this will probably be saved if tankage can be erected before the oil is irrecoverably lost by reason of storms, some of the

overflow being held by dams in the dry creek. As was to be expected, this gusher, sending forth, even when under partial control, over 5,000 barrels of oil per day, proved a market breaker, the price having since declined fully fifteen points. The extent of the field, if indeed this opens up a new field, is, of course, unknown, but as numerous other wells are being drilled in that vicinity, a fair idea of its extent may probably be gained by the close of the present month or early in November. The monthly field report naturally shows a large increase in new production, all due to this West Virginia monster. Otherwise the field report for the month of September presents no features of special interest; the production, amount of new work under way, average production of the new wells and percentage of dry holes varies but little from the field reports for the few months preceding.

The number of wells completed during the month of September was 1,377, showing a decrease of 102 as compared with the number completed during August. The production of the new wells at the close of the month was 26,794 barrels, showing an increase of 5,617 barrels, due altogether to the Copley gusher. The number of dry holes reported was 248, showing a decrease of forty-five. The average production of the September wells was nineteen and one-half barrels, while that of the August wells was about fourteen and one-third barrels, the increase being due entirely to the West Virginia gusher. The number of wells drilling at the close of the month was 1,253, showing a decrease of thirty-three. The number of rigs in course of erection was 575, showing a decrease of eighty, and making the total decrease of new work under way 113 wells.

TRADE ITEMS.

(For other Trade Items see table of contents on page 21.)

It is reported that a bottle plant is to be started at Brady, Pa.

A $20,000 glass factory is said to be assured on the Southern California coast.

C. F. Polk, of Polk & Calder Drug Co., of Troy, was a visitor in this city last week.

Magnus & Lauer have issued a new price-list of essential oils, etc. Write for a copy.

Hugo Du Bois, of Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., has returned from his European trip.

The new plant of Massillon (O.) Glass and Bottle Co. will be ready for operation within a fortnight.

The Bonita glass factory at Cicero, Ind., has been purchased by some Washington (Pa.) people.

The flint bottle factory at Smethport, Pa., and the Jefferson Glass Co. at Steubenville, O., hope to be in operation about Oct. 15.

There has been an unusual exodus of bottle blowers from Claytin, N. J., where only two furnaces out of four have been started.

Spencer Kellogg, of Buffalo, N. Y., was in the city during the week, looking after not only the linseed oil trade but matters connected with his new mill.

Charles Morningstar sails by the Deutschland on the 15th inst. upon a combined business and pleasure trip. He will be absent in Europe for several weeks.

Mr. Gorham B. Coffin, of the Heath & Milligan Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been in the city during the past week calling on his friends in the paint trade.

The annual production of cotton seed oil in Mexico, says the Nouveau Monde, averages 1,500,000 kilograms, and the quantity consumed last year amounted to 14,000,000 kilograms (30,864,400 pounds).

D. W. Hutchinson, 5 Cedar street, this city, is in a position to offer advantageously all perfumers' supplies, and any one in the market for anything in that line would do well to write for prices. Mr. Hutchinson represents the well known European house of F. Varaldi, Cannes, France, and carries in stock a complete line of essential oils in original packages. See advertisement elsewhere.

J. C. Kiefaber, secretary of the Tower Varnish and Dryer Company, of Dayton, Ohio, was in the city during the week on his way to attend the meeting of the National Association at Old Point.

The shipment of phosphate rock from the port of Savannah, Ga., during the month of September amounted to 10,058 tons, destined to the following ports: 5,040 tons to Bremen and 5,018 tons to Antwerp.

The Rangoon customs authorities have brought off what is described as the largest seizure of opium on record. The haul is described as 40,000 tolas, valued at 80,000r., and was consigned as silk from the Straits settlements.

If you are contemplating the purchase of machinery of any kind, and desire to be brought in contact with the different manufacturers, the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter will be glad to supply full information upon receipt of request.

It is authoritatively asserted that the big plant of the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company, at Baldwin's, near here, will resume operations at an early day, and also that the big fertilizer concern contemplates inaugurating extensive improvements.

We are advised that the Tours Brand of French orange mineral manufactured by J. Bruzon & Cie., Tours, France, has received the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900, being the highest award. F. A. Reichard is sole agent for this country.

The New York Creditmen's Association will hold a business meeting and dinner at the Drug Club, Oct. 18, at 6 p. m. W. J. Gaynor, Supreme Court judge; Theodore Aub, referee in bankruptcy; Postmaster Van Cott, and others are expected to speak.

The following reappraisement decision was handed down last week: 23,630-23,634—Chemical compound, from The Gas Light and Coke Co., London, July 26 and Aug. 2, 1900. Soluble creosote, ent. at 8.144d. and 8.154d. per Imperial gall. No advance. Add casks and fitting.

It is noteworthy that the question of the use of boracic acid as a preservative has been decided by no less an authority than Professor Liebreich. This gentleman has found that boracic acid is not deleterious to the human organism, when used in such quantities as are necessary for the conservation of food.

The following judgments were filed last week. The first name is the judgment debtor and the second the judgment creditor:—Edward McCann, $290, National Lead Co.; Edison Chemical Co., $76, W. D. Boyce; John Riesinger, $105, Hotopp Varnish Co.; William G. Webber, $140, Hotopp Varnish Co.

Cudahy Bros. will soon erect a large-sized glue factory in connection with their packing establishment at Cudahy, Wis. The purpose of the glue factory, which will be built at a cost of about $25,000, will be simply to utilize the material that hitherto has been sold to other plants. The factory will be about 50x200 feet, three stories in height, and the number of employes will probably be not more than fifty.

The Venezuelan Herald states that the Pedernales asphalt mines, situated at the mouth of the Orinoco on the Pedernales Island, have been sold to a German syndicate for 250,000 bolivars. These mines have at differnt times belonged to Venezuelan and French companies. The quality of the asphalt is said to be excellent, and contains a large percentage of petroleum, but the output is limited, owing to the depth of the mines.

The sheriff has received two executions against the Major Cement Company, of No. 461 Pearl street, in favor of Chas. A. Wilson for $1,627 and Wm. J. Watt for $374. The business was started in 1876 by A. Major, and the present company has carried it on since Nov. 10, 1896. It was incorporated under New York laws, with a capital stock of $10,000. The annual report filed in February last showed assets $8,000, liabilities $4,500.

The Venezuelan Government has granted to Sebastian Cipriani, for the term of twenty-five years, the exclusive right to take sponges and some other products of the sea in the maritime zone included between Costa Firma and Margarita Island, and between the latter and adjacent islands. Said fishery shall be conducted by means of submarine apparatus. In compensation for the right granted to Sebastian Cipriani the latter cedes to the Government 10 per cent. of his net earnings.

Out of 481 samples of commercial fertilizers, collected by the Indiana State Chemist, at Purdue University, at Lafayette, only thirty-nine were up to the standard in every particular. Some samples were only slightly below the standard, but all the cases were violations of law. Of the number examined 322 samples differed so much from the form of legal standards that the purchaser, the State Chemist says, would be seriously deceived.

A book that will be found of great value by paint and color manufacturers and others, entitled "The Testing and Valuation of Raw Materials," by M. W. Jones, F. C. S., has just been issued by D. Van Nostrand Company, this city. While the subjects treated are by no means exhaustive, it contains much that the paintmaker should know, and although the chapter on oils is singularly incomplete, he will find the book of value. The price is $2 per copy.

The Oregon hop crop is larger than was generally supposed, and some conservative operators say it will reach 80,000 bales, which is only 2,000 bales less than a year ago. Of the hops this year 60,000 bales were secured in perfect condition, and are uniformly the finest lot of hops ever secured in that State. Of the remaining 20,000 bales, the quality on the whole is quite good, but as some of them are affected by the rain, their appearance will militate against best prices.

Several advertising agencies are mourning the sudden departure of Hugo Tillenburg, or, as he called himself, Von Tillenburg, who has left them with a number of unpaid contracts on their hands. Tillenburg advertised a so-called elixir of life for the "Hugo Von Tillenburg Medical Co.," and was supposed to have had extensive offices in the St. James Building. It turned out, however, that he had only rented a mail privilege. His letter heads gave numerous prominent people as references, but they all repudiate him.

The Science of Color Mixing is a new book on this fascinating subject by David Paterson, F. C. S., issued by D. Van Nostrand Company, this city. It is a manual intended for the use of dyers, calico printers and color chemists, but others having to do with the mixing of colors will find it useful. It is a practice treatise and is therefore especially valuable to those who have occasion to consult its pages. It is profusely illustrated, many of the illustrations being in colors, clearly printed and substantially bound. The price is $3 per copy.

A. M. Hammett, of Pittsburgh, representing the Window Glass Cutters' League, appeared before the Industrial Commission at Washington last week. He testified that the union controlled the trade, as all cutters were members of the union; that they earned $6 a day, working nine months in the year; that the scale of wages is every year fixed by committees representing the union and the employers; that the League has a membership of 1,100 members, nearly all of whom are Americans, and that the initiation fee for Americans is $25, and for foreigners from $200 to $500.

Dr. Ormondy has discovered a process of brick manufacture by which the immense heaps of spent sand and refuse glass with which all glass works are surrounded may be converted into serviceable building material. The new process is said to be economical and cheap, and to furnish bricks having many advantages over those at present in general use. The amount of waste material available for this purpose may be judged from the fact that at the glass works of Pilkington Brothers, in Great Britain, there is an accumulation of this refuse of over 1½ million tons, and the pile is now being added to at the rate of 1,200 tons a week.

The Sanitary Commissioner of Burma says the scheme for the sale of quinine by postoffices in the interior of the province does not appear to have achieved much success. The Burman villager is said not to appreciate quinine, and though some are willing to use the drug if given to them, yet few wish to buy it and prefer this own remedies. In some instances deputy commissioners report that the use of the drug is unpopular, and recommend that the scheme should be given up altogether. The sale of quinine powders by postoffice subordinates increased from 547 packets in 1896 to 1,527 issued in 1899, but the number issued to other offices decreased from 1,553 issued in 1897 to 998 issued in 1899. In Burma, where postoffices are so few, the dissemination of quinine among the outlying villages is dependent mainly on the district officers, who take little interest in the matter.

The Proctor & Gamble Company gives notice that it will redeem its issue of $2,000,000 first mortgage bonds on Jan. 1, 1901, at the Union Trust Company at 110 and interest. At the annual meeting of the Proctor & Gamble Co. to be held in Jersey City on Oct. 10, the resolution recently passed by the directors to increase the common stock of the company 100 per cent. in par value, and to increase the number of shares accordingly, will be submitted to the stockholders.

All the bankruptcy proceedings brought against the John P. Squire & Co. Corporation, Boston, which failed in December, 1899, have been ordered dismissed by Judge Lowell in the United States District Court. The decision was given on four petitions, two against the John P. Squire & Co. Corporation and two against Frank O. and Fred F. Squire, brought by several creditors last March. The order was made by the Court because none of the petitioning creditors offered any evidence in support of their petitions. The petitioning creditors were George Fred Williams, administrator of the estate of Margaret Kuebler, and several banks and trust companies.

A special meeting of the Window Glass Manufacturers' Association, composed of independent manufacturers, was held at Pittsburg on Oct. 3. President C. P. Cole, of Lancaster, Ohio, was chairman. The secretary recorded forty-two manufacturers present. The prime object of the meeting was to determine whether a combine should be formed or a selling agency established on the lines of the old American Glass Company. After an all-day session discussing the matter, the latter plan was favored, and a committee of three—J. O. C. Campbell, of Blair, Pa.; H. D. Van Cline, of Kane, Pa., and Springer Cunningham, of Pittsburgh—was appointed to perfect details and report at a meeting to be called by the chairman. Before adjournment, the secretary announced that the membership had been increased to 935 pots out of a possible 1,100. Over 600 pots are being operated with full crews of skilled men in the four trades, and 100 additional pots will be added.

(For other Trade Items see table of contents on page 21.)

PETROLEUM NOTES.

In the Murdocksville field Haskell & Hopkins have completed No. 13 on the Cable farm, and have a show for a 20-barrel pumper.

In the Jackson ridge development the Ann Oil Co. has completed its No. 8, on the James Yost farm, and will have a 15-barrel pumper.

In the same district Mitchell & Co. have completed a test well on the Magee farm and have a duster in the 500-foot and stray sand.

In Jefferson county the Great Northern Oil Co. has completed and shot its No. 2 on the H. Merkle farm, and has a very small pumper.

At Port Homer, Jefferson county, L. C. Patterson & Co. have completed No. 2, on the Cooper farm, and have a show for a 10 to 15 barrel pumper.

In the Macksburg field in Washington county, F. R. Rose & Son have completed No. 2 on the F. R. Rose farm and have a 15-barrel pumper.

In the Bull creek district the Octagon Oil Co. has completed its No. 6 on the C. P. Corbitt farm, and has a 15-barrel pumper from the same formation.

In the Benwood development Hagen Bros. have completed a test well, on the George Prior farm, and have a 10-barrel pumper in the Big Injun sand.

In the Bowerstown pool in Harrison county, Ohio, Fletcher & Brown have completed and shot a test well on the Jane Clark farm and have a show for a small pumper.

In the Cornwallis district in Ritchie county the Lynn Oil Co.'s No. 6 on the T. M. Jackson farm has been drilled through the salt sand and Big Injun and will make a small producer in the lower formation.

On Buffalo run, Wetzel county, the Kanawha Oil Co. has drilled in its No. 62 on the John Mills tract, and has a 100-barrel producer from the first pay. Deeper drilling and a shot will no doubt increase its production.

The Santa Fe Railroad has contracted for one year with a number of California oil companies for 750,000 barrels of oil. The producing company owns 25,000 wells. It is proposed to use oil fuel exclusively in California.

At Boweston, Harrison county, Cadwallader & Co. have completed Nos. 17 and 18, on the W. S. Fisher farm, and have two producers, good for 20 and 30 barrels respectively. In the same development the New York Petroleum Co. has completed its No. 4, on the W. B. Wyandt farm, and has a very small well.

Fifteen leading oil producers of California have been chosen trustees by producers of oil as a storage and transportation company for co-operation in the marketing of the oil of Kern county. The term of office is ten years. The company acquires perpetual management of the marketing of more than three-quarters of the oil land of Kern county.

Western parties leased a 70-acre farm two miles west of the Copley gusher and paid a bonus of $3,500 for it. Two months ago Andrew Edmiston of Weston purchased a 700-acre tract in fee, lying a mile south and southwest of the Copley farm, for which he paid $10,000. The South Penn Oil Co. holds the oil right on this property.

At Graceville, Grace & Goldstein have drilled in a test well on the Friend Dougherty farm and have a 30-barrel producer. In the same development the Devonian Oil Co. has drilled in its No. 4, on the J. A. Wilcox farm, and has a pumper of the same size. L. C. Wilson & Co. have completed their No. 2, on the John Adams farm, and will have a 20-barrel pumper.

The capsizing of the new oil vessel, the Nonpareil, on her maiden trip, which occurred a week ago, is attributed by seafaring people to an error in stowage. It appears that only 130 tons of ballast were laid in her lower hold, while a large amount of oil cases were carried between decks, the result being that the ship was top heavy and unable to stand up to her canvas.

Samuel F. Showalter has purchased the Kelso and Shaffer farms in the McCurdy field, Allegheny county. The two farms contain 176 acres, on which are nine producing wells, having a daily gross production of 42 barrels. The consideration was $37,500, or $1,000 a barrel. It is old and settled fifth-sand production, one of the most lasting of any of the producing formations.

The Keener sand territory near Graysville, on the Ohio side, in Monroe county.—The Carter Oil Co. has completed its test well on the Daniel Harmon farm, and has a show for a 30-barrel producer, natural, from the Keener and Big Injun sands. In the same development the Devonian Oil Co. has completed its No. 12 on the Deloplane farm, and has a 25-barrel producer in the Keener formation.

In the Macksburg field McCormick & Co. have completed their No. 2, on the Coffee & Dillon farm, and have a 25-barrel producer. In the same hill district, in Washington county, J. L. Davis farm has been drilled and is good for 75 barrels a day. Clarn & Campbell have completed a test well on the W. W. West farm and have a very light producer. The Alta Oil Co.'s No 6, on the Joe Cole farm, is not good for more than 5 barrels a day.

In the Whisky run development in Ritchie county, the South Penn Oil Co.'s No. 2, on the Martin heirs, has been completed and is good for 120 barrels a day. In the Garner pool in Wetzel county the same company has completed No. 20, on the H. Garner farm, and has a 30-barrel producer. At Wolf Summit the South Penn has drilled its No. 1 on the Drusilla Flowers farm into the fifth sand and has a strong gasser. In the Marietta district, Hardox & Co.'s test well on the Reynolds farm has been completed and is a duster.

In the very shallow sand territory, at Chester Hill, Morgan county, a number of new wells have been completed; nearly all are light pumpers. Likin & Breckenridge have a 10-barrel producer at their No. 5, J. Wogan. Hochstetter & Foreman drew a blank at their No. 5, on the J. P. Horn farm, and their No. 10, R. B. Nice, is not good for more than 5 barrels a day. Wheedon & Co. had no better luck at their No. 10, on the El. Bowman farm. Eachel & Ritchie secured a 50-barrel prize at No. 25, on a part of the same farm. G. C. Best, Jr., got a brace of 25-barrel pumpers at Nos. 14 and 15, Robert Wymer. H. H. Burns' No. 11, F. M. Russell, is good for 10 barrels, and Lovell & Spurrier's test, on the Mercer farm, will not be good for more than 5 barrels a day.

Near Port Homer, in the same county, J. J. Crawford & Co. have drilled their No. 2 on the J. Sapp farm through the sand and have a duster and but a light gas pressure. A. B. Smith & Co. have drilled their test well on the E. W. Cooper farm through the sand and have a light gasser.

Sand Fork is a tributary of the Little Kanawha river and a stream of some little importance ordinarily, but the long drought has left it without any running water for several months. The fluid that has run down for a distance of eight miles during the past ten days from the Copley gusher is vastly more valuable. In the depressions the oil within its banks is from eight to ten feet deep. Should a heavy rainfall come before it can be pumped away the hastily constructed dams and the 25,000 to 30,000 barrels of oil would be swept away.

On Johns run, Meade district, Pleasants county, the Stewart Oil Co. has drilled in its No. 2 on the J. J. Gorrell farm and has a five-barrel pumper in the Maxon sand. On Sugar Creek, Lafayette district, Ellsworth & Co. have completed No. 2 on the F. V. Wagner farm and have a show fo a 100-barrel producer from the Cow run sand. The National Oil Co. has completed its No. 6 on the Thistle heirs' farm and has a show for a 10 or 15-barrel pumper. Near St. Mary's, the United States Oil Co. has completed and shot its No. 18 on the D. W. and I. E. Reynolds farm and has a show for a 25-barrel pumper.

The Copley well on Sand Fork, Lewis county, W. Va., has been held in check and allowed to flow at the rate of 3,000 bbls. per day. It was later held under less restraint, and the gauge was given at 160 barrels an hour. When the oil that has accumulated in the creek and tanks set up at the well has been taken care of by the pipe line, the well will then be opened up and its production in no way restrained. The amount of oil it has produced during the first ten days will not fall much short of 50,000 barrels. Judging from its actions it will still be some time before the production falls beow 100 barrels an hour. It will still be a month or longer before there will be any wells drilled in near enough to the gusher to tell on its production. Thirty days is a long time and during that period a considerable area in the vicinity of the well can be drained.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Drug Club Election.

The annual meeting of the Drug Trade Club was held on Thursday afternoon and was well attended. The nominees for the Board of Governors were unanimously chosen and were as follows: Alexander Robb, Harry Hall, W. H. Childs, William O. Allison and G. D. Dorsey for the term expiring in 1903, and W. S. Ginnell was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board for 1902, caused by the removal from the city of George Maclagen. The old members of the Board whose terms have not yet expired are as follows: S. H. Carrigan, Jesse L. Hopkins, William Hamann, Charles A. Schieren, George W. Kenyon, T. L. Upjohn and Hector M. Hitchings.

The first meeting of the new Board for the election of officers will be held on Tuesday the ninth inst.

The membership of the club has now reached the limit, which is 300 members, and although persons will be elected from time to time, they will be placed on the waiting list until a vacancy shall occur. It was gratifying to the retiring Board to withdraw at such an opportune time, and the members complimented the retiring president, R. P. Rowe, for his very successful management during his term of office. He has left the executive chair with the club in a remarkably prosperous condition, both financially and socially.

The John D. Park & Sons Co. Case.

The case of the John D. Park & Sons Co., in appeal from judgment sustaining demurrers and dismissing complaint in action brought to restrain the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and others from boycotting plaintiff in its business, and to restrain them from carrying into effect certain rules and regulations which defendants had adopted from time to time, was up for argument before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city last week. Following is an abstract from the record:

Appellant contends that its cause of action is one against the wholesalers to enjoin them from preventing the manufacturers, who are willing to sell their goods to the plaintiff, from so doing; and from accomplishing that result either indirectly by means of, and in furtherance of an unlawful combination in restraint of trade, or directly in pursuance of a conspiracy to injure the plaintiff, and to destroy its business; and generally from conspirng to injure the plaintiff in its business. The reasoning of the court below is that the adoption of this course of business, and of proper methods to enforce it, was within the individual rights of each of the manufacturers. But the right of a person to do or not to do a certain act is no warrant in law for a conspiracy of others to compel him to do so. If a cnspiracy is entered into, either for the purpose of doing an unlawful act or of accomplishing some lawful purpose by unlawful means, acts done in furtherance thereof are illegal no matter how long a period of time may have intervened between the formation of the conspiracy and the doing of the overt acts to carry out the same. The fact that the manufacturers are bound by contracts and agreements made with an association of wholesalers, their vendees, whereby the former agree to fix certain jobbing prices for their vendees, and to refuse to sell to persons who will not comply therewith, and to be governed, as to the persons to whom they will sell, by the wishes of such association of wholesalers, in pursuance of which contracts and agreements the manufacturers have been and are refusing to sell their goods to the plaintiff, renders the wholesalers parties to an unlawful conspiracy to prevent the plaintiff from conducting its lawful business, wholly irrespective of the nature of the original purpose of the wholesalers' association or of any question of whether the manufacturers were in any way compelled to make such contracts and agreements. The defendants have been and are engaged in an illegal conspiracy to control and maintain the jobbing prices of proprietary goods, restrict and restrain the jobbing trade in such goods and to prevent competition therein, which is unlawful, and all acts done in furtherance thereof are hence unlawful. It is clear, therefore, that the combination and conspiracy of the defendants and others to injure the plaintiff in his business and property is illegal at common law and wholly irrespective of any statutory enactments.

Respondents contend that the complaint does not show any combination or agreement intended to injure the plaintiff. This court has by implication at least recognized the validity of a contract not to sell to retailers, because the injunction asked for was refused, not upon the ground that such a contract was illegal or invalid, but on the ground that the defendant had not violated it. It has also recognized the validity of a contract between the manufacturer and the purchaser of an article, that the latter shall not sell it below a certain price.

Proposed Changes in the German Tariff.

Consul Hughes at Coburg sends word to the State Department, from what he considers a reliable source, information that the Royal Prussian Minister of Commerce has invited the corporations in charge of commercial interests to communicate to him suggestions with regard to the rearrangement of the customs tariff law of the 15th of July, 1879. Particular stress is laid by the Minister on the following points:—

(1.) It is proposed that the rule according to which duty is to be paid on the gross weight of goods should be put into practice to a still larger extent, while on the other side it has been recommended that duty should be paid on the net weight of the merchandise. The simple way of getting goods through the custom house speaks in favor of the first-proposed measure, while the fact that the effect of this measure would be uneven and unjust, and people would be induced to import their goods with poor on no packing, speaks strongly against it. If, to counteract this, a certain percentage for packing were added to goods too lightly packed, the custom house work would be too much delayed. On duty being charged on the net weight, the passing of the goods through the customs might be simplified by laying down fixed rates to be allowed for packing.

(2.) It is proposed that all packing materials that go into the hands of the purchaser on being sold at retail —as, for instance, bottles, tins, cardboard boxes, paper and strings—should be added to the net weight as heretofore; but it is a matter for serious consideration whether or not the old habit of allowing free entry for the heavy packing materials, such as barrels, cases, etc., should be continued, as the manufacturers of cases, barrels, etc., would not be sufficiently protected against foreign competition if this were to be allowed.

(3.) According to the union customs tariff of the 1st of July, 1869, all articles which have no particularly specified duty in the tariff have been allowed to enter free of duty; the question now is whether or not it would be correct to classify these goods under the same heads as those which they most closely resemble, either in their composition or in the purpose for which they are destined.

(4.) It is considered very doubtful whether there is still a necessity for the practice of granting a three months' respite on the payment of duty, without any interest being charged. At present, owing to the great development of the traffic and of the means of conveying goods, the circulation of merchandise has been greatly accelerated, and the consensus of opinion is that this old rule should be dispensed with; or, if allowed, the charging of moderate interest is deemed advisable.

New Corporations.

The Le Parle Soap Co., at Jersey City, N. J., to manufacture soap. Capital, $50,000. Incorporators: G. W. Angle, G. S. Simons, O. W. Crawford.

The Jones Candy Co., at Spokane, Wash., to manufacture candy. Capital, $8,000. Incorporators: S. M. Jones, L. P. Jones, H. L. Jones, all of Spokane.

The Indiana Lead Glass Co., at Indianapolis, Ind. Capital, $60,000. Incorporators: W. Mayo, J. Sargent, C. S. Sargent, A. Ready, all of Evansville.

The Hausman Drug Co., at Trinidad, Cal., to do a general drug business. Capital, $40,000. Incorporators: G. Hausman, E. Hausman, C. S. Hughes, all of Trinidad.

The Cancer Specific Co., at Brooklyn, N. Y., to manufacture cancerine. Capital, $10,000. Incorporators: Dr. C. H. Wilson, V. Van Horen, Elizabeth J. R. Wilson, all of Brooklyn.

The Helburn Chemical Company, of New York city, to deal in chemicals of all sorts. Capital, $10,000. Directors: Julius Helburn, Hugo Helburn, Ernest Strauss, of New York city.

The Nicholson Drug Co., at New York city, to manufacture soap, powders, drugs, etc. Capital, $1,000. Incorporators: P. Nicholson, M. Britwitz, N. Burkan, all of New York city.

The J. Haussman Co., at New York city, to con duct retail drug stores. Capital, $4,000. Incorporators: J. Haussman, J. Rabinowitz, Fannie Rabinowitz, all of New York city.

The Bergal Baking Powder Co., at Camden, N. J., to deal in baking powder. Capital, $300,000. Incorporators: M. C. Reed, of Camden; J. T. Harker, of Philadelphia; C. T. Fisher, of Camden.

The Venezuela Asphalt Co., at Jersey City, N. J., to deal in asphalt, etc. Capital, $500,000. Incorporators: R. J. Wortendyke, of Jersey City; A. L. Robertson, of New York; C. Brown, of Brooklyn.

Latest Tariff Decisions.

Cyanide of Potassium.

The merchandise in question was invoiced and entered as cyanide of potassium and duty was assessed at 25 per cent. ad valorem, under Par. 3 of the Act of 1897, which enumerates "all chemical compounds and salts not specially provided for in this act." The importers claimed that the merchandise in question is dutiable under Par. 66 of said Act at 12½ per cent. ad valorem as "cyanide of potassium." A chemical analysis showed that the article is composed in part of cyanide of potassium and in part of cyanide of sodium in about the proportion of 75 per cent. of the former to 18 per cent. of the latter. The Board in its decision says: "The Collector seems to have acted on the supposition that the provision in Par. 66 for "cyanide of potassium" was intended by Congress to include only the pure cyanide of potassium, and not this article mixed with any other ingredient, especially with cyanide of sodium. Merchandise like that involved in this case has always heretofore been invoiced as cyanide of potassium until the practice was recently changed at the port of New York. The cyanide of potassium under consideration is used for electro-plating

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purposes; also in photography, and for extracting gold from ore in mining. There seems to be a pure cyanide of potassium, which is used chiefly for laboratory purposes, but is not so largely the subject of commerce as the article composed in part of cyanide of potassium, and in part of cyanide of sodium. The testimony of many importers and manufacturers, including also expert chemists, was taken at the hearing, and it appears, with but slight conflict, that the article in question was known commercially, and uniformly bought and sold as cyanide of potassium on and prior to July 24, 1897, when the present tariff act went into effect. Every witness introduced by the importers testified to this effect, and likewise most of those summoned to testify in behalf of the Government. The testimony in fact fully sustains the following statements made in Thorpe's Dictionary of Applied Chemistry (1898), pp. 637-8:—

"Potassium cyanide is used in the laboratory as a dry-way reducing agent (for the conversion of heavy metallic oxides and sulphides into metals), and in a wet-way as a metal precipitant. It used to be employed largely in photography as a solvent for silver salts. Its most important technical application nowadays is the preparation of certain heavy metallic double cyanides, which are used in electroplating."

"It is further corroborated by the testimony, as stated by the same author, that, while there is a pure potassium cyanide, the ordinary commercial preparation often contains impurities, and especially a mixture of sodium as a cyanide or carbonate in substitution for potassium carbonate. 'The advantage,' he says, 'claimed for the modification are lower price of the sodium salt, that the mass fuses more readily, and the iron settles more promptly than it does in the original process. That part of the alkali-metal is sodium instead of potassium is of course no objection technically.' It is a cardinal rule of tariff interpretation, adopted for fixing the classification of goods for the payment of duties, that their commercial designation or denomination in the markets of the country when the law was passed will control their classification without regard to their scientific designation, and without regard to the material from which they may be made, and without regard to the use to which they may be destined or applied. Twine Company v. Warthington, 14, U. S. 468; 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 55." In concluding the Board says: "We find accordingly as a matter of fact from the evidence that the goods under consideration were, on and prior to the date of the passage of the present tariff act, known commercially as 'cyanide of potassium,' and as such are specially provided for by Congress in said Par. 66, being made dutiable at 12½ per cent. ad valorem. The protest making this claim is sustained, and the Collector's decision reversed with instructions to reliquidate the entry accordingly."

Chloral Hydrate.

Duty was assessed on chloral hydrate at the rate of 55 cents per pound under Par. 67 of the Act of 1897, as "medical preparations * * * in the preparation of which alcohol is used." The Board held in re Merck (G. A. 4740) that similar merchandise was dutiable at 25 per cent. ad valorem under Par. 68 of said act, as medicinal preparations in the preparation of which alcohol is not used." In this case, however, the only claim made is that the article is dutiable under Par. 3, as a chemical compound. Under the decision cited, the classification of the Collector is erroneous, but, as the importers have limited their protests to the wrong claim under said Par. 3, they are without remedy in this case, though had the proper claim been made, under said Par. 68 they would be entitled to relief.

A correspondent writes us as follows, under date of Leghorn, Sept. 20:—"In regard to olive oil, the crop in Tuscany, Romagna and on the Riviera promises well, but in the south considerable fears are entertained in regard to it. It is yet too early to form a definite opinion."

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Free Alcohol and the Revenue Act.

Washington, Oct. 5, 1900.

An effort is being made in some quarters to cause it to appear that the Ways and Means Committee will not be justified in making a very heavy cut in the revenues when the subject of the repeal of the war revenue act is taken up immediately after the elections. Statements have recently appeared in the daily press to the effect that the national revenues have about reached high water mark, while expenditures, on the other hand, promise to increase in the future. The logic of all this is that not only will Congress need the bulk of the revenue which is now being derived, but that it will not be able to meet extraordinary expenses. As the first of these propositions bears directly upon the repeal of the taxes under schedule B, and the second relates to the payment of such items as the rebates on alcohol used under section 61, the readers of the Reporter will be interested to know that the Treasury officials are at some pains to demonstrate the fact that there is no prospect either of diminished revenues or of increased expenditures. In reviewing the comparative statement of receipts and expenditures for the first quarter of the new fiscal year an experienced official of the Treasury said to the Reporter's correspondent:—

"There is no warrant for the statement that the movement of receipts and expenditures during the past three months indicates that the Treasury surplus for the current fiscal year will decline; on the contrary, there is good reason to believe that it will be as large if not larger than for the fiscal year just closed, when it amounted to more than $81,000,000. The total receipts for the first quarter have amounted to $144,948,242, a gain of more than a million and a half over the same period a year ago. The receipts from customs for the present quarter of the present fiscal year have thus far exceeded those of a year ago, amounting to $60,887,282, as compared with $56,638,509, a gain of more than $4,000,000. Internal revenue receipts have shown little change, amounting to little more than $76,000,000 in each quarter.

"We naturally look for a considerable increase in expenditure from year to year, but it is an encouraging fact that the increase for the first quarter of the present fiscal year over the same period a year ago is practically confined to a single item of the most extraordinary character. The total expenditures up to Sept. 30 of the present year have amounted to $143,649,823, as compared with $139,662,774 a year ago. This is an apparent increase of almost $4,000,000, but examination shows that more than $3,500,000 of this amount is accounted for in the increased expenditures for the War Department for the month of September, and which are chargeable to the expedition to China, with its heavy outlay for transportation, etc. The expenditures of the War Department in July and August of this year were about $200,000 less than for the same period a year ago, showing that there is no general tendency to an increase in this item of outlay. The pension account for the first quarter shows a decrease this year of nearly half a million dollars, while the interest account has been reduced from over $13,000,000 to about $8,000,000. Civil and miscellaneous expenses have increased, but not sufficiently to absorb the saving in the interest account.

"There is certainly nothing in the figures up to date to indicate that the surplus this year will be any less than that which accumulated last year, and it should be remembered, in addition, that the first quarter of the fiscal year rarely shows a large credit balance, a fact which is due to the heavy expenditures with which the year necessarily begins."

The figures presented above will be especially encouraging to the free alcohol claimants, who can only hope for favorable action while the surplus is accumulating in the Treasury. In this connection the statements of manufacturers who used alcohol under Section 61 are attracting increased attention as they continue to accumulate in the files of the Ways and Means and Finance committees. Some interesting extracts from some of these communications follow:—

Wheat Chemical Co., Winchester, Va.—We beg to state, with reference to the claims of James A. Milburn & Co. and the Wheat Drug Co., that neither of these firms made any increase in the price of their goods, owing to the advance of the tax on alcohol under the Wilson bill, relying in good faith upon the Government to reimburse us under Section 61 of the above act. In many cases we lowered prices, to meet competition of other houses, who themselves were sure of the tax being refunded.

Landon & Burchard, Plainview, Minn.—We have, as we believe, a just claim against the Government for alcohol used in the manufacture of essences, extracts, and certain medical compounds, upon which we expected to get rebate according to the tariff act, Section 61. The amount of alcohol used during the time that act was in existence would give us a rebate amounting to about $2,500 had the Government honestly carried out their part of the agreement. Now, prior to the passage of this act we were selling these goods at a very small profit, and when alcohol was raised in price by this act, we, believing that the Government would act justly with us, made no advance on the price of the goods, but continued selling at the same price. In many instances our profits lay principally in the rebate that we were to have. Consequently, if we are deprived of our rights in this manner, there would be little if any profit in the work during the existence of this law. Of course, our claim is small, but it means as much proportionately to us as the larger claims to the larger manufacturers. We trust and believe that the Government, when they fully understand the condition of things, will right the wrong that has been perpetrated up to date.

C. S. & W. A. Keeler, manufacturers of flavoring extracts, Jamestown, N. Y.—For the information of your committee, we wish to state that, although under the Wilson bill we paid 38 cents a gallon for all the spirits we used in our business, we did not advance the prices of our extracts at all, during the life of Section 61, solely because we relied implicitly on the good faith of the Government to carry out the pledge made under a section of the same bill, to refund us the entire tax. More than this, some other materials advanced largely, notably vanilla beans, and if we had not depended on this rebate we should certainly have advanced prices, and all our competitors would undoubtedly have been obliged to do the same. We cannot but believe that your committee, after carefully reviewing the whole case, will see the simple justice of giving us the relief asked for in the Russell bill.

The Foley Co., Chicago.—In reference to our claim for rebate on alcohol used by us under Section 61 of the revenue act of 1894, we beg to state to your committee that we did not advance the prices of our goods when the alcohol tax was increased 40 cents per wine gallon, as we did not anticipate that we would have any difficulty in collecting the rebate under this law. Nor have we raised our prices since Section 61 was repealed, and have, therefore, been losing this additional tax of 40 cents per gallon for nearly six years through the promise of rebates held out in Section 61. We would respectfully urge that the bill introduced by Representative Russell should be favorably reported by your committee and enacted by Congress.

The S. B. Medicine Co., South Bend, Ind.—As manufacturers having a claim against the United States for rebates of the internal revenue tax on alcohol used by us under Section 61 of the revenue act of 1894, we hereby wish to inform the honorable Ways and Means Committee that we in no case increased the price of our manufactured products in consequence of the advance of the internal revenue tax on alcohol in 1894, but that, instead of increasing the price of our manufactured goods, we were, in consequence of the competitive low prices engendered by the promised rebate in the act above mentioned, compelled to sell all of our goods containing alcohol in their manufacture at much lower prices than formerly. We are convinced that our claim against the Government is just, and we assure you that there is nothing, so far as our company is concerned, in the allowance of rebate that partakes in the least bit of a bonus.

C. L. Comfort Co., Philadelphia.—I take the liberty of calling the attention of your committee to these facts in regard to my claim for rebate of the tax on alconol used in my business under Section 61 of the act of 1894, until its repeal by Congress on June 3, 1896: (1) That the tax was paid on alcohol used in manufacturing compounds, flavoring extracts, perfumery, an itemized record of which was carefully kept. (2) That under the same law that promised a rebate of the tax on alcohol such tax was increased nearly 40 cents per gallon of commercial alcohol. (3) That, notwithstanding this increased rate of tax on alcohol, I made no increase in the selling price of my goods, as I should have done if it were not for the promise of the rebate. (4) That I have had to pay a special stamp tax on my goods under Schedule B of the war revenue law, and have not charged this tax to the consumer of my goods. I therefore think it only just that I should receive the rebates promised me by the Government, and hope that Congress will pass the bill introduced by Congressman Russell.

Leopold Cohen, St. Joseph, Mo.—As the principal stockholder, secretary and treasurer of the Eldredge Manufacturing Company (manufacturers of perfumery, etc.), I beg leave to state that, although the tax on alcohol was increased nearly 40 cents a commercial gallon by the wilson act, the Eldredge Manufacturing Company made no increase whatever in the prices of its goods into which alcohol had entered, as we confidently relied upon receiving the rebate of the internal revenue tax as provided for in Section 61. We always regarded that section as a contract on the part of the Government to pay the rebates, and we made the prices of our goods accordingly. We consider a great injustice was done us in Secretary Carlisle's refusal to carry out the law as directed, and we look to your honorable committee to rectify this wrong by securing the adoption of the Russell bill. When Congress required us to pay a stamp tax on our goods we obeyed the law, and have paid this tax out of our own pockets, though it amounts to about four per cent. on our selling price of our goods. We do not think that when we have to pay this special tax Congress should refuse to pay us the rebates as it agreed.

The Crandall & Godley Company, New York.—We beg most respectfully to state that we are among the claimants for rebate on alcohol used under Section 61 of the Revenue act of 1894. Our business is that of manufacturing flavoring extracts, and all alcohol used on our premises is employed for that purpose. When the tax on alcohol was increased from 90 cents to $1.10 per proof gallon, equal to an increase of 38 cents per wine gallon of commercial alcohol, we made no increase in the price of our goods. In fact, we were often forced during that time, by competition, to make reduction in prices. This was brought about by competitors and others thinking that they would be able to recoup themselves through the rebates they expected to receive. Therefore, there came to us, as to many manufacturers, a direct loss. This loss continued way beyond the pendency of Section 61 of the Wilson bill, as it has been impossible to increase our selling prices since, although the higher tax continued. We therefore crave your most earnest consideration of the House bill 5,765 and Senate bill 2,283. It cannot but be considered fair and equitable that said bills should pass without a dissenting vote.

The Williams & Carleton Company, druggists, Hartford, Conn.—In connection with our claim for rebates on alcohol used in the arts under the Wilson tariff law, we beg to state that notwithstanding that law increased the rate of tax on alcohol nearly 40 cents per gallon, thus increasing the cost of the alcohol to that extent, we made no increase in the prices of our manufactured products, as we fully expected the provisions of the law would be carried out, and relied in good faith on the promise that the rebate would be paid by the Government. We therefore incurred a considerable loss as a result of the failure of Secretary Carlisle to issue regulations. Not only has the Government refused to pay us rebates, to which we are justly entitled under the law, but it has compelled us to pay a special stamp tax on our products under Schedule B of the war revenue law. This tax has not added to the price of our goods and the amount of such tax is therefore a total loss to us.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

The Production of Quicksilver.

Washington, Oct. 5, 1900.

The annual report of the United States Geological Survey upon the production of quicksilver has been compiled by Mr. E. W. Parker and presents some interesting features. In addition to the fact that the value of the product for the calendar year 1899 was greater than for any time in the past eighteen years, a significant feature of the industry was the production in Texas of a thousand flasks of quicksilver, with indications of increased output hereafter. Following is an abstract of the report:

The production of quicksilver in the United States in 1899 amounted to 30,454 flasks of 76½ pounds, valued at $1,452,745, against 31,092 flasks, valued at $1,188,627 in 1898. The amount of quicksilver produced in 1899 was less than in 1895, 1894 or 1898, but the value exceeded that of any year since 1882, when the product was 52,732 flasks, or about 70 per cent. more than in 1899. The value of the 52,732 flasks produced in 1882 was $1,487,042, only $34,297, or less than 2⅓ per cent., more than that of the 30,454 flasks produced in 1899. The past year was one of steadily advancing prices from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31. The year opened with quotations at San Francisco of $42 per flask for local delivery, and $37.50 for export. At the close of the year the price for local delivery was $51.50, and for export $47 per flask. These were the highest prices obtained since 1890.

The most interesting feature of the year, apart from the notable increase in value, was the development of the cinnabar deposits in Brewster county, Texas, which resulted in a production from that locality of approximately 1,000 flasks. All of the production, with this exception, was from California. During the past twenty years the entire product has come from California with the exception of 65 flasks from Oregon in 1887, and the 1,000 flasks from Texas in 1899.

CALIFORNIA.

In the half-century of production covered by the data secured by the Survey the grand total of production has amounted to 1,831,022 flasks of 76½ pounds net, an average of 36,620 flasks per year. Of this total the New Almaden mine in Santa Clara county has produced a little over 50 per cent. The period of greatest activity in the quicksilver mines of California was from 1875 to 1882, when the output averaged 64,000 flasks a year. Since 1882 the product has averaged only a little more than 30,000 flasks annually. Following is the output of the principal mines of California for 1899: New Almaden, 4,435 flasks; New Idria, 4,780; Redington, 882; Sulphur Bank, 336; Great Western, 1,545; Napa Consolidated, 5,850; Great Eastern, 2,119; Mirabel, 543; Aetna, 3,300; Altoona, 3,076; Abbott, 500; various mines, 1,583; total, 29,454.

To the advancing market in 1899 is due an increased activity in prospecting for quicksilver deposits, the rehabilitation of old mines temporarily shut down, the formation of a number of new companies organized for the ostensible purpose of

operating quicksilver mines in different parts of the State. In Colusa county a new furnace and 18 new condensers were installed at the Buckeye mine, which has not reported any production for a number of years. Steps have been taken to reopen the old Amador mine in El Dorado county, which was abandoned at least 10 years ago. The Crystal Quicksilver Mining Company is reported to have opened up a rich ore body in Lake county, and the Black Butte Quicksilver Mining Company is opening a promising property in the same county. The California Quicksilver Mines Company has been incorporated under the laws of West Virginia to operate mines in Napa county; it owns 1,294 acres, and has opened up four mines. The Twin Peaks Quicksilver Manufacturing Company has been incorporated to operate in the same county. Twenty-one quicksilver mining locations are reported to have been made in Santa Clara county. The Bradford Quicksilver Mining Company of San Jose has been organized, and the old Guadalupe mine, idle for the last fifteen years, has been put in order for resumption of operations. In Solano county the old St. John mine, 5 miles from Vallejo, was equipped with new machinery and is reported as one of the expected producers for 1900. From 1873 to 1880 it was in operation, and produced 11,528 flasks. In Sonoma county, the old Cloverdale mine was reopened late in the year, but did not ship any quicksilver before the close of the year. The Siskiyon Quicksilver Manufacturing Company is reported to have struck a good lead of ore in Siskiyon county, and a party of prospectors are said to have opened a promising location in Jolo county. The Crown Point Quicksilver Mining Company of San Francisco was organized early in 1900.

TEXAS.

Public attention was first directed to what now promises to be one of the most important quicksilver producing districts of the United States by Prof. William P. Blake in a paper presented before the American Institute of Mining Engineers in 1885. The reports of the Texas Geological Survey and the monograph of Dr. Geo. F. Becker upon the quicksilver deposits of the United States contain no account of this locality. According to Prof. Blake the location of the deposit was made early in 1894 by Mr. Geo. W. Wauless, of Jiminez, Mexico, and Mr. Charles Allen, of Socorro, New Mexico, who were led to an exploration of the region by reports of Mexicans having obtained some rich cinnabar in the mountains of the "Great Bend" section of Texas. Prof. Blake, in company with Mr. James P. Chase, of Socorro, visited the locality in August, 1894.

The deposits are located in Brewster county, about 68 miles in a direct line southwest from the station of Marathon on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The country is sparsely populated, and presents few attractions for immigration apart from the mineral prospects. Prof. Blake reports the cinnabar as occurring in massive limestone (designated by Mr. Robert T. Hill, of the U. S. Geological Survey as the caprina limestone of the cretaceous formation), and in a siliceaus shale and a white earthy clay-like rock; also, in part, in a true braccia of grayish white silceous shale, dense and compact, embedded and cemented in a red and chocolate colored fermiginous mass, also dense and hard. The cinnabar is more generally crystalline than amorphous, and is found in distinctly separate grains and small but brilliant rhomboidal crystals having the brilliant red color characteristic of vermilion. In addition to these crystalline granules which occur in the brecciated shale and in the more massive white rock, there are amorphous bunches of cinnabar found in the shales and in the limestone and breccia.

Scarcity of fuel and water, as well as the distance from transportation, were pointed out by Prof. Blake as difficulties in the way of working the deposits and concentrating or smelting the ore, and to these difficulties is probably due the length of time (5 years) which has elapsed since the deposits were located and before any marketable product was obtained.

Mr. H. W. Turner, of the U. S. Geological Survey, visited the region now termed the Terlingua quicksilver mining district, in the spring of the present year (1900). Mr. Turner also notes the difficulties presented in the scarcity of wood and water. The chief firewood at present is mesquite, but even this is scarce and it is not suitable for mine timbering. At the time of Mr. Turner's visit a considerable amount of development work had been done, and the ore extracted had yielded about 1,000 flasks of quicksilver. All of this had come from surface workings or shallow shafts and the prospecting work had not been carried far enough along to determine the depth of the workable ore bodies. Mr. Turner states, however, that as the limestone in which the cinnabar occurs is at this point at least 1,000 feet in thickness, and as the cinnabar undoubtedly comes from a source beneath the limestone, it is more than probable that the ore bodies will be found to a depth equal to the thickness of the limestone with a good chance of their extending still deeper.

The cinnabar mines lie in a comparatively limited area, 4 miles long by 2 wide, though it is probable that the mineralized area will be found to extend a mile further both ways. The general trend of the main lodes is in an easterly direction. The limestone of the district contains numerous brown veins composed of calcite and oxide of iron. The cinnabar occurs in these veins as stringers or pockets, many of the veins showing no trace of mercury, and even when cinnabar is present it often cannot be seen until the rock is broken, owing to the discolored weathering of the surface.

In addition to cinnabar, mercury occurs in the native form—notably in what has been named the McKinley lode—and as a white coating and as yellow-green crystals. Prof. S. L. Penfield has identified the white coating as calomel, or chloride of mercury (Hg_2Cl_2), and the greenish crystals as oxychloride of mercury, a new mineral species to which Mr. Turner has suggested the name of terlingualte.

Among the mines which are now being worked are the Lindheim and Dewees, owned by Louis Lindheim and Dell Dewees, of Del Rio; the Mariposa, belonging to Normand & Galley, of Presidio; the California, owned by a California company; and the Excelsior, owned by J. J. Hess, of Marathon. At the time of Mr. Turner's visit the ore was being retorted at two points. At one place only a single retort was worked, and at the other place there were four. Only the high-grade ore was being retorted. Since that time a furnace has been constructed by the Marfa and Mariposa Mining Company, and in Mr. Turner's opinion the output for 1900 will be considerably more than that of 1899.

The exports of quicksilver from the United States, which are also expressed in flasks of 76½ pounds net, have been as follows for the past ten years: 1890, 2,069 flasks, value $93,192; 1891, 3,714, $145,602; 1892, 3,518, $133,626; 1893, 16,631, $542,416; 1894, 14,408, $397,528; 1895, 15,542, $482,085; 1896, 19,944, $618,437; 1897, 13,173, $394,549; 1898, 12,830, $440,587; 1899, 16,517, $609,586.

The Geology of Petroleum.*

BY PROF. HANS. HOFER.

About twenty-five years ago, in studying the Pennsylvania oil fields, I found Angel's "belt theory" in vogue, the same being, however, not so much of a theory as a fact—viz., that the productive wells are arranged along a certain line of direction. This fact had to be accounted for, and an attempt to solve the problem was made by J. Carll, of the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, who stated in the journals published in the oil region that he recognized in the oil lines the lines of ancient coasts, originally of sand and gravel, now hardened to sandstone and conglomerate. This explanation at first seemed to me a plausible one, but on tracing the oil lines on the geological chart of Pennsylvania, their parellelism with the anticlinals of the Chestnut and Laurel ridges was immediately apparent, and I therefore asked myself the question whether any relation could exist between the oil lines and the tectonic of the acknowledged oil bearing Devonian strata. My travels taught me that, as a matter of fact, the oil lines correspond to flat anticlinals, and it was from this that my anticlinal theory developed. If this theory is correct, then the oil lines must trend on the borders of Pennsylvania, toward New York—from N. E. to E. N. E.—the folds of the Alleghany Mountains having been subjected to this deviation, and experience has confirmed the accuracy of this assumption.

All that was then known is detailed i nmy work, "Das Erdol und Seine Verwandten," as may be remembered. In the book (p. 78) I explained Carll's theory of the origin of the oil lines, since it appeared to be a feasible one, though not applicable to Pennsylvania. About a year later (i. e., 1889) it was of great interest to me when I visited Pechelbronn, in Alsace, and found there the petroliferous deposits occurring as beds of sand about one kilometer in length, 50 meters wide and five meters thick, generally sloping from S. W. to N. E., in some cases forking, and embedded partly on the same level, partly on higher or lower levels. No connection with any system of folds could be detected, and for this reason I look upon these oil deposits as being on an ancient coast line. Pechelbronn, as is well known, was originally a so-called "asphalt" mine, the term being used advisedly, since only mineral pitch and mineral tar were ever found there. Daubree, whose name I utter with the deepest respect, described this mine in 1852, and assumed that the oil had risen from the depths to, as it were, a secondary deposit. Le Bell, the former proprietor of the Pechelbronn works, and a distinguished chemist, agreed with this emanation theory in the sense expressed by Mendeleieff, and regarded and a distinguished chemit, agreed with this emanation theory in the sense expressed by Mendeleieff, and regarded the iron-content, though small, of the oil as a confirmation of this hypothesis. In company with Mr. Le Bell, I had an extremely valuable opportunity of conversing with the works steward, who knew the mine thoroughly, having been engaged there for forty years. He assured me in a most convincing manner that he had never seen any appreciable fissures, either in the worked oil or paraffin bearing sandstone beds or the adjacent rock, during the advance; and that it was not until later that fissures were produced, as a result of rock pressure. This shut out the emanation theory, so far as Pechelbronn is concerned; and the presence of iron in the oil is easily explicable by the solvent action of the petroleum acids on the iron in the sand, casing, etc. Consequently, at Pechelbronn we have to do with primary deposits of petroleum, a few of which were completely opened up by mining; a circumstance of great rarity, in consequence of which we have gained a thoroughly reliable insight into the occurrence of the oil, such as cannot be acquired by the aid of boring alone.

As the depth increased the mountain pitch gave place to mineral tar and finally to petroleum, so that mining had to be abandoned in favor of drilling.

Andrée made a thorough examination of the Pechelbronn beds, and found them to belong to the marine Oligocene formation, containing remains of animals but not of plants, on which account I ascribed an animal origin to this oil. This theory I also formed with regard to Pennsylvania oil in 1876; and, as is well known, it has received such valuable support through the researches of Professor C. Engler that it has been rightly named the Höfer-Engler theory.

Against this hypothesis certain objections have been urged, which I will now briefly discuss.

If (it was said) petroleum was derived from animals it must also contain nitrogen. Peckham, who earned great credit through his contributions to the knowledge of Pennsylvania petroleum, conceded the animal origin of California oil on account of its nitrogen content (1.11 per cent.), but disputed it in respect of Pennsylvania oil, owing to the absence of nitrogen therein. In this matter, however, he entirely overlooked the fact that the natural gas from Pennsylvania wells contains up to 27.87 per cent. of N, so that after deducting the oxygen (O=0.16; CO_2=0.58; CO=0.22 per cent.) that might have come from the air, there still remains a considerable excess of nitrogen.

Hence, in the formation of petroleum, the animal nitrogen was, in many instances, gasified.

Another objection against the animal theory was the frequent poverty of the oil horizons in animal remains. In the conversion process carbon dioxide was always formed—all analyses of natural gas show this constituent—which exerted a solvent action on the solid, calcareous portions of the animals, thus destroying the shells of the conchyles, radiates, &c. Greater resistance was afforded by the bones and scales of fish, especially vertebrates, and still more by the delicate siliceous integument of the lower animals and plants. As a matter of fact, numerous foraminifers were detected in Galician petroleum strata, nearly all exhibiting siliceous shells, whilst the calcareous nummulites, so frequent in Eocene rocks, are almost entirely absent, and even when present exhibit corrosion in their shells.

I purposely selected my experiences in Pennsylvania and Pechelbronn for the present paper, in order to illustrate the falsity of generalizing in applied geology.

It is universally known that my anticliinal theory has not only proved tenable in Pennsylvania and other districts of North America—I may refer to Orton's and White's investigations—but has also been of practical value in Galicia, Roumania, the Caucasus, India, &c.

I have had frequent occasion in Roumania to test the accuracy of the anticlinal theory; and the Ministry of Lands in Bucharest prepared for the Paris Exhibition an extremely valuable chart of all the known oil lines, which are invariably found to coincide with anticlinals; a chart that will be of the greatest utility in practice. Certain of these oil lines disappear under the diluvium, and the anticlinals become more and more flattened as they approach the diluvial plane, just as occurs in Galicia.

Both countries possess great treasures of oil in the visible anticlinals, which wealth is very considerably increased by those overlain by the diluvium. The folds here are flattened; and I have already stated at the outset of the paper that it is the flattened arches that are so particularly rich in oil in Pennsylvania.

One of the most important tasks assigned to the petroleum geologist is the discovery of ways and means of determining the position and direction of such folds in the petroliferous tertiary rocks as are concealed by diluvium.

That the solution of this problem will present great difficulties is clear to every one; but this should not discourage us from seeking ways, even though it may be that they do not lead us direct to the desired ends, or may even direct us into the wrong path. I may be permitted to set up a few finger-posts, whose inscriptions might perhaps be somewhat difficult to decipher.

Thus, though a proved oil line may become lost under diluvium, the anticlinal axis will nevertheless be intersected slantwise by the limits of the two formations, and hence no great difficulty should occur in tracing it out.

Unfortunately, it only too frequently happens that the axis and limits of the formation are almost parallel, in which difficult event other means must be resorted to. Oftentimes wells sunk in the diluvium exhibit an appreciable liberation of natural gas, such, for instance, as occurs in the plain of Ploesti, in Roumania. Another means is prospecting with barium chloride. As far back as 1888 I demonstrated the fact that the brine accompanying petroleum—and other bitumens—is either perfectly free from or extremely poor in sulphates, the hydrocarbons having reduced these salts to sulphides, sulphuretted hydrogen or sulphur. Dr. R. Fresenius confirmed in the water from the Marienquelle (an old petroleum boring) at Oelheim, not only the absence of sulphates but also the presence of barium chloride, strontium chloride and calcium chloride. Furthermore, Ch. Lenny and E. Stieren found as much as 0.759 per cent. of barium chloride in waters from the Pennsylvania oil region. I have already mentioned on one occasion that a negative reaction with barium chloride, i. e., the absence of sulphates in water, can be utilized in prospecting for petroleum, and may now add, as a supplementary observation, that the brine which occasionally floods coal seams is also usually free from sulphates.

Hydrocarbon gases may be liberated in a well, and when in small quantity may escape notice owing to their relative lightness as compared with air; it is, however, possible, by the aid of barium chloride, to reveal their action on the water they impregnate.

Another way will be indicated by a thorough study of geophysics. It is perhaps even now possible, by means of a perfectly accurate profile of the revealed tertiary folds, to determine geometrically the situation and direction of the nearest ridge underneath the diluvium. For some years I have investigated the formation of folds by lateral thrust, and the experience gained has shown the existence of certain regularities, though not, as yet, of any mutual geometrical relation between anticlinals. Perhaps better success would attend me had I a larger test apparatus available.

If my remarks afford incitement to any fellow workers now present, or prove of practical value to one or another, the knowledge of this will serve me as a welcome reminder of Paris and of the First International Petroleum Congress, which gathering I hope may before long be successfully repeated.

*A paper read before the Petroleum Congress, Paris Exposition, from Petroleum Review.

Exports of Cottonseed Oil.

The following are the official returns of the exports of cottonseed oil in gallons during the month of August, 1900 and 1899, furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington:—

	1900.	1899.
Arizona	.....	.....
Baltimore	328,700	122,312
Bangor	.....	.....
Boston	18,372	1,266
Brazos de Santiago	5,265	.....
Brunswick	.....	.....
Champlain	.....	.....
Charleston	.....	.....
Chicago	.....	.....
Corpus Christi	10,270	34,600
Cuvahoga	.....	.....
Detroit	20,973	.....
Galveston	104,000	371,859
Huron	3,072	11,792
Key West	.....	.....
Memphremagog	.....	.....
Mobile	.....	3,411
New Bedford	.....	.....
New Orleans	696,583	441,340
Newport News	190,320	59,800
New York	1,370,758	1,582,200
North and South Dakota	11	.....
Norfolk and P	290,500	254,844
Oswegatchie	1,410	.....
Paso del Norte	.....	.....
Passamaquoddy	.....	.....
Pensacola	.....	.....
Philadelphia	.....	.....
Portland and F	.....	.....
Puget Sound	.....	.....
Saluria	110,598	193,786
San Diego	.....	.....
Savannah	.....	13,000
St. Johns	.....	.....
Wilmington	.....	.....
Vermont	8,471	16,560
Total, gallons	3,154,303	3,106,770

TOTAL MONTHLY STATEMENT.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Jan.	2,901,213	4,787,702	8,289,487	7,100,740
Feb.	3,447,686	4,151,707	5,427,822	4,185,033
March.	3,538,570	3,043,909	4,946,440	4,133,683
April.	2,204,802	3,729,172	3,482,987	3,056,562
May	2,721,710	3,538,136	2,408,458	3,012,760
June	1,433,366	4,019,025	2,541,592	2,641,008
July	1,770,589	1,255,156	2,577,454	1,289,595
Aug	1,913,958	2,127,609	3,106,770	3,154,303
Sept	1,876,143	2,778,153	2,276,515	.....
Oct	3,053,395	4,055,295	3,915,809	.....
Nov.	2,633,317	6,446,572	3,926,035	.....
Dec.	5,704,661	6,798,718	6,538,519	.....
Total.	33,181,491	46,710,314	49,537,888	.....
Av'ge.	2,765,124	3,892,513	4,128,151	3,571,71

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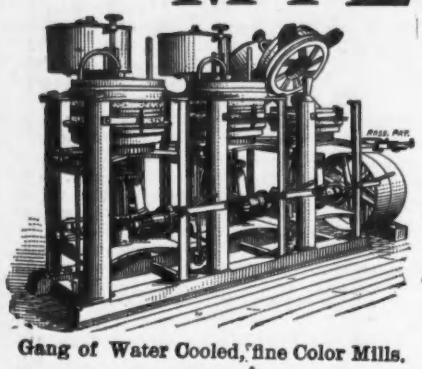

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PAINT MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 39.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 6, 1900.

There has been no great rush of business as a whole, and trade has been largely confined to contract orders and to jobbing lots for immediate consumption, but small quantities going into consumption have been considerable and have at least lent a favorable tone to the market. New contracts for bulky lots, however, are few, and there has been shown a disposition in some quarters to hold off or to insert a proviso that the order shall be subject to later confirmation. This lack of confidence is especially noticeable in imported goods. Chemical colors and products of American manufactures are moving with more freedom, though as far as actual new business is concerned trade is still quiet. Grinders, however, are working more actively, and are retarded only by the uncertain position of linseed oil.

White Lead, Zinc, Etc.

WHITE LEAD.—Since the month opened there has been an improved demand for the lead products. The indications are that the season will be a short one, as both dealers and grinders throughout the country are having their contract orders rushed forward promptly. Weather conditions in the West and in this section have been more or less unsettled, and what outdoor work is under way is being pushed, as many predict early cold weather or conditions not favorable to painting usually follow a long period of hot and dry weather. There is very little inquiry for either dry or lead in oil for next year, as the bulk of the trade has already contracted for this year, or have sufficient stocks to carry them well into 1901. The chief topic around the trade is the national meeting of the Paint Association, which will be held next week at Old Point Comfort, Va., where questions of vital importance will be discussed relating not only to the paint, but linseed oil and varnish trades as well. Those who have not already made arrangements to be present should do so at once. The drop in the price of linseed oil is probably the chief cause of the present activity in the paint trade, as grinders generally had been holding back or buying oil from day to day as their wants required. While many look for lower prices before the end of the year, it is very doubtful if their expectations are realized, unless seed should break, which at present does not seem probable. The usual retail demand is reported for the foreign makes, prices for which so far have remained steady, notwithstanding the advance abroad on account of high priced coal and other raw materials. We quote 9⅜@9⅝c. for the old established brands, and for those not so well known 7¾@8c., as to make and quantity. We repeat the recent price list issued by the domestic corroders in this section, as follows: We quote, subject to change without notice, white lead, dry or in oil red lead and litharge in kegs: In lots of less than 500 lbs. 6¾c., net; in lots of 500 lbs. and over, 6¼c.; dry white lead in bbls., ½c. per lb, less than price in kegs; red lead litharge in bbls. and half bbls., white lead in 12½ lb. tin pails (packed in 100 lb. cases), 1c. per lb. over price in kegs; white lead in 25 lb. tin pails (packed in 100 lbs. or 200 lb. cases), ½c. per lb. over price in kegs; white lead assorted in 1 lb., 2 lb., 3 lb. and 5 lb. cans (packed in 100 lb. cases), 1½c. per lb. over price in kegs. Terms, on lots of 500 pounds and over, 60 days or 2 per cent. discount for cash if paid in 15 days from date of invoice, f. o. b. at New York. Quantities—To make either of above required quantities, any assortment of packages of either or all of the above articles may be counted. The above prices and terms supersede all previous prices and terms offered."

RED LEAD.—During the past week there has been more demand for prompt delivery, both here and at the West, for domestic, though new business is still unimportant and very little inquiry is reported for 1901 delivery. German is higher abroad on account of the advance in price of coal and a further advance in ocean freights. As yet buyers have not responded, as most of them have sufficient stocks to meet current demands. We quote: Spot, 7¾@8c. and for arrival 7⅝c., as to make and seller. English is in the same position as regards higher cost of fuel abroad. Consequently agents are not anxious sellers for arrival except at an advance over current prices, which range from 7¾@8c., as to brand and seller.

LITHARGE.—There is no falling off in the amount of stock which is daily going into consumption with the glass and rubber trades. There is more inquiry for November and December delivery and a fair business is reported in domestic at regular contract terms, according to location and delivery point.

ORANGE MINERAL.—French continues in good request, both for prompt and delivery over the month, at 11½c. for arrival and 11⅝c. for store parcels. German, in sympathy with the high cost of fuel abroad, is higher for forward delivery, and may now be quoted at 8⅝@8¾c., as to grade and seller. The spot demand is only fair, as about all of the large consumers have stocks on hand. No change in English except that for forward delivery higher prices are named. Spot is quoted at 8¾@10¼c., as to grade and seller. Domestic is still in light stock and held firm at 8@8¼c., according to brand, less usual discount terms.

PIG LEAD.—Outside of regular contract deliveries business has been rather quiet. Prices, however, remain firm at 4.37½c. for common and 4.52½c. for refined for spot and October, St. Louis has been steady during the week at 4.27½@4.32½c., as to grade. The Metal Exchange, in their review, says: "A firm feeling prevailed throughout the week, with no quotable change. While the demand was fair, business was only moderate, curtailed somewhat by slight offerings. Sales were made between 4.30@4.32½. The fact that the month is drawing to a close tended to restrict business in a measure. The trade seemed to be awaiting developments of the new month. The closing was quiet and steady, 4.27½ being bid for common grades, and 4.32½c. bid for chemical and desilverized. Receipts past week, 23,960 pigs, against 30,605 the week previous. Receipts since January 1st, 1,132,190 pigs, against 1,176,602 the same time last year. Shipments past week, 26,345 pigs, against 23,491 the week previous. Shipments since January 1st, 811,181 pigs, against 893,567 the same time last year."

ZINCS.—Since the month opened there has been a steady improvement in the demand from grinders, who are having their contract deliveries rushed ahead promptly. The export demand is also better. Thus the situation as a whole is much better than it has been for several weeks past. No change has been made by the New Jersey company in prices, probably none will be before early December. We quote 4¼@4¾c., as to quantity. Florence is selling freely at 7¼@7¾c. for red and 7¾@8¼c. for green seal, as to quantity. French is in better request, both for prompt and nearby arrival. No change as yet in prices, though one may come at any moment.

Dry Colors.

REDS.

A fairly good jobbing business is reported in vermilions of the cheaper sort, though no large lots are as yet being contracted for. Consumers on the whole seem rather timid, and are buying cautiously in a hand to mouth sort of way. With higher grades of quicksilver, English and Chinese vermilions there has been comparatively little done, though the market continues firm and steady at quotations. Indian red, too, is quiet at best, and Venetians are coming in slowly and moving into consumption at about the same rate.

BLACKS.

CARBON.—The market continues active, and the comparatively small stocks available are quickly absorbed at full prices. The scarcity of gas is even more perceptible as the season advances, and prices, while without quotable change, are proportionately firm.

DROP AND IVORY BLACK.—A moderate movement at best is reported

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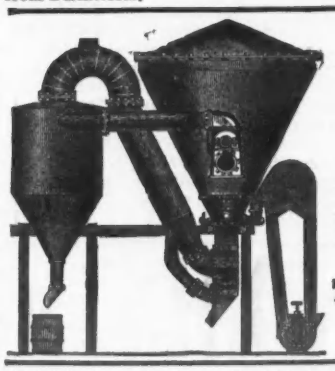

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for both grades, and comparatively little interest has been shown in the market, which is firm under the circumstances upon the basis of former quotations.

LAMP BLACK.—Demand continues well up to the average requirements for the season. Stocks in manufacturers' hands are not heavy, and are moving readily into the various channels of consumption. The local market shows some improvement, and shipments to outside points leave no ground for complaint. Export trade is also good. The market is therefore firm, but without quotable change.

BLUES.

Nothing better than a very moderate trade can be reported for Celestial and all the cheaper grades of blue. Grinders are buying in small quantities only, and general distribution is poor. For Chinese and Prussian, however, there is somewhat better call, and the market is fairly active, though not sufficiently so to warrant special mention. Ultramarine moves along in a steady way, and shows signs of improvement in some quarters. Prices are low enough, however, to induce more active trading. Soluble continues in a jobbing way without change.

BROWNS.

There has been no special demand, and as far as new business goes the market is quiet. Many contracts that have been taken have been completed with the reservation that they are to be confirmed later. Deliveries upon contracts already made, however, are well taken under the circumstances. The above applies mostly to imported umbers and siennas. Domestic products move somewhat more freely.

GREENS.

Demand both in the local market and from outside points shows some improvement, especially for the better grades of chrome, and both grinders and jobbers have been buying more freely. The market is therefore steady, except for the cheapest sort, at the old current rate of values.

YELLOWS.

CHROME.—The general improvement which was noticeable in most lines of dry colors was proportionately felt in chemical yellows, and, while no important contracts were made, there was a healthy tone to the market. In a jobbing way at least considerable business was done upon the basis of former values.

OCHER.—Consumers have been pretty well supplied, and with considerable stock to be yet taken upon contract demand for anything like near-by delivery is quiet and confined to small lots to cover odd shortages. Such contracts as have been made, too, are generally subject to cancellation if necessary. The market is therefore inclined to be easy at current quotations of 1½@2c. for Rochelle, 3½@4c. for golden and $10.50@25.00 per ton for common domestic.

Metallic Paints.

Reports continue as favorable as they were last week. Improvement is perhaps more marked in the local market, where the grinders have been taking in some heavy supplies. Shipments, too, on Western account, chiefly to large manufacturing consumers, have improved, and the home market as a whole has taken on a more healthy aspect, especially for the best known brands of oxides. There has also been no letup to the steady export trade that has been carried on for some time. Prices are repeated upon the basis of $19@21 for brown and $16.50@20.00 for red oxides.

Mixed Paints.

The jobbing trade has been rather slow for the season, though as the fall advances the usual improvement is noted and on the whole a fair average business must finally result. Grinders, however, are proceeding cautiously on account of the uncertain condition of linseed oil and are laying up no surplus stocks. Nevertheless there is sufficient doing to keep factories for the most part generally busy in anticipation of improved demand ahead. Standard grades will be well maintained.

Colors in Oil.

A moderate amount of business was done during the week in a jobbing way, though there was generally a lack of interest shown, and grinders are still holding back awaiting a more favorable showing for linseed oil.

Miscellaneous.

BARYTES.—The market continues to show considerable life, and fall contract deliveries are generally well taken. New contracts, however, are rather slow though fair in the face of present circumstances.

CHALK.—There were some heavy arrivals during the week, which were badly needed, as stocks in the hands of large consuming industries were light and barely sufficient for current requirements. Freight rates continue high and the market correspondingly firm at from $2.60 to $2.70.

CHINA CLAY.—Stocks have become somewhat depleted and supplies come in slowly on account of scarcity of vessel room. The market therefore remains firm at current quotations.

FULLER'S EARTH.—There is no change in conditions, which are quiet, as previously reported. Nothing better than a jobbing business is done upon the basis of steady unchanged prices.

PUTTY.—Only a moderate trade at best is reported, and that largely upon old contracts. New business is particularly quiet, especially in the local market, where conditions are unfavorable to steady consumption. Prices are quoted as fixed early in the season.

TALC.—There has been a good active demand for talc, especially of the better sorts of Italian, which are scarce in comparison to requirements. Domestic is also in fair request, and prices are unchanged.

TERRA ALBA.—The market is inclined to quietness, and comparatively little interest has been shown. The little doing has been in a jobbing way, but the market is steady, notwithstanding, at old current quotations.

WHITING.—Our report of the previous week might well be repeated. The large Western consumers show a disposition to delay shipments as late as possible, though as the season of navigation draws to a close shipments are proportionately increased. The local market is rather more than usually quiet. Nothing is doing in the way of new business, and no contracts are now expected until the season for winter business sets in. We repeat quotations as follows: Commercial, 42@52c.; gilders', 56@58c.; American, paris, 66@75c., and English, cliffstone, 75c.@$1.20.

Glue.

As the fall season advances demand for all grades of glue seems rather to improve, and the result for the season promises to be more than usually satisfactory. Prices, except in the case of low grade bone glues, are well maintained, hide stocks being particularly well held. Foreign makes are not coming in so freely and are attracting at present little attention.

Varnish Gums.

(For market on Varnish Gums see page 38.)

Window Glass.

Conditions do not seem to improve, and the market is still in a very unsettled shape. New glass is coming in very slowly and the market is growing firmer in consequence, though demand is almost as quiet as during the summer months. Manufacturers, both independent and combined, are holding out against labor conditions, and from appearances seem likely to win out. The lightness of market requirements is proving a help to them, and it is thought that but little will be heard from now on of the disturbances, which are likely to right themselves. The Belgian situation, from latest reports, is

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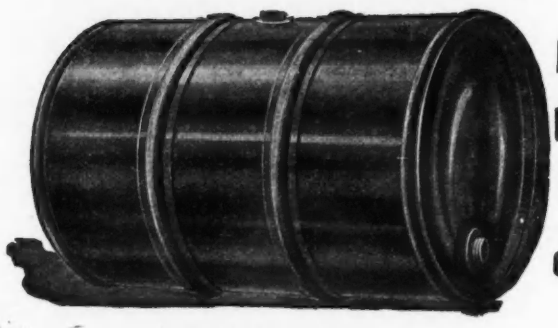

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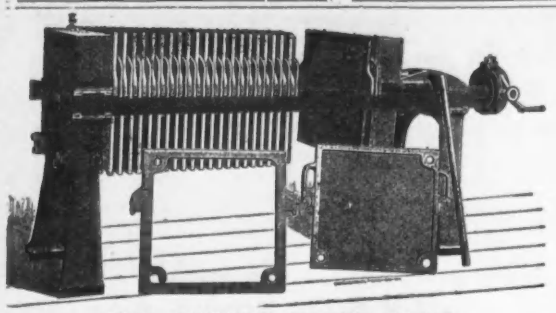

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unchanged and unimproved, and foreign manufacturers are not anxious sellers in consequence. The result has been to stiffen the French glass market here and to add further strength to the domestic product. Discounts from the American list are 85 and 20 per cent. for first three brackets single strength, and 90 per cent. on the larger sizes and all the sizes of double strength. On the French lis discounts are 75 and 10 per cent. on first quality and 80 per cent. on second and third qualities.

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26x34 to 30x40	32 25	30 50	27 00	....
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Sizes.	1	2	3
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11x14 to 16x24	26 00	25 00	23 75
18x22 to 20x30	33 50	31 75	29 75
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26x28 to 24x36	40 00	37 25	33 75
26x34 to 30x40	45 00	42 75	38 00
32x38 to 30x50	52 75	50 50	45 50
30x52 to 30x54	55 00	51 75	46 75
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A New Terebic Alcohol, Named Pinenol.*

If pinene, or oil of turpentine, is subjected to the action of nitrous vapors or nitrogen peroxide a new terebic alcohol is obtained, pinenol, and at the same time, in small quantity, an oxime, pinenon-oxime.

Pinenol (C10H16O).

I have obtained this body in both ways.

The nitrous vapors were prepared with starch and nitric acid of the density of 1.35. These were surrounded in a flash with a mixture of ice and salt, where the water and nitric acid were condensed. Then they were put into the pinene in the same refrigerating mixture.

The operation was first conducted with 100 grammes of terpene,† to which were added the vapor from four receptacles, in each of which 300 grammes of starch and 100 grammes of nitric acid had been placed. The mixture was afterward neutralized with potassium or sodium carbonate and subjected to a jet of steam.

I found that the contents of the vessel in which the operation was carried on would often fuse at the close of the reaction, and that in employing less of the nitrous vapors the yield was not satisfactory. These have, consequently, been replaced with the nitrogen peroxide.

The accident has not occurred again and the yield has much improved.

The nitrogen peroxide is prepared in the ordinary way. Notwithstanding the care with which the lead nitrate is dried, the nitrogen peroxide always contains a little water, which is renewed in part by passing it through a flask with two tubulures.

For each operation 200 grammes of pulverized and dried lead nitrate and 200 grammes spirits of turpentine are used.

When the reaction, lasting for four hours, is terminated, I add to the pinene thus treated, a concentrated solution of potassium or sodium carbonate, to neutralize the liquor, and afterward draw it off with a jet of steam.

The portion of the oil of turpentine not attacked passes over first, and then the pinenol, the more mingled with the nitrous products as the end of the operation approaches.

There remains in the apparatus a viscid substance having the odor of honey. The receiver of the condensed vapor is changed, when it becomes free

*Translated and condensed from the French of M. P. Genoresse, in the Annales de Chimie et de Physique.

†Note by Translator.—The terms terpene and pinene are used in this article for the same compound C10H16, spirits or oil of turpentine, but it should be borne in mind that they are not convertible. The terpenes include the pinenes. The term pinene, too, though ordinarily applied to turpentine, embraces, in a more general acceptation, especially in the plural, some compounds of the same chemical equivalents that are derived from other sources. There is also a distinction between different turpentine pinenes. French oil of turpentine is levogyrate, turning the rays of light to the left, while American turpentine is dextrogyrate. This explains why M. Genoresse, in speaking of the refraction, states that he uses French turpentine in his experiments.

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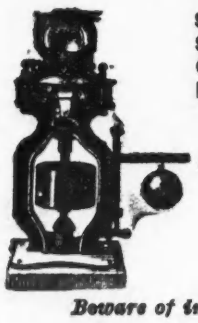

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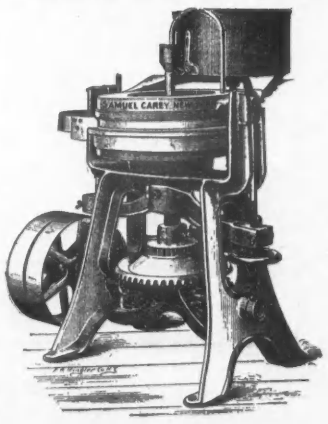

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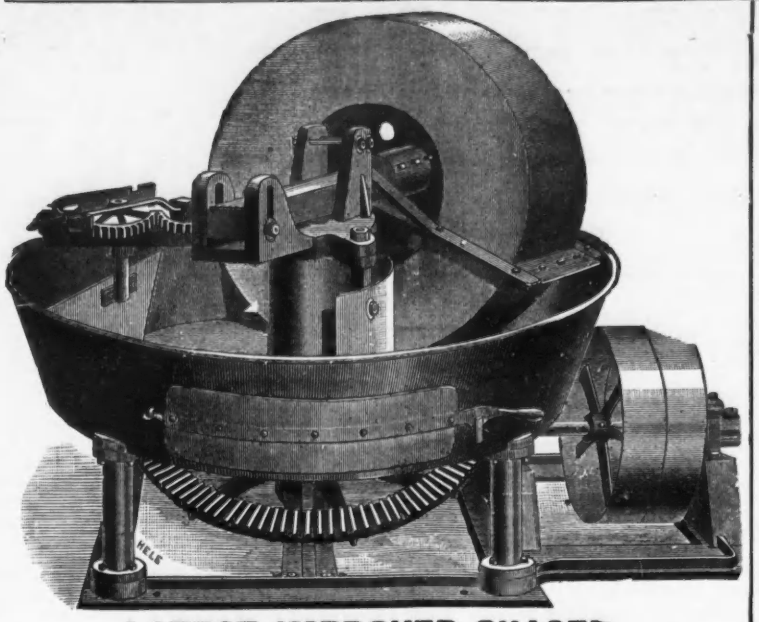

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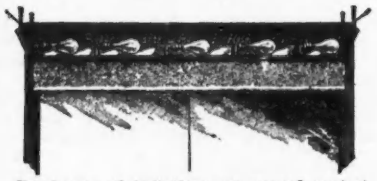

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HOYT'S COLD WATER GLUE
Dissolves instantly and makes a perfect liquid. For particulars write
ARTHUR S. HOYT, - - - - - 90 West Broadway, New York.

of the odor of pinene. The liquid has then become milky.

This is then shaken with ether to remove the water from the pinenol, and the other product, which is in small quantity. The ether is afterward distilled, and the impure pinenol remains. If this compound should come into industrial use, and the employment of ether should continue, it would be desirable to recover the portion of ether dissolved by the water. As is known, this is about one-tenth of its weight.

As a little of the oil of turpentine is mingled it will be well to recover this by a jet of steam.

In making use of 400 grammes of the pinene, I recover about 250 grammes, and obtain 40 grammes of the crude pinenol. Before distilling the latter it is well to subject it anew to a jet of steam.

The pinenol passes at first nearly pure, and afterward mingled more and more with a crystallized body, an oxime, which will be obtained hereafter in a different way. The last portion obtained may be set aside. The oxime will crystallize, but there will be but a small quantity of it.

The liquid thus obtained is dried over calcium chloride and distilled. It is useful to conduct this operation at first under ordinary pressure, notwithstanding the loss resulting, with a Le Bel & Henninger tube, or something similar.

The distilling apparatus is first filled with nitric oxide, which, in contact with the air, yields nitrous vapor, a nitrous body decomposing. The thermometer, placed in the vapor, gradually ascends to 225 C°, and the greater part of the liquid is distilled. At the same time a part of the product is decomposed and water passed simultaneously. At the close of the operation a black viscous substance remains, which has no fixed point of ebullition. It is dried over calcium chloride and distilled anew in a vacuum. The greater part will pass from 140° to 143° under a pressure of 45 mm. Thus the pinenol is obtained comparatively pure, having, in spite of everything, some traces of the nitrous product. The yield is about one-half of the crude product.

The same result is reached by several distillations under reduced pressure.

Combustion of Pinenol.

H2O	0.2268 grammes
CO2	0.6044
Residuary	0.2100

Proportions.	Found.	Calculated.
H	10.8	10.5
C	78.42	78.9

The molecular weight was taken in acetic acid with the apparatus of M. Raoult.

Acetic acid	165 grammes
Matter	2.3560 grammes
Lowering of temperature	0.35 deg.

Molecular weight....	Found.	Calculated.
	159	152

I also calculated the molecular refraction and compared it with that obtained according to the data of M. Bruhl, and have found a concordance on the supposition that pinenol has a double connection. The double connection has been also ascertained by a different method.

Index of refraction	1.4970
Density	0.9952

Whence is obtained by the formula $\frac{n2-1}{d}\,M$, the number 44.563. The theory would give for a double connection, $\frac{n2-2}{d}\,M$ 44.850.

Physical Properties.—Pinenol is a yellowish liquid. Its odor is agreeable. It boils at 225 deg., under a pressure of 740 mm., and at 143 deg., under a pressure of 44 mm.† It is insoluble in water, but soluble in all preparations in ether, alcohol, chloroform, etc. It turns the plane of polarization to the left. (I use the French oil of turpentine.) The deviation for the ray D= —14.66 deg. I have calculated it according to the formula $\frac{a}{D} = \frac{a100}{l\,dp}$, in which a represents the average of the observations, l the length of the tube in decimetres, d the density of the mixture of chloroform and of the substance, and p the percentage of the latter.

a=4°19′, d=1.4, p=10.5, l=0.2 metres.

I operated at a temperature of 15 deg.

Chemical Properties.—Action of Heat. As already stated, this body is dissolved in part when distilled under ordinary pressure. It is also decomposed, but much less, under reduced pressure.

Action of Bromine.—Having found theoretically that pinenol must have a double connection, it can be shown experimentally. A molecule absorbs a molecule of bromine without disengaging bromhydric acid and without coloration, at the same time disengaging heat.

To a solution of 5.57 grammes of the matter in pure benzine 6.48 grammes of bromine are added. If now the introduction of the latter is continued, it will still be decolored, but not instantly, and bromhydric acid will be disengaged. For a double connection the theory would require 6.91 grammes. It may, therefore, be asserted that pinenol has in its molecule a double connection.

Pinenol is a secondary alcohol. Treated with phosphoric anhydride, it is transformed into cymene; with acetic anhydride, an ether is furnished; and with a chromic mixture, a ketone.

It can be seen why I have named it pinenol.

In presence of phosphoric anhydride. it behaves like other alcohols, losing water and yielding cymene.

$$C10H16O+P2O5 = 2PO3H+C10H14.$$

Treated, either by a mixture of crystallizable acetic acid and sulphuric acid, or by sodium and afterward by acetic anhydride, it yields acetic ether, C10 H15O—CH3, which boils at 150 deg. under pressure of 40 mm., and which has the odor of essence of lavender. This body is, therefore, an alcohol.

In place of chromic acid and sulphuric acid, it is transformed into ketona, which characterizes it as a secondary alcohol.

Pinenone (C10H14O).

Pinenone is obtained by treating pinenol with chromic acid and with sulphuric acid, or with the chromic mixture, at the ordinary temperature. Its analysis and molecular weight conduce to the formula C10H10O. Its molecular refraction is 44.33, and its theoretic molecular refraction, admitting the existence of a double connection, is 43.84.

It is a yellow liquid of agreeable odor. Its density at 0 deg. is 0.9953, and its index of refraction, 1.5002. It deviates polarized light to the left, like the corresponding alcohol. Its deviation for the ray D or chloroformic solution is —21.12 deg. It boils at 132 deg. under a pressure of 42 mm.

This ketone is soluble in all proportions in alcohol, ether and chloroform. It is insoluble in water, like the alcohol from which it is derived.

It fixes by addition a molecule of bromine, which confirms the existence of a double connection.

Treated by the chlorhydrate of hydroxylamine, this ketone yields a very beautiful crystallized body, pinenon-oxime.

Pinenon-oxime (C10H14AzOH).

This is prepared by heating for four hours one part of pinenone, one of chlorhydrate of hydroxylamine, one to one and a half of caustic soda and ten parts of alcohol. The distilled alcohol crystallizes the pinenon-oxime. It crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. It is quite soluble in ether, less so in alcohol, especially when cold. It melts at 89 deg., and deviates the plane of polarization to the left. The deviation for the ray D is AD = —22.3 deg.

It is distilled, on partially decomposing at 170 deg., under a pressure of 40 mm.

It fixes by addition a molecule of bromine and yields the bibrominated compound C10H14Br2AzOH, which is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, etc., and melts at 152 deg.

It combines, molecule for molecule, with phenyl isocyanate. The body thus obtained crystallizes in fine needles and melts at 135 deg. It is but slightly soluble in ether; more so in alcohol. Its formula is C10H14AzO—CO—AzH—C6H5.

Finally, treated in solution in ether with benzoil chloride, it is transferred into a very beautiful crystallized body, melting at 105 deg., but slightly soluble in ether, more so in boiling alcohol, and corresponoding to the formula C10H14AzO—CO—C6H5.

Conclusions.—Pinene, under the influence of nitrous vapor or of nitrogen peroxide, yields a secondary alcohol, pinenol, characterized by its acetic ether, its ketone, and the oxime of the last.

†To avoid possible confusion, it may be well to remind the reader that the pressure expressed in millimeters is the general atmospheric pressure. Where pressure is expressed in kilogrammes in these translations, the reference is to the pressure of a specific weight applicable to a given operation. In the latitude of Paris, at the sea's level, the weight of the air, at 0°, is estimated as equal to that of a column of mercury 760 millimeters high. This is the barometric pressure. A cubic centimeter of mercury weighs 13.596 grammes, which, multiplied by 76 (= 760 millimeters), gives 1033.296 grammes as the pressure on a square centimeter. In a square inch there are about 6½ square centimeters. So, reduced to inches, the pressure is nearly 15 pounds to the inch.

The Hydrocarbons in Heavy Texas Petroleum.

BY CHARLES F. MABERY AND D. M. BUCK.

The heavy petroleums that hitherto have been looked on as only fit for fuel are capable, if properly refined, of yielding valuable products. This is especially true of the deposits recently exploited in Wyoming, Texas, and in other sections. The Corsicana oil in Texas has been shown by Mr. Clifford Richardson to yield an oil that may be refined into gasoline, burning oil, and other products ordinarily obtained from light petroleums. Large areas of oil territory have recently been developed in Texas that yield oils of higher specific gravity, and that are of value for what they contain of the higher products. The rapid development of Texas oil territory bids fair to advance the State into an equivalent place with California as oil-producing territory.

As to the hydrocarbons which compose the heavy Texas oil, nothing whatever has hitherto been known. It is practically impossible to separate any of its constituents by the ordinary method of distillation. This examination of the Texas oil was undertaken with the purpose of ascertaining the principal series of hydrocarbons which compose the crude oil.

The specimen was obtained from a large territory owned by the Forward Reduction Company, of this city. The crude oil was very thick and dark in color. Its specific gravity at 20 degrees was 0.9500. A determination of sulphur by the Carius method gave 0.94 per cent. These heavy oils almost invariably contain water suspended, and it is almost impossible to remove the water by drying, and the oil cannot be distilled while it contains water on account of violent bumping. Under atmospheric pressure, scarcely any of the oil distilled below 240 degrees. After drying by standing a long time in a warm place with fused calcium chloride, when distilled in vacuo under 13 mm. pressure, the distillates collected in the following proportions and gave the specific gravity annexed:—

150°	150°-230°	230°-300°	Above 300°
10 per cent.	32 per cent.	21 per cent.	37 per cent.
0.8753	0.9222	0.9602	Very thick.

Next 500 grams were distilled under 25 mm. up to 310 degrees, leaving a residue in the flash of 175 grams. The distillations were repeated several times until larger quantities collected at the following temperatures:—

125°-130°	140°-145°	160°-165°
0.8744	0.8848	0.8986
175°-180°	195°-200°	215°-220°
0.9065	0.9231	0.9373
225°-230°	240°-245°	270°-275°
0.9432	0.9478	0.9559

For the removal of benzene hydrocarbons and other impurities, the constituents with lower boiling-points were treated several times with fuming sulphuric acid, then washed with sodium hydroxide and water. The remaining oil was nearly colorless. In order to prevent decomposition of the less stable constituents with higher boiling-points by the fuming acid, the heavy oil was dissolved in light gasoline. After the solution became colorless, the gasoline was distilled off, leaving the heavy oil. By this method, it is possible to purify any of the distillates with high boiling-points without decomposition.

The fraction 125-130 degrees (25 mm.), after treatment with the fuming acid, gave as its specific gravity 0.8711, very little less than the specific gravity of the unpurified distillate, indicating that very little else was contained in this fraction but the principal hydrocarbon. A determination of the molecular weight of the oil at the freezing-point of benzene gave 196; required for C14H26, 194. The index of refraction was also determined and the molecular refraction calculated from it was 62.39; required for C14H26, 62.34. A combustion of the oil gave 86.56 per cent. of carbon, and 13.46 per cent. of hydrogen; required for C14H26, carbon 86.59, hydrogen 13.41.

The fraction 140-145 degrees (25 mm.) was purified in the same manner, and the same determinations were made. The results of the determinations of carbon and hydrogen, molecular weight determinations and molecular refraction led to the formula of the hydrocarbon C15H28.

By the same method of purification, the fraction 160 deg.—165 deg. (25 mm.) was obtained nearly colorless, and it then gave as its specific gravity 0.8894, only slightly less than the specific gravity of the unpurified oil. Determinations of carbon and hydrogen, of its molecular weight and molecular refraction, gave results leading to the formula C16H30.

After treatment with the fuming acid the fraction 175 deg.—180 deg. (25 mm.) gave as its specific gravity 0.8966, essentially the same as that of the unpurified oil. The formula established by the same determinations as the others was C17H32.

The specific gravity of the fraction 195 deg.—200 deg. (25 mm.), after purification with fuming sulphuric acid, was 0.9070. Determinations of carbon and hydrogen, and molecular weight, led to the formula C19H36, although the low percentage of hydrogen indicated that the distillate contained some of the hydrocarbon with less hydrogen. The distillate 215 deg.—220 deg. (25 mm.) gave as its specific gravity, after purification, 0.9163. Its formula, established by analysis and determination of molecular weights, is C21H38.

The fraction 240 deg.—245 deg. (25 mm.) gave as its specific gravity 0.9306. No other determinations were made of this oil than its molecular weight, which corresponded to the formula C23 H42. The fraction 270 deg.—275 deg. (25 mm.) was extremely viscous, and could be purified only by dissolving in gasoline. It gave a clear, slightly yellow oil, with a specific gravity 0.9410, practically the same as the unpurified distillate. Determinations of carbon and hydrogen, of molecular weight and molecular refraction, corresponded to the formula C25H46.

It appears, therefore, that this heavy Texas oil contains hydrocarbons from C14 H26 to C19H36 of the series CnH2n—2, and higher hydrocarbons C21H38 to C25-H46 of the series CnH2n—4. From the slight changes in specific gravity after thorough agitation with fuming sulphuric acid, it appears that these condensed methylenes constitute the chief body of the crude oil which distils within these limits. The first series is satisfied by assuming that the molecule is composed of two methylene rings connected in the same manner as diphenyl, with a sufficient number of methyl side-chains to account for the formula or with connecting carbon atoms between the rings. The study of the constituents of Texas, California and Canadian petroleums, with high boiling-points, is now in progress.

A summary of the results obtained in the examination of this petroleum is given in the following table:—

	B. P. (25 mm.)	Sp. gr.	Index of refraction.	Molecular refraction. Calculated.	Found.
C14H26	125°-130°	0.8711	1.4713	62.34	62.39
C15H28	140°-145°	0.8788	1.4746	66.94	66.70
C16H30	160°-165°	0.8894	1.4672	71.55	69.40
C17H34	175°-180°	0.8966	1.4721	76.14	73.85
C19H36	195°-200°	0.9020	1.4928	85.35	84.70
C21H38	215°-220°	0.9163	1.4979	92.46	92.91
C25H46	270°-275°	0.9410	1.5152	110.87	111.00

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Saturday Evening, Oct. 6, 1900.

Vegetable Oils.

LINSEED—Early in the week the city crushers reduced their prices, making city raw 61@62c. and boiled 63@64c., but this, however, failed to attract buyers, who continue to buy in a retail way to cover their daily wants. Western and State oil is quoted at 58@59c., but at the close, owing to the sharp advance in seed 60c. was generally asked. Early in the week a few single cars of State oil was sold for November and December at 50c., but when the orders began to flow in at this price the seller thought it time to go fishing rather than continue to sell at this figure.

COTTONSEED. — The week opened with an improved demand, especially for October prime summer yellow for shipment to Marseilles, who appeared to be short of oil for October. The sales for this port alone will aggregate from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels, at prices equal to about 37@37½c. The other foreign markets are apparently indifferent about buying, either for prompt or forward delivery. Their bids generally are from 1c. to 2c. below this market. Our cables give the situation in a nutshell. Buyers for prompt oil will not pay more than they will give or can secure October for, hence those holders who have been expecting to realize 40c. for prompt delivery are more or less disappointed, and in some instances they have accepted 36c. for October. There has been considerable done in November to March at 35c., and December to April at 35¼c. for prime yellow, and November to January at 34@34½c.; and at the close the best bid for those months was 33½c. for 1,000 or 2,500 barrels prime yellow. As our telegrams show, prices for crude range from 27@30c., as to location, with buyers' bids ½c. to 1c. less. Late advices say that the Alabama mills have held a meeting and reached an agreement to pay only $17 for seed this season. Whether they will be able to maintain this price, with their neighbors paying from $18 to $22, remians to be seen. One thing in which all appear to agree, and that is that seed receipts so far are light and not what they expected would be the case with the high prices offered. In a private letter received from France, there is so much information of interest to the trade that we make a few extracts, as follows: "We do not quite understand, ourselves, how the markets are going to rule on this side, but expect that at the best the business right through the season will be of a hand-to-mouth character. So far as the trade in Marseilles is concerned, a good deal will depend upon the supplies of seed which are likely to come forward from India. As usual, the soapmakers have made up their minds that the quantities of Arachide seed will be unlimited, and it certainly does seem reasonable to suppose that the supplies will be on an increased scale this year, especially as the prices seem likely to be of an attractive nature, and will cause a larger percentage of the crop to be shipped to Europe than what takes place when prices are so low, as they were two or three years ago. Anyhow, soapmakers seem to show little or no anxiety as to the prospects of being able to supply all their requirements of oil. They are supported in this view by the extremely unsatisfactory condition of the soap trade during the past year, the big demand for this article which generally springs up during the summer months having failed to come about this year, and we fully expect that the well-known theory as to high prices affecting the consumption, which we know from experience to influence the trade in food products, such as lard, holds good in a similar manner in the case of soap. This is probably still more noticeable in a country like France, where economy is practiced to a much larger extent than in other countries, such as Great Britain. The strikes which have taken place in Marseilles and caused a great many of the oil mills to shut down have caused a temporary rise in certain qualities of oil, such as coprah, the price of which has advanced to F. 63 for immediate delivery, but at this price only very small quantities find buyers. The same article is being offered for delivery during the whole of next year, at F. 52, and you will readily see what an effect such figures must have on other sorts of oil which go into the soap kettle. During the past season the great abundance of copra oil has been answerable largely for the reduced consumption of other oils, as soapmakers have forced a percentage of the harder oil, which they use in their soap as far as it was ever possible for them to do so. The same will undoubtedly continue during the next season." This, in a measure, explains the indifference of foreign buyers, regarding offers for future delivery. With lard advancing, it seems strange that compounders do not show more interets in cotton oil. Should they come in the market, and tallow show more backbone, a very material effect on cotton oil would quickly be felt, as it only needs a little encouragement, in the present condition of the market. There is only a moderate inquiry for winter yellow for prompt, at 42c., and for forward delivery at 39 @39½c. White oil is about the same, soap stock is wanted, and for a round lot full prices would be paid. The market closes at 36½@37c. asked for October; 36c. bid, for November, March, 35½@36c asked, 35c. bid. New crude on the spot, 34@35c. The sales reported comprise: 15 tanks Texas crude, at 26½c., 10 do. Valley at 27½c., 20 tanks do. at 28c.; 5 tanks do. Atlantic, at 29c.; 200 bbls. crude spot, 34c.; 1,550 bbls. prime yellow, prompt, at 37c.; 100 bbls. do. October at 35½c.; 200 bbls. do. late October, at 36¾c.; 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, November to January, at 34c.; 2,000 bbls. do. at 35½.; 1,500 bbls. do.; November to March, at 35c.; 1,000 bbls. do. October, at 36½c.; 2,500 bbls. do. October, at 36c.; 5,000 bbls. do. November to March at 35c.; 1,500 bbls. do. November to April, at 35½c.; 1,000 bbls. do. October at 36c.; 5,000 bbls. choice yellow, for prompt shipment for export at 37@37½c.; 400 bbls. white oil at 40c.; 500 bbls. winter yellow November at 39½c., and 500 bbls. winter yellow, prompt, in lots, at 42c.

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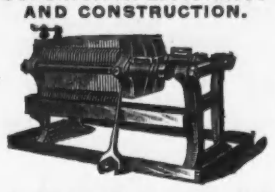

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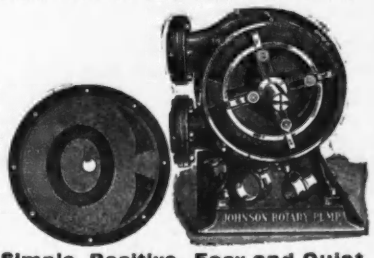

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EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW YORK, BY COUNTRIES, IN BARRELS.

	For week ending Oct. 4, 1900.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
Africa, Egypt	....	50	25
South	....	38	27
Argentine Republic.	340	386	200
Australia and N. Z.	22	526	160
Austria	....	4,597	1,226
Belgium	....	.....	1,123
Brazil	250	2,042	1,109
British East Indies.	....	1	....
British Guiana	25	226	60
British West Indies.	143	393	612
Central America	....	7	7
Cuba	....	2	61
Danish West Indies	....	7	5
Denmark	....	50	208
Dutch West Indies..	....	.....	10
Ecuador	....	3	10
England	880	6,495	2,251
France	....	3,500	6,641
French Guiana	7	71	2
French West Indies.	585	1,393	880
Germany	375	560	2,198
Gibraltar	50	100	.....
Italy	200	1,705	2,098
Japan	....	2	.....
Mexico	12	36	43
Netherlands	2,300	5,645	4,015
Norway and Sweden	....	100	108
Porto Rico	7	7	.....
San Domingo	74	261	131
Scotland	....	800	606
Spain	....	.....	300
U. S. Colombia	2	78	23
Uruguay	250	423	579
Venezuela	....	2	.....
Totals	5,522	33,400	24,806

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW ORLEANS, BY COUNTRIES, IN BARRELS.

	For week ending Oct. 4, 1900.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
Austria	....	.....	355
Cuba	....	.....	125
England	....	4,184	500
France	....	.....	1,775
Netherlands	....	.....	355
Totals	....	4,184	3,110

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM BALTIMORE, BY COUNTRIES, IN BARRELS.

	For week ending Oct. 4, 1900.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
Brazil	....	.....	50
England	....	1,000	.....
Germany	....	.....	1,120
Netherlands	625	9,425	.....
Scotland	....	65	100
Totals	825	10,490	1,270

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM GALVESTON, BY COUNTRIES, IN BARRELS.

	For week ending Oct. 4, 1900.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
Austria	....	.....	180
Belgium	....	.....	1,428
Germany	....	.....	77
Netherlands	....	.....	1,072
Totals	....	.....	2,713

TOTAL EXPORTS.

From—	For week ending Oct. 4, 1900.	Since Sept. 1, 1900.	Same time last year.
New York	5,522	33,400	24,806
New Orleans	....	4,184	3,110
Baltimore	825	10,490	1,270
Galveston	....	.....	2,713
Totals	6,347	48,074	31,899

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Marseilles Cotton Oil Market.

Marseilles, Oct. 5, 1900.

Prime yellow for immediate delivery, 64 fcs.; November-December shipment, 59 fcs., and January, 56 fcs. Off yellow for prompt delivery, 62 fcs., but late shipment without offers.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Liverpool Cotton Oil Market.

Liverpool, Oct. 5, 1900.

Cotton oil unchanged. Cotton cake £6 10s.; meal, £6 7s. 6d., and Egyptian seed, £6 17s. 6d.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

Dallas Cotton Oil Market.

Dallas, Oct. 5, 1900.

Fair inquiry for crude oil, with 26½c. bid and paid, though some sales at 26¾c. Meal firm at $21.50@21.75 f. o. b. Galveston short ton.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

Memphis Cotton Oil Market.

Memphis, Oct. 5, 1900.

Market quiet at 28c. Valley, and 28½@29c. loose Memphis. Situation not improved; high prices and light receipts of seed continue.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

Louisville Cotton Oil Market.

Louisville, Oct. 5, 1900.

Sales of Crude to-day in Valley at 27½c.; same in Arkansas, and at 26½c. in Texas. Buyers and sellers still apart.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Rotterdam Cotton Oil Works.

Rotterdam, Oct. 5, 1900.

No change in market conditions or prices for cotton oil the past week.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

Kansas City Cotton Oil Market.

Kansas City, Oct. 6, 1900.

Cotton oil in fair demand for prime crude at 26½c. Texas, and up to 27c. paid for choice quality, all October delivery. Prime summer yellow steady at 30c., October and November deliveries. Tallow looked like breaking early in the week, but strength in lard prevented decline, and market now steady at 5c. bid and 5⅛c. asked for prime packers; No. 2 nominally 4½c. Greases in demand at 4⅜c. for white and 3⅞c. for yellow.

Cocoanut Oils, Etc.

CEYLON—The market the past week has been very quiet, with only small retail sales reported to cover current wants at from 5.65 up to 5.75c., according to seller and style of packing. Shipments for October-December could still be had at 5⅛c., but buyers do not appear to be anxious buyers at this figure.

COCHIN.—There has been more demand for spot lots and a fair business is reported at 6¼c. and upward, as to seller and style of package. To arrive they are quoting 6⅛@6¼c., while October-December shipments are cabled at 6 3-16@6¼c., according to quantity and date of shipment.

CORN.—The mills being sold up for several weeks to come, second hands are meeting the wants of retail buyers at 6¼c. for car lots, and 6½c. for jobbing store parcels. The high price has tended to restrict business, especially with the paint trade.

PALM.—No change in the situation except that stocks of prime red oil are still scarce and command 5¼@5½c., according to seller and position of goods. Lagos is still quoted at 5⅝c. for arrival.

OLIVE.—Only small jobbing sales are reported on the spot of yellow at 57@58c., and for arrival at about same figures. Green still scarce and held firm at 63@65c. Olive foots of a choice quality on the spot at 6@6⅛c., and off grades at 5¾@5⅞c., as to seller. New crop shipments, 5⅛@5¼c.

RAPE.—Under an improved demand in sympathy with a firmer foreign market prices have been advanced and may now be quoted at 58@59c., for a choice quality, and for ordinary grades 56@57c., as to quantity and seller.

Animal and Fish Oils.

COD.—Fishing has turned out so poorly along the Banks and off the Labrador coast, while demand from English markets continued to increase, that the supply has been materially affected, with the result that prices have been again advanced; this time $1 per tun is added to the cost, bringing the New York market price to a fraction above 36c. per gal., duty paid, for large round lots. From present indications the market may go still higher. There is fair demand locally, but buyers as a whole refuse to meet shippers' views.

DEGRAS.—All grades of degras are more or less firm in a moderately active local market. German particularly so, futures being held as high as 3.10@3⅛c. for next year's delivery. Spot German is selling, however, at 2⅞@3c. English is scarce and difficult to obtain, even at advanced figures. We quote 3⅛@3¼c. French is unchanged in a moderately quiet market at 4½@5c.

LARD OIL.—Lard in the Chicago market has been steadily advancing, October going from 7.07½@7.15c. to 7.27½@7.35 before the close of the week. Lard oil here has been selling for some time below a parity with the raw material, owing to anxiety of some shippers to move heavy holdings. The last advance in Chicago and the gradual clearing of the local stocks has, however, stiffened the market, and prices have been sent up a full two cents, making quotations at the close of the week of 58@60c. for prime oil. Minor grades are firmer in proportion, but as yet without quotable change. The movement throughout the entire week has been more than usually free, especially upon export account.

MENHADEN.—The desire to secure crude appears to be increasing as we approach the close of the fishing season, although under favorable conditions fishing may continue for a month longer. Early in the week fishing was very poor, owing to the prevailing easterly winds, but it improved later. The only sale reported was 500 bbls. Northern at 25c., though there were unconfirmed reports of a sale of 800 bbls. Southern at 23c. The yield of oil is said now to be fully 9 gallons per 1,000 fish. The demand for pressed and bleached oils has increased of late, especially for tanners' use, and prices on these are steady.

NEATSFOOT.—White cold tests have become so scarce as to be very difficult to obtain in some cases, owing to the short supply of raw stock. Other grades are moving fairly well and the market continues steady at current quotations, based upon 60@62c. for white and 48@50 for prime oil.

RED.—The market has steadied down and demand is quiet for both saponified and elaine. There is more of the former offering, and the market is inclined to be easy at 5@5½c. Elaine is still quoted at 39c.

TALLOW OIL.—The raw product having advanced, oil is higher in proportion, and, although there is no heavy demand, prices are now up to a basis of 51@52c. for prime oil.

SPERM AND WHALE.—The local market continues dull and uninteresting at old current quotations. At New Bedford a sale of 300 bbls. of sperm is reported upon private terms. There is no whale oil there, and stocks comprise 4,675 bbls. sperm.

Mineral Oils.

BLACK.—There is no change to note; demand continues quiet upon the basis of former quotations, and but little interest is shown.

CYLINDER STOCKS.—Moderately good demand prevailed during the week, though there were no signs of unusual activity, and business was

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COTTON SEED PRODUCTS
Head Office, SUMTER, S. C.
CRUDE MILLS—Camden, S. C, 80 tons; Bennettsville, S. C., 70 tons; Sumter, S. C., 60 tons; Wadesboro, N. C, 50 tons; Refinery, Charleston, S. C.
BRANDS—"Carolina," "Butter Oil," "Palmetto," Choice Summer Yellow; "Atlantic," Prime Summer Yellow; "Marlboro," Good Off Summer Yellow.
CABLE ADDRESS—"Lucile," Sumter.
CODES USED—"A B C," 4th Edition, "Twentieth Century" and Private.
For offers on crude oil wire Head Office, Sumter.

mostly of a jobbing sort at current quotations.

NEUTRAL.—A quiet but steady market may be reported, with no particular feature to note. Prices are firm but unaltered.

PARAFFINE.—The market continues at least fairly active, though as previously reported there is no unusual rush and buyers seem inclined to purchase in a small way for immediate requirements, rather than anticipate any distance ahead. No change has been made in prices.

SPINDLE.—No improvement is noted, and the market still remains quiet and unchanged from the basis of former quotations.

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

There has been rather more inquiry for October shipments of linseed cake, with sales reported of 600 tons at $28.25@28.50 per ton. Nothing new in cotton cake or meal; prices remain firm at $21.50@21.75 f. o. b. Galveston per short ton, at which a fair business is reported for October shipment.

Exports of Flaxseed from New York.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1900.	Same time 1899.
Belgium	41,805	75,315	16,394
England	17,279	51,122	9,393
Germany	....	195,390	.....
Netherlands	....	81,706	216,001
Totals	59,084	403,533	241,788

Exports of Flaxseed from Boston.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1900.	Same time 1899.
England	....	25,041	68,212
Netherlands	....	60,554	.....
Totals	....	85,595	68,212

Exports of Flaxseed from Philadelphia.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1900.	Same time 1899.
Scotland	....	16,634	.....
Totals	....	16,634	.....

Exports of Flaxseed from Baltimore.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Aug. 1, 1900.	Same time 1899.
Netherlands	16,673	120,610	.....
Totals	16,673	120,610	.....

Exports of Flaxseed from Montreal.

BY COUNTRIES, IN BUSHELS.

	For past week.	Since Oct. 1, 1899.
Belgium	....	8,400
England	....	216,630
Germany	....	17,185
Netherlands	....	100,800
Scotland	....	33,574
Spain	....	112,025
Totals	....	488,614

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

PARAFFINE WAX.—Desirable grades of wax are still scarce; in fact, it is almost impossible to procure any quantity of any grade for prompt delivery. The market is naturally firm, but prices are nominally the same as previously quoted. Some 56,000 lbs. were received from England during the week, while exports aggregated over 2,048,000 lbs. The price of outsiders is still based upon 6c. for 124@126 m. p. We repeat quotations of principal holders as follows: Crude, 117 m. p., 6½c.; 124 m. p. (yellow), 6¼c.; refined, 125 m. p., 8½c.; 130 m. p., 9c.; 136 m. p., 9¾c.; 140 m. p., 14@14¼c.

TALLOW.—The market, the past few days, has been easier all around, as buyers have been holding aloof for lower prices. Melters are asking 5⅛c. for tcs., with 5c. bid, but for city hhds., it is intimated 4⅞c. would be accepted, but buyers decline to go above 4¾c. Mr. H. W. Calef, in his review, says:—

While for a few days quotations were unchanged, it soon became plain that stocks were diminishing, that production was light, and the disposition of manufacturers was to buy beyond their present wants, already exceeding previous requirements. Speculative buying followed, as well as larger purchases for exportation, favored by some improvement in European markets, and, later, by cheaper ocean freights. The Western business, at better though irregular, rates, was stimulated by the desire of shippers to anticipate the higher rail freights to go into effect after Sept. 15. The rise was rapid, city, in hhds., selling at 4⅞c. and in tierces at 5¼c., before the close of the month, when the excitement suddenly subsided. Ordinarily, a decided reaction would have followed such a state of things, and a prolonged dullness. Yet in Western markets there was a quick recovery; here dealings have been much lighter, and values unsettled, except for the qualities most in demand. Extra hard tierces sold up to 5½c., edible at 5½c., 5⅝c., and 5¾c.; country stock at 4¾c. to 5¼c., as to quality and cooperage. At the close one lot of city hhds. sold at 4¾c., while city tcs. are held at 5⅛c. to 5¼c. In original hands stocks are small, but some dealers are well supplied. Furthermore, though offerings of animal fats should soon increase, the greatly reduced stock of lard and consequent advance, together with the advance in price of cotton oil, due partly to crop damage, seem to forbid the expectation of really low prices for an indefinite period. From this port were cleared, during September, 5,685,600 lbs. tallow, and 4,335,600 lbs. grease. The stock of tallow in London Sept. 1 was $27,630 casks; on Oct. 1, 29,717 casks. Our manufacturers are still actively employed, but complaining generally of unsatisfactory prices for their products.

GREASES.—The market shows no sympathy with weaker tallows, but, on the contrary, prices are firm, under limited offerings. Mr. Calef says:—

Grease stearine has sold freely on the basis of 4 13-16c., 4⅞c. and 5c. ,for yellow, 5@5⅛c. for white. Prime lard stearine, 8⅝@8½c. Oleomargarine stearine declined, but has lately been active at 7⅝@7¾c., closing at the lower rate. Greases have been in renewed activity, soapmakers' sorts now bringing 4¼@4½c., fair yellow 4⅛@4¼c.; off white, 4½@4¾c., and fine white lard and fleshings, 4⅞@5c. Fertilizers are a little lower, but in fair demand.

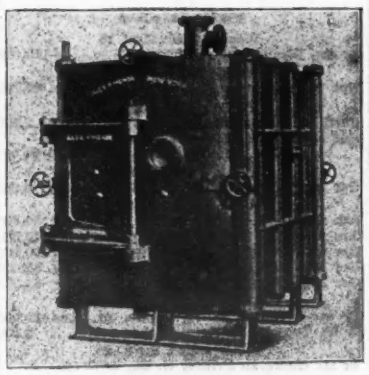
Price of Lard at Chicago.

Sept.	Cash.	Oct.	Nov.
29...	7.12½@7.15	7.07½@7.15	7.05 @7.10
Oct.			
1.....	7.10 @7.20	7.07½@7.17½	7.05 @7.17½
2.....	7.22½@7.25	7.20 @7.25	7.00 @7.02½
3.....	7.37½@7.40	7.20 @7.40	7.27½@7.42½
4.....	7.35 @7.37½	7.27½@7.35	7.27½@7.42½
5.....	7.25 @7.30	7.22½@7.37½	7.20 @7.30

If you are contemplating the purchase of machinery of any kind, and desire to be brought in contact with the different manufacturers, the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter will be glad to supply full information upon receipt of request.

Gluten Varnishes.

Gluten in a fresh state is only dissolved by acids and caustic alkalies, but is changed by the dissolving and deprived of its viscous character. In France a process is known for some time to dissolve gluten in alcohol as well, and same is also used for spirit lacquers. Although gluten in a fresh condition is insoluble in alcohol, it becomes soluble therein after it has stood for quite some time in damp air and passed into acid fermentation. Next, the fermenting gluten is mixed, after the mold skin formed during the fermentation has been removed, with enough alcohol as is required for the gluten to be able to dissolve therein; but one must guard against adding more alcohol than necessary, as the dissolved gluten will separate again if the quantity is too large.—Oesterreichische Farbenund Lack Industrie.



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NAVAL STORES.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 20.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 6, 1900.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—While Savannah became a trifle easier after the clearance of the Iris and fell off from 37c. to 36½c., the local market remained firm and practically unchanged all week, upon the basis of 41c. for machines. The difficulty in procuring vessel room has seriously affected spot stocks, which by the close of the week were reduced to 240 barrels in yard, and some of this was unavailable. In consequence, this market is above the usual parity with the South by 1½ cents. There is a fair inquiry, but jobbers and large consumers confine purchases to barest possible needs from spot, and are buying more freely in the South to arrive. The Iris carried 8,084 barrels to London, and 3,850 barrels to Antwerp; but stocks after her departure aggregated 38,669 barrels, or over 11,000 more than at the same period last year. At the close of the market in New York trading from store was necessarily limited to a few odd barrels, and sellers were firm at 40½c. and 41c. for Southern and machine barrels, respectively.

ROSIN.—The market has been particularly firm for nearly all grades; the only weakness apparent was in the common and good strained. Stocks in yard here, while lighter than last week, are still quite heavy, aggregating over 31,000 barrels; but of this there is comparatively little of desirable sorts. Pales have been in good, steady demand and hard to get. Holders have not been anxious sellers, and have advanced prices from 5c. to 10c. upon all grades from M up, prices now quoted being M, $2.25; N, $2.55; W G, $2.80, and W W, $3.30. Mediums are also firm, and are not freely offered, though they remain without quotable change. There is abundance of common, and to move stocks holders are making concessions, quoting as low as $1.45 for strained and good strained.

TAR AND PITCH.—There has been considerable inquiry for tar during the week, but stocks have dropped down so low that present holders are asking more than buyers care to pay, notwithstanding a fair amount of business has been done in a jobbing way. The stock in yard at the close of the week amounted to but 630 barrels, and prices were firm upon the basis of $4.50 for oil barrels. Regulars are in poor demand at $2.25. Pitch continues in light request at the lately advanced price of $2.10, closing firm at this figure in sympathy with the crude material.

In the following tables we give the receipts and deliveries of naval stores at and from yard New York for week ending Oct. 5, 1900, and for the month of September, 1900:—

	Rosin.	Spts. of Turp.	Tar.
Stock in yard Sept. 28, 1900	35,049	384	413
Receipts	2,192	650	675
Deliveries	5,957	808	458
Stock in yard Oct. 5, 1900	31,284	226	630

	Rosin.	Spts. of Turp.	Tar.
Stock in yard Aug. 31, 1900	38,824	2,408	1,012
Receipts during month—			
Brunswick, Ga.	3,278	438	...
Savannah, Ga.	127	130	60
Wilmington, N. C.	282	2,088	591
Georgetown, S. C.	2,427	1,066	101
Charleston, S. C.	59	7	...
Jacksonville, Fla.	2,772	838	...
Old Dominion Line	1,213	230	179
Gulf ports	1,499	300	...
	11,637	5,097	931
Deliveries during month	17,089	7,265	1,589
Stock in yard Sept. 29, 1900	33,372	240	354

Savannah, Ga., Oct. 5, 1900.

Spirits turpentine firm at 36½c.; receipts, 1,004; sales, 215; exports, 3,036. Rosin firm; receipts, 2,461; sales, 474; exports, 780; A, B, C, D, $1.30; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.45; H, $1.45; I, $1.60; K, $1.65; M, $1.70; N, $1.90; WG, $2.10; WW, $2.50.

New Orleans, Oct. 5, 1900.

Receipts of rosin, 792 barrels; turpentine, 266; no exports.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 5, 1900.

Spirits turpentine firm at 36@36½c.; receipts, 75 casks. Rosin steady at $1.15@1.20; receipts, 383. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.10@2.10; receipts, 43. Tar firm at $1.40; receipts, 41.

Liverpool, Oct. 5, 1900.

Turpentine—Spirits, 29s. Rosin—Common, 5s.

London, Oct. 5, 1900.

Turpentine—Spirits, 28s. 9d. Rosin—American strained, 5s. 1½d; fine, 8 shillings.

James Watt & Son furnish the following London turpentine statistics:

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock Sept. 22	16,633	13,054	29,176	32,952
Deld. this week.	1,734	1,542	1,665	1,372
Since Jan. 1	63,113	70,832	72,507	61,628
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Price Sept. 24	28 6	36 6	21 10½	23 3
Nov.-Dec.	28 9	36 7½	22 3	23 6
Jan.-April	29 3	37 6	22 6	23 9

WANTS.

SPECIALS OR NOTICES in this column are at the rate of Two Dollars for each insertion—for eight lines or less. All over eight lines Twenty-five cents per line of about six words. The full amount in cash must accompany all orders.

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A thoroughly competent and experienced color grinder for the Pacific coast; must be capable of assuming charge as superintendent of color works' department, and must come well recommended as to habits, integrity and experience. Address W. P. FULLER & CO., 93 Nassau St., New York City.

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A chemical engineer as manager for chemical works making fine chemicals. Please address, giving particulars as to experience, etc., "C. E.," P. O. Box 485, New York.

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One 36-inch iron frame buhr stone dry color mill, with mortise gears; one Sturtevant heater; two 24-inch Sturtevant blowers; one color paste steel mixer, 30x20; one rotary crusher; two Worthington duplex steam pumps, 1½-inch delivery; one simplex Worthington pump, 1-inch delivery; one 2-inch clear Michigan pine tank, brand new, 5 ft.x6 ft. with pat. lugs; one pair French buhr stones, 30-inch; one pair ditto, 24-inch; fixtures for double and single agitators, fixtures for two color blending drums, capacity 350 gals. The above in prime condition, having been used but a short time. Address at once "MACHINERY," care of this paper.

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Paterson Downing Company
Dealers in and Exporters of **ROSIN and SPIRITS TURPENTINE**
21-24 State Street, - - NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

Saturday Noon, Oct. 6, 1900.

The Copley gusher in new territory in West Virginia continues to be the center of interest, although one other well in Pennsylvania has been brought in showing an initial production of 2,500 barrels per day. These wells, of course, add materially to the total output, and the result has been a steadily declining market for the product. This will prove a discouraging feature to the producers and will probably result in a restriction of development operations, although this may, in a measure at least, be overcome by increased activity contiguous to the new gushers. Development operations have been restricted of late by the scarcity of water, wells and small streams going dry, and thus preventing operations where locations had been made, and in some cases water has been carried in barrels for miles to supply the boilers at pumping and drilling wells, and in other cases work has been suspended. Aside from the two wells mentioned the news from the fields has been tame, the others brought in being for the most part small wells, ranging from 5 to 25 barrels per day, while there has been the usual number of dry holes. The producers now look for a drop in prices to or below the dollar mark, and certainly the conditions seem to fully warrant such expectation. Developments during the next four weeks will be watched with unusual interest, as it is expected that within that time other wells will be brought in, from which some idea may be gained of the probable extent of the field in which is located the Copley gusher. There has been little done on the exchanges, where even the strike of a market breaker has failed to awaken speculative interest.

Refined and Products.

There has been little inquiry for refined in barrels for export, the high freight rates and scarcity of suitable vessels tending to restrict shipments. There has, however, been a larger number of tank vessels on this side and their requirements have brought the total engagements up to about 375,000 barrels. It is probable that the lower prices now ruling will further stimulate the foreign demand and that the shipments will consequently continue large. The price for barreled oil was reduced on Tuesday to 7.55c., and on Thursday to 7.45c. for New York loading, and 7.40c. for Philadelphia loading. The principal foreign markets are lower. Quotations to-day by cable were: Antwerp, 18¾f.; Bremen, 6.95m.; London, 6⅛d., and Liverpool, 6⅛@6¼d. Freight rates were firm at 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., hence to London, and 3s. 3d.@4s. 3d. to Continental ports, as to port and vessel. Home trade lots have been in light request, and are steady on the basis of 8¼c. for 150 degrees water white from tanks and 11¼c. in barrels.

Cases for export have been in light request, and sales of about 100,000 are reported. The price for plain tops has been reduced to 8.75c. Freight rates are firm. Nominal rates for large vessels are: For Amoy, 25@26c.; Calcutta, 21@22c.; Colombo, 24@25c.; Java, 24@25c.; Padang, 25@26c.; Hong Kong, 27@28c.; Rangoon, 6@27c.; Saigon, 23@24c.; Shanghai, 29@30c.; Singapore, 23@24c., and Yokohama, 26@27c.

Crude for export has been in active request, and sales of about 85,000 barrels are reported. Washington crude is quoted at 7.45c. in barrels. Cases for export have been in light request, and no sales are reported.

Crude naphtha has been steady at 9.55c. For export sales of 5,000 barrels are reported.

If you are contemplating the purchase of machinery of any kind, and desire to be brought in contact with the different manufacturers, the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter will be glad to supply full information upon receipt of request.

Closing Quotations.

CRUDE.

National Tran. certificates, ₱ bbl.	$1.10	@1.10¼
Washington, crude, in bbls., ₱ gal.		7.45
Washington, crude, in bulk		4.95
Residuum, bbls., for export	6½@	7

CRUDE AT THE WELLS.

The following are the prices paid by the pipe lines for crude as delivered from the wells:

	1900.	1899.
Tiona ₱ bbl.	$1.25	$1.65
Pennsylvania	1.10	1.50
Barnesville	—	1.40
Corning	93	1.33
New Castle	85	1.25
North Lima	82	1.07
South Lima	77	1.02
Indiana	77	1.02
Somerset	77	—
Lacy	69	—

REFINED—FOR EXPORT.

Cargo lots for export ₱ gal.	—	@7.45
In bulk	—	@4.95
Philadelphia loading	—	@7.40

REFINED—JOBBING LOTS.

In barrels, pkgs. included.

120 fire test, S. W. ₱ gal.	— @	10
130 fire test, S. W.	— @	10¼
150 fire test, W. W.	— @	11
In bulk from tanks	— @	6½
300 fire test	9¾@	10¼

REFINED IN CASES—110 FIRE TEST.

Two five low screw, cargo lots	8.75
5,000 to 10,000	8.85
1,000 to 5,000	8.95
700 to 1,000	9.05
400 to 700	9.15
300 to 400	9.25
200 to 300	9.35
100 to 200	9.55
Under 100	9.75

NAPHTHA AND GASOLENE.

Naphtha, crude, car lots, 68@72 deg.	— @	9.55
crude, cargo lots, 68@72 deg.	— @	9.55
crude, 70 deg.	—@	10¼
sweet, 62 or 63 deg.	12 @	12¼
70 deg.	12½@	12¾
76 deg.	13 @	13½
"stove"	— @	12
Gasolene, 86 deg.	— @	16
88 deg.	— @	18
90 deg.	— @	21

Petroleum Statistics.

RUNS—PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

		Day.	Total Reported.
Friday,	Sept. 28	102,847	2,220,921
Sat.-Sun.,	" 29 & 30	132,966	2,363,887
Monday,	Oct. 1	82,141	82,141
Tuesday,	" 2	98,989	181,130
Wednesday,	" 3	75,586	256,716
Thursday,	" 4	....	.....

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Jan....	2,670,695	2,745,712	2,420,071	2,836,845
Feb....	2,637,771	2,442,436	2,222,889	2,514,036
March.	2,911,172	2,814,029	2,649,528	2,945,673
April...	2,780,575	2,652,552	2,618,219	2,880,993
May...	2,852,124	2,681,118	2,765,791	3,074,578
June...	2,929,868	2,563,767	1,740,897	3,000,272
July...	2,992,682	2,487,691	2,776,507	3,032,983
Aug....	3,062,668	2,662,849	2,872,114	3,125,114
Sept....	3,002,002	2,525,032	2,764,932	.....
Oct....	3,023,053	2,847,837	2,833,408	.....
Nov....	2,918,954	2,485,140	2,806,384	.....
Dec....	2,894,296	2,589,197	2,736,687	.....
Year.	34,274,700	31,100,360	32,207,577	.....
Average	2,856,725	2,591,697	2,683,963	2,926,312

DELIVERIES—PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

		Day.	Total Reported.
Friday,	Sept. 28	94,934	2,606,057
Sat.-Sun.,	" 29 & 30	89,521	2,695,578
Monday,	Oct. 1	83,816	83,816
Tuesday,	" 2	65,700	149,516
Wedn'sday,	" 3	66,371	215,887
Thursday,	" 4	....	.....

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Jan....	2,533,268	2,993,813	2,475,510	2,887,970
Feb....	2,305,390	2,132,151	1,899,859	2,747,667
March..	2,772,133	2,625,124	2,625,415	2,797,661
April...	2,453,728	2,421,383	2,377,483	2,844,496
May....	2,546,693	2,392,839	2,578,579	2,793,247
June...	2,555,959	2,134,814	2,538,921	2,880,486
July....	2,707,317	2,563,391	2,357,716	2,756,173
Aug....	3,100,208	2,695,584	2,779,114	3,383,582
Sept....	2,951,221	2,585,253	2,700,060	.....
Oct....	3,628,538	2,839,481	2,739,176	.....
Nov....	3,312,597	2,398,656	2,601,115	.....
Dec....	2,758,008	2,375,731	2,598,652	.....
Year.	33,621,058	30,367,611	30,276,630	.....
Average	2,801,755	2,530,634	2,523,052	2,886,410

CHARTERS—CRUDE EQUIVALENT.

		Day.	Total.	Av'ge.
Friday,	Sept. 28	97,619	1,962,881	70,817
Sat.-Sun.,	" 29 & 30	181,905	2,164,186	72,159
Monday,	Oct. 1	106,032	106,032	106,032
Tuesday,	" 2	181,746	287,778	143,889
Wed'day,	" 3	55,992	343,770	114,590
Thursday,	" 4	34,603	378,373	94,791

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Jan....	1,960,649	2,701,808	1,786,232	1,859,255
Feb....	1,692,064	1,882,355	1,550,794	1,342,026
March..	1,917,670	2,208,141	2,461,826	2,175,073
April...	2,324,256	1,759,600	1,855,857	1,819,703
May....	2,101,829	1,971,260	2,214,071	1,962,851
June...	2,204,998	2,325,911	2,179,118	2,292,075
July....	2,533,853	1,991,972	2,165,092	2,061,761
Aug....	2,176,978	2,327,140	2,741,504	2,465,198
Sept....	2,524,897	2,105,151	2,199,802	2,164,186
Oct.....	2,619,428	1,670,084	2,241,323	.....
Nov....	2,360,634	2,611,940	2,292,706	.....
Dec....	1,968,572	1,424,940	1,692,790	.....
Year.	26,386,028	23,978,908	25,831,111	.....
Av'ge.	2,198,830	1,997,820	2,110,926	2,016,009

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

The total charters for refined, crude, naphtha, etc., in bulk, barrels and cases during the week ending Oct. 5, and from Jan. 1, were as follows:

	Week.	Year.	1899.
Refined, bbls. & blk.	375,500	8,383,000	8,108,600
Refined, cases	70,000	10,341,000	15,146,000
Crude, bbls. & blk.	87,200	1,767,100	1,675,600
Crude, cases	.....	110,000	20,000
Naphtha, bbls.	.....	195,100	167,900
Residuum, bbls	3,000	263,400	320,000
Lubricating, bbls.	.....	77,200	16,500
Total, bbls. cde. eq.	719,683	18,776,395	19,560,215

CLEARANCES FOR THE WEEK.

During the week ending Oct. 5, and since Jan 1, the clearances of petroleum, in gallons, from the port of New York, were as follows:—

	Week.	Year.	1899.
Refined	10,487,040	385,780,564	357,917,164
Crude	.....	3,055,681	2,176,032
Naphtha	5,897	9,819,767	7,753,807
Residuum	150,500	8,026,828	6,623,597

EXPORT STATISTICS.

The following table shows the total exports from the port of New York and from the United States, reduced to crude equivalent, in gallons for the week ending Oct. 5; also total shipments to date, with comparisons with 1899:

From N. Y. for week ending Oct. 5.	13,980,720	
Total from N. Y. from Jan. 1, 1900.	817,393,169	
Same period last year.	494,460,637	
Increase	22,932,532	
From U. S. for week ending Oct. 5.	27,725,480	
Total from U. S. since Jan. 1, 1900.	829,103,420	
Same period last year.	830,947,495	
Decrease	1,844,075	

TOTAL EXPORTS BY PORTS.

	1900.	1899.
New York	517,393,169	494,460,637
Philadelphia	266,904,006	299,168,418
Baltimore	43,746,824	36,303,780
Boston	378,298	446,259
San Francisco	681,123	653,451
Grand totals	829,103,420	830,947,495

Foreign Quotations.

REFINED.

	Antwerp.	Bremen.	London.
Monday	19@—	7.20	—@6¼
Tuesday	19@—	7.20	—@6¼
Wednesday	19@—	7.05	—@6⅛
Thursday	19@—	7.05	—@6⅛
Friday	18¾@—	6.95	—@6⅛
Saturday	18¾@—	6.95	—@6⅛

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

New York.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. Quantities are refined in bbls, unless stated otherwise:

Week ending March 2.

Br shp Zemindar, Japan, 25c. ..... cs 80,000

Week ended April 13.

Am shp R. D. Rice, Japan, 25@26c. .. cs 80,000

Week ended May 4.

Am shp Josephus, Hong Kong, 25c. .. cs 50,000

Week ended May 18.

Am shp A G Ropes, Japan, 24½@25½c. cs 80,000
Br shp Rhone, Calcutta, 16c. ..... cs 60,000
Am bk Mary C Hale, Pernambuco .... cs 30,000

Week ended June 8.

It bk Margherita, Penang or Singapore, 23@24c. ..... cs 35,000

Week ended June 22.

Ger bk Nal, Japan, 25@26c. ..... cs 110,000

Week ended June 29.

Ger bk Birma, Japan, 25@26c. ..... cs 55,000

Week ended July 13.

It bk Garibaldi, Penang or Singapore, 25½c. ..... cs 55,000

Week ended Aug. 17.

Am shp St Francis, Japan, 26c. ..... cs 70,000
Ger bk Helene, London, 3s. 3d. 8,000

Week ended Aug. 24.

Am shp W F Babcock, Japan, 27@28c. cs 80,000

Week ended Aug. 31.

Br shp Troop, Japan, 28@29c. ..... cs 60,000
It shp Saturnina Fanny, Java, 26, 27 and 28c. ..... cs 6,500

Week ended Sept. 7.

Nor bk Patagonia, U K or Cont, 3s. 6d. . 7,000

Week ended Sept. 14.

Ger bk Henriette, Japan, 28c. ..... cs 120,000
Ger shp Theo Fischer, London, 3s. .. nap 10,500

Week ended Sept. 21.

Br shp County of Haddington, Shanghai, 30c. ..... cs 70,000
Br bk Dunloe, Mauritius, pt. ..... cs 27,000
Br shp Cleomene, Rangoon, 27c. ..... cs 70,000
Br shp County of Kinross, Shanghai, 30c. ..... cs 70,000
Br shp County of Caithness, Shanghai, 30c. ..... cs 70,000
Br str Acara, Shanghai, 42c. ..... cs 165,000

Week ended Sept. 28.

Ger bk Dora, London, 3s 9d. ..... nap 8,500
Am brg Leonora, Gibraltar, 20c. ..... cs 16,000
Am brg Daisy, Gibraltar, 20c. ..... cs 15,000

Week ended Oct. 5.

Br shp Forth, Calcutta, 22c. ..... cs 70,000

Philadelphia.

Week ended May 18.

Br shp Dumfriesshire, Japan, 25½c. .. cs 110,000

Week ended June 15.

Nor bk Akershus, Japan, 25½@26½c. .. cs 65,000

Week ended Aug. 31.

Port bk Julio, Lisbon, pt. 2,500
Ger shp Ranee Rickmers, Japan, 28@29c. ..... cs 90,000

Week ended Sept. 7.

Ger bk Marie, Dublin, 3s. 9d. 8,000

Week ended Sept. 14.

Am shp John A Briggs, Japan, 28@29c. cs 80,000
Am shp Tillie E Starburk, Japan, 29c. cs 70,000
Ger bk Wandsbek, Japan, 28½c. ..... cs 100,000
Ger shp Mabel Rickmers, Japan, 28½c. cs 85,000
Ger shp Rickmer R'km's, Japan, 28½c. cs 85,000

Week ended Sept. 21.

Br str William Storrs, Japan, pt. .. cs 130,000
It bk Teresita, Oporto, 4s 3d. 3,500

Week ended Sept. 28.

Br str Georgian Prince, U. K., or Cont., p. t. 25,000

Week ended Oct. 5.

It bk Anna Maria d'Abundo, Cette, 4s. 6d. ..... cde 3,300
Am sch Ed L Stotesbury, Liverpool, 5s. .. 7,800

PETROLEUM CLEARANCES.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco on the dates named. Refined unless otherwise specified:

New York.

Sept. 22.
Am str Philadelphia, Porto Rico, 25 cs
Sept. 24.
Ger str Capri, Pernambuco, 6 cs gas, 10 bbls resid
Ger str Capri, Santos, 15,000 cs
Sept. 25.
Nor str Mt Vernon, Hayti, 300 cs
Br str Roraima, St Croix, 30 cs
Br str Roraima, Antigua, 6 bbls
Br str Roraima, St Lucia, 270 cs
Br str Roraima, Barbadoes, 1,000 cs
Am str Hudson, Colon, 2,600 cs
Am str Cherokee, San Domingo, 1,767 cs, 5 bbls
Am str Cherokee, Turks Island, 1 cs
Br str Grenada, Trinidad, 1,150 cs
Br str Grenada, Grenada, 375 cs
Br str Grenada, C Bolivar, 875 cs
Sept. 25.
Br str Maristow, Port Elizabeth, 14,000 cs
Br str Maristow, East London, 23,800 cs
Br str Maristow, Algoa Bay, 275 cs ref, 10 drms ben
Br str Silvia, Halifax, 500 cs
Br str Silvia, St John's, 775 bbls
Br str Star of England, Melbourne, 6,000 cs
Br str Star of England, Lyttleton, 200 cs
Br str Star of England, Port Chalmers, 3,350 cs
Br str Star of England, Sydney, 2,000 cs
Br str Madiana, Bermuda, 103 bbls, 10 cs
Sept. 27.
Br sch Hattie C, Dorchester, N B, 65 bbls
Brig G B Lockhart, Curacao, 405 cs
Am str Yucatan, Havana, 100 cs
Am str Niagara, Cuba, 2,640 cs
Am str Niagara, Nassau, 13 bbls, 152 cs
Sept. 28.
Br str Astrakhan, Dover, 1,548,649 gls blk
Ger str Elise Marie, Flushing, F O, 1,425,000 gls blk
Am bgtn Alcaea, Martinique, 1,100 cs, 10 bbls ref, 1 cs nap
Br str Parana, Buenos Ayres, 10,000 cs
Br str Parana, Montevideo, 6,200 cs
Br str Alleghany, Kingston, 1,510 cs, 4 bbls
Br str Alleghany, Greytown, 285 cs
Br str Alleghany, Savanilla, 1,500 cs
Sept. 29.
Br str Saxon Prince, Montevideo, 20,000 cs
Br str Saxon Prince, Rosario, 5,000 cs
Am str Ponce, Porto Rico, 475 cs ref, 1 cs ben
Am str Maracaibo, Curacao, 15 cs, 2 bbls
Am str Maracaibo, Coro, 200 cs
Am str Maracaibo, Maracaibo, 50 cs
Br str Saxon Prince, Buenos Ayres, 50 cs nap
Br str Herminius, Montevideo, 4,750 cs
Br str Herminius, Buenos Ayres, 27,250 cs ref, 300 cs ben, 20 drs nap
Am str Havana, Havana, 5,500 cs
Br str Ravensdale, Progreso, 50 cs
Oct. 1.
Dtch str La Campine, Antwerp, 1,097,000 gls blk, 100 bbls
Br str Lackawanna, Liverpool, 1,450,000 gls blk, 150,000 gls resid blk
Ger str Washington, Flushing, 1,699,000 bls blk
Ger str Brilliant, Flushing, 1,435,000 gls blk
Br sch St Maurice, Cayenne, 1,225 cs
Oct. 2.
Am str Advance, Colon, 1,200 cs
Dtch str Prins F Hendrick, Carupano, 100 cs
Br str Paraense, Para, 50 cs
Am bk Ella, Paramaribo, 4,000 cs
Br sh Claverdon, Yokohama, 98,008 cs
Am sch Mary Sanford, Martinique, 1,900 cs
Oct. 3.
Br sch Zeta, Belize, 500 cs
Br sch Zeta, Truxillo, 200 cs
Br sch Zeta, Porto Cortez, 25 cs gas
Br sch Zeta, Ruatan, 75 cs
Oct. 4.
Br sch Ben Bolt, Sacksville, N B, 475 bbls
Am bktn Daisy Read, Parahyba, 9,150 cs

Philadelphia.

Sept. 19.
Br str Maryland, London, 500 bbls
Sept. 24.
Br str Oriflamme, Havre, 1,682,577 gls cde blk
Sept. 27.
Br str Hutton, Nagasaki, 140,468 cs
Sept. 28.
Br str Duffield, Stockholm, 1,535,499 gls blk
Sept. 29.
Br str Mexicano, Vera Cruz, 650,000 gls blk
Br str Luciline, Dunkirk, 1,723,172 gls cde blk
Br str Georgian Prince, Hull, 1,400,000 gls blk
Oct. 1.
Br str Mackinaw, London, 1,750 bbls
Oct. 3.
Span str Ciudad de Reus, Valencia, F O, 696,589 gls cde blk
Ger sh Camelia, Cette, 7,048 bbls ref, 957 bbls nap
Oct. 4.
Ital bk Teresita, Oporto, 2,000 bbls, 2,940 cs

Baltimore.

Oct. 1.
Br str Trocas, Flushing, F O, 1,643,897 gls blk

San Francisco.

Sept. 28.
Str San Juan, Central America, 144 cs
Str San Juan, Panama, 200 cs

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

Following are the exports of petroleum from the port of New York, in gallons, during the past week and since Jan. 1, as also the exports during the corresponding period of last year:

Refined.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time last year.
Aalborg	.....	255,352	497,037
Aarhuus	.....	445,650	2,075,000
Acajutle	.....	.....	14,500
Acra, W. C. A.	.....	20,000	.....
Adelaide	.....	993,200	1,139,376
Aden	.....	181,500	67,500
Alexandria	.....	205,000	310,540
Algiers	.....	304,880	541,248
Algoa Bay	2,650	517,616	844,367
Amoy	.....	.....	525,000
Amsterdam	.....	11,796,115	8,586,500
Anjier, f. o.	.....	1,902,370	10,702,280
Antigua	311	298,420	41,749
Antofagasta	.....	24,500	17,006
Antwerp	1,102,000	15,174,198	11,471,320
Arica	.....	12,000	8,000
Auckland	.....	644,025	435,940
Avonmouth	.....	9,600,000	18,450,000
Axim, W. C. A.	.....	100,000	.....
Azores	.....	125,849	123,258
Bahamas	.....	3,159	4,277
Bahia	.....	1,548,090	1,185,770
Baracoa	.....	260	.....
Barbadoes	10,000	284,511	400,919
Baranquilla	.....	47,000	62,550
Batavia	.....	8,032,370	.....
Beira	.....	24,220	49,600
Belfast	.....	1,600,000	1,600,000
Belize	5,000	111,650	121,041
Bermuda	5,366	190,415	162,215
Bombay	.....	.....	1,460,440
Bonny	.....	35,000	20,000
Bluefields	.....	65,978	8,120
Bocas del Toro	.....	49,917	83,000
Bordeaux	.....	10,500	1,837
Bremen	.....	15,152	10,000

Bremerhaven ...	.....	1,276,000	1,500,000
Brisbane	.....	414,720	928,820
Buenos Ayres ..	370,668	1,798,368	5,217,000
Calcutta	.....	1,427,700	5,374,060
Caldera	.....	* 1,000	1,750
Callao	.....	338,500	232,000
Campeche	.....	1,100	910
Canary Islands..	.....	364,250	865,800
C. Coast, WCA..	.....	15,000	255,160
Cape Gracias ...	.....	2,700	3,660
Cape Town	.....	1,397,622	1,194,374
Cape Verde Isl..	.....	.....	3,100
Cartagena	.....	175,510	256,962
Carupano	1,000	4,600	31,350
Casa Blanca	.....	60,000	30,000
Ceara	.....	242,510	179,425
Ceiba	.....	4,850	2,750
Cette	.....	367,819	198,813
Charl'ton, P.E.I.	.....	.....	57,850
Cheefoo	.....	525,000	550,000
Christiania	.....	1,559,000	2,600,000
Ciudad Boliver..	3,750	62,400	50,040
Colombo	.....	210,000	100,000
Colon	38,000	480,069	302,663
Copenhagen	.....	3,385,100	1,560,000
Corinto	.....	.....	28,000
Cork	.....	.....	1,994,995
Coro	2,000	23,820	12,505
Corrall	.....	69,000	45,000
Cuba	82,200	357,134	474,584
Cumana	.....	3,000	1,300
Curacoa	4,302	146,888	131,714
Delagoa Bay ...	.....	9,000	284,660
Demerara	.....	422,492	340,020
Desterro	.....	297,460	326,336
Domenica	.....	20,180	25,208
Dorchester, N. B	3,250	4,500	.....
Dover 1,548,649		18,780,217	22,093,651
Dublin	.....	5,200,000	1,600,000
Dunedin	.....	117,000	402,320
Dutch Guiana ..	40,000	237,000	239,352
East London ...	236,080	637,580	683,831
Esjberg	.....	150,500	.....
Etem	.....	22,000	9,000
Falmouth	.....	.....	8,598
Flushing, f. o...4,550,000		82,618,000	98,261,000
Forcados	.....	42,500	.....
Frederica	.....	529,700	638,250
Freemantle	.....	1,033,120	1,104,400
French Guiana..	12,250	77,475	54,417
Frontera	.....	100	5,000
Geestemunde ...	.....	2,225,000	.....
Gefle	.....	926,617	416,152
Genoa	.....	100	.....
Gibraltar	.....	222,600	641,328
Gothenburg	.....	.....	1,745,000
Grenada	3,750	77,051	77,650
Greytown	2,850	152,935	79,420
Guadaloupe	.....	140,300	108,050
Guanaco	.....	510	.....
Guanta	.....	6,500	6,000
Guayaquil	.....	245,400	247,000
Kakodate	.....	664,000	.....
Halifax	5,000	244,971	546,434
Hamburg	.....	2,795,000	3,248,900
Havre	.....	247,268	600
H. Breton, N. S.	.....	1,040	1,633
Hayti	3,000	556,963	412,521
Hernosand	.....	306,700	307,050
Hiogo	.....	850,000	817,510
Hodeidah	.....	300,000	80,000
Hong Kong	.....	18,408,200	16,353,670
Honolulu	.....	410,000	460,000
Hull	.....	3,745,000	1,169,100
Humacao	.....	4,000	.....
Iquitos	.....	3,440	.....
Iquique	.....	6,500	6,000
Jamaica	14,797	718,486	768,913
Jeddah	.....	100,000	.....
Junin	.....	5,000	.....
Kingston, N. B..	.....	.....	1,250
Kjoge, Den.....	.....	211,400	245,800
Kobe	.....	.....	682,470
Koenigsberg	.....	233,659	172,392
Kolding	.....	.....	141,197
Kurrachee	.....	200,000	.....
La Guayra	.....	421,975	421,054
Lagos	.....	166,600	308,000
La Guna	.....	.....	200
La Libertad	.....	.....	45,000
La Plata	.....	15,000	35,000
Las Palmas	.....	663,340	.....
La Union	.....	.....	1,500
Lisbon	.....	25,100	28,733
Liverpool 1,450,000		7,424,087	5,356,454
Livingston	.....	8,100	10,734
London	.....	29,467,042	20,641,304
Lulea	.....	266,800	109,750
Lyttleton	2,000	147,880	207,200
Macelo	.....	413,600	307,000
Madeira	.....	45,000	28,000
Madras	.....	.....	350,000
Malta	.....	50,000	.....
Manaos	.....	268,248	386,325
Manchester	.....	1,855,800	527,950
Manila	.....	572,090	.....
Maracaibo	550	127,710	128,105
Maranham	.....	411,534	291,347
Martinique	30,518	228,068	334,561
Mauritius	.....	.....	288,000
Melbourne	57,600	2,700,306	4,925,490
Mollendo	.....	15,250	10,000
Moluccas	.....	.....	92,000
Montevideo	292,400	2,538,196	2,079,792
Montreal	.....	464,623	401,579
Montserrat	.....	.....	1,384
Morocco	.....	10,000	.....
Mossel Bay	.....	232,388	71,460
Naples	.....	369,115	530,331
Nassau	2,170	86,547	66,801
Newcastle	.....	3,000	5,000
Newcastle, N. B.	.....	.....	5,200
Nordenham	.....	79,500	.....
Old Calabar	.....	120,660	50,000
Oporto	.....	.....	326,952
Oran	.....	.....	206,000
Paimboeuf	.....	248,779	.....
Palermo	.....	323,000	.....
Pascasmayo	.....	18,000	11,000
Para	500	1,352,108	1,151,563
Parahyba	91,500	268,500	202,000
Payta	.....	26,000	4,000
Penang	.....	1,045,530	1,152,010
Pernambuco	.....	2,041,210	1,910,220
Pimental	.....	31,000	10,000
Pisqua	.....	1,000	.....
Pisco	.....	24,000	5,500
Pitea	.....	.....	75,000
Plymouth	.....	2,575,000	1,328,172
Port Chalmers..	32,200	407,000	55,200
Port du Bouc...	.....	255,492	.....
Port Elizabeth..	144,800	291,260	651,116
Portishead	.....	.....	59,602
Port L.du Rhone	.....	.....	982,632
Port Limon	.....	90,609	85,203
Port Natal	.....	1,047,330	1,819,520
Porto Cabello ..	.....	226,620	259,254
Porto Rico	5,000	520,602	305,296
Progreso	500	5,320	15,420
Pozzouli	.....	310,750	.....
Puerto Barrios..	.....	15,382	13,000
Puerto Cortez ..	.....	42,650	33,636
Punta Arenas ..	.....	33,040	36,848
Rangoon	.....	.....	1,586,370
Reunion	.....	335,000	260,000
Rio G. do Sul ..	.....	1,113,010	1,062,290
Rio Janeiro	.....	4,340,000	2,442,500
Rosario	48,000	1,572,533	1,289,976
Rotterdam	.....	32,909,350	35,720,000
Rouen	.....	389,191	4,596
Ruatan	750	750	.....
Sackville, N. B.	23,750	23,750	10,000
Salaverry	.....	32,500	26,000
Salt Pond	.....	10,000	.....
Samarang	.....	2,560,400	917,210
San Andreas ...	.....	7,236	50,733
Saigon	.....	2,147,010	1,546,320
San Domingo ..	17,920	360,021	146,581
San Fernando ..	.....	13,600	4,800
Santa Martha ..	.....	.....	500
Santos	150,000	2,733,500	2,661,260
Savanilla	15,000	363,690	206,041
Shanghai	.....	19,579,510	17,678,560
Sierra Leone ...	.....	23,000	20,350
St. Croix	300	43,211	36,614
St. John, N. B..	.....	.....	32,000
St. John's, N. F.	39,101	530,892	470,987
St. Kitts	.....	78,584	77,535
St. Lucia	2,700	53,499	39,064
St. Martins	.....	4,350	3,630
St. Nazaire	.....	.....	359,996
St. Pierre Miq..	.....	.....	14,379
St. Thomas	.....	18,400	24,350
St. Vincent, C.V.	.....	72,650	34,380
Sourabaya	.....	4,024,370	.....
South Shields ..	.....	2,440,000	1,215,000
Stockholm	.....	391,717	687,950
Sunderland	.....	2,500,000	1,270,000
Sundsvall	.....	753,150	.....
Sydney	19,200	3,510,840	4,318,170
Sydney, C. B...	.....	10,000	.....
Talcahuano	.....	928,250	2,296,500
Tampico	.....	200	6 140
Tilt Cove	.....	.....	9,530
Torutos, Peru ..	.....	740	.....
Trieste	.....	3,000	.....
Trinidad	11,080	477,180	439,257
Truxillo	2,000	28,650	3,350
Tsintau, China..	.....	687,600	570,370
Tuborg	.....	625,875	352,245
Turks Island ...	10	9,093	7,256
Valparaiso	.....	3,117,750	1,326,260
Venice	.....	1,300,000	.....
Vera Cruz	.....	7,920	9,500
Victoria	.....	90,000	.....
Waterford	.....	.....	203,889
Wellington	.....	540,820	313,060
Yokohama	.....	18,623,230	4,597,990
Yucatan	.....	1,000	.....
Zanzibar	.....	954,000	797,000
Totals 10,487,040		385,765,814	370,338,856

Crude.

Brisbane	.....	.....	15,989
Cuba	.....	304	200
Demera	.....	1,648	510
Havana	.....	2,969,804	1,963,640
Melbourne	.....	9,905	.....
Porto Rico	.....	74,020	135,500
Progreso	.....	.....	243
St. John's, P. R.	.....	.....	160,000
Tampico	.....	.....	100,000
Totals	.....	3,055,681	2,376,082

Naphtha.

Adelaide	.....	6,292	4,816
Algoa Bay	100	147	30
Antigua	.....	300	.....
Auckland	.....	23,800	7,060
Bahia	.....	337	1,112
Belize	.....	120	.....
Bermuda	.....	5,288	9,907
Bluefields	.....	695	.....
Brisbane	.....	360	1,110
Buenos Ayres ..	5,480	34,092	81,605
Canary Islands..	.....	1,000	.....
Cape Town	.....	3,812	1,847
Ceara	.....	.....	50
Cette	.....	.....	21,860
Cuba	.....	2,716	253,198
Curacoa	.....	332	679
Delagoa Bay ...	.....	.....	11,409
Dunedin	.....	480	8,849
East London ...	.....	1,174	600
Flushing, f. o...	.....	.....	710,000
Fort Blaye	.....	1,180,984	405,204
Frederica	.....	25,450	.....
Freemantle	.....	4,134	680
Guayaquil	.....	1,000	.....
Havre	.....	657,365	409,566
Hayti	.....	3,020	1,020
Honolulu	.....	400	1,000
Hull	.....	.....	262,297
Iquique	.....	.....	1,000
Jamaica	.....	387	199
Liverpool	.....	3,129,771	1,772,483
London	.....	2,459,969	3,078,761
Lyttleton	.....	2,515	5,320
Manaos	.....	67	6,840
Manila	.....	150	.....
Maracaibo	.....	10	48
Maranham	.....	195	95
Martinique	10	10	.....
Melbourne	.....	32,420	66,530
Montevideo	.....	10,622	3,890
Mossel Bay	.....	.....	114
Nordenham	.....	1,070,000	.....
Paimboeuf	.....	101,172	.....
Para	.....	115	335
Pernambuco	60	405	10
Philippine Isl...	.....	50	.....
Port Chalmers..	.....	12,900	.....
Port Elizabeth..	.....	600	50
Portishead	.....	.....	567,458
Port Limon	.....	277	134
Port Natal	.....	8,570	2,395
Porto Cortez ...	237	427	.....
Porto Rico	10	3,840	1,232
Progreso	.....	.....	50
Rio Janeiro	.....	1,920	975
Rosario	.....	100	500
Rotterdam	.....	.....	10
Rouen	.....	196,954	125,188
San Domingo ...	.....	200	.....
Santos	.....	2,000	3,000
Savanilla	.....	30	310
St. Croix	.....	135	95
St. John's, N. F.	.....	552	30
St. Nazaire	.....	.....	50,014
St. Thomas	.....	115	.....
Stockholm	.....	20,400	126,984
Sydney	.....	104,539	16,592
Talcahuano	.....	400	200
Tampico	.....	.....	5
Trinidad	.....	1,100	42
Tuborg	.....	647,970	8,000
Valparaiso	.....	2,100	600
Vera Cruz	.....	.....	20
Wellington	.....	59,829	4,879
Totals	5,897	9,818,440	8,162,587

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INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

General trade conditions are, in the main, satisfactory, although the political agitation proves to be a disturbing factor in some sections and the strikes have tended to disorganize trading in certain lines, but the threatened scarcity of coal has not been felt to the extent that was feared, it being apparent that the supplies stored at various points were larger than was estimated. In the lines of trade represented by the Reporter a good movement is reported in chemicals and dyestuffs, but the volume of the latter does not meet the expectations that had been entertained earlier in the season. Paints have been in better request, but the movement has not been up to the average for this season of the year. Oils have been in fair request, with the mineral oils active. Drugs have been rather slow, though in some few a speculative interest has developed. The industrial situation is affected somewhat by the higher prices demanded for coal, but otherwise conditions are more favorable, especially at the iron and steel works, the reports being to the effect that contracts booked have been more numerous. In the textiles, too, the conditions are said to be better. In a few, however, as the glass works, affairs are unsatisfactory, mainly on account of labor troubles and the high cost of coal. The labor situation cannot be said to have changed for the better. In the coal regions even more men are out on strike and the first overtures of the owners have been rejected, the men believing they will be able to compel an acquiescence to all their demands. Considering the large number out on strike and the character of the strikers, there has been less disturbance than was feared, only a few incipient riots being thus far reported. The glass strike has not been settled, but hopes are entertained of an early adjustment of the differences. Few new strikes have been reported, although those noted heretofore as threatened are still apparently likely to take place. There is at present an unusually large number of skilled laborers idle, and unnecessarily so but for the stubbornness of the artisans. The great agricultural staples have shown about the usual variations, with, however, no important change, though they have averaged a little better. Wheat opened on Monday at 80c., which proved to be the lowest of the week, and advanced gradually to 81¼c., but later settled back to 80⅞c., at which the market closed on Friday for October delivery. Corn took a similar course, starting the week at 44⅞c., reaching 46⅞c. on Thursday and closing on Friday at 46¼c. Oats were steady at 25½c. until Thursday, when they advanced to 26c., at which the market closed on Friday. Cotton ranged from 10.18@10.40c., and closed on Friday at 10.32c. for October delivery. Lard has ruled higher, advancing steadily, and closing at Chicago on Friday at 7.27½c. for October delivery. The market for time money has been higher, with the supply moderate, while the demand has been fair and the volume of business has been light. Rates at the close were 4@4½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for four to five months, and 5 per cent. for longer periods. Money on call at the Stock Exchange has ranged from 2 to 3 per cent., with the bulk of business done at 2@2½ per cent. The closing rate on Friday was 2½ per cent. Mercantile paper has been quiet during the past week, while the supply has been good. Rates at the close were 5@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5½@5¾ per cent. for choice single names having four to six months to run, and 6 per cent. for other grades. The price of bar silver has advanced daily, and closed higher on Friday at 64½@65½c. per ounce for commercial bars, and at 64⅞@66c. for Government assay bars, showing an advance of 1c. over the ruling prices of a week ago. Mexican dollars closed at 50⅝c. bid and 51c. asked. The market for sterling exchange was lower early in the week and later somewhat irregular and depressed, and closed steady under a light inquiry. Rates for actual business at the close were 4.81¼@4.81⅝ for sixty days, 4.84⅞@4.85 for demand, and 4.85½@4.85⅝ for cables. The supply of grain and cotton bills has been good, while rates have ruled somewhat lower, and the demand was good. Rates at the close were 4.80½@4.81⅝. The Industrials have, to some extent at least, been benefited by the stronger tone of the general market. Tobacco and Leather have scored an advance, while most of the others have held their own. Sugar suffered a decline. Trading has been better, with Sugar taking the lead by long odds, it proving a favorite under the conditions presented for a bear movement. The general list of securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange has been steadily tending upward and some notable advances have been scored during the week, while the volume of trading has been larger than for some time.

Sugar stock showed some strength early in the week, but later, when the announcement was made of successive cuts in the price of the product, it was generally believed that a fresh war was on between the competing interests, and the opportunity was seized by bear operators to sell the stock down to 114⅛ on Wednesday. This induced good buying, as it was believed the concern would not suffer by the cut on the products, and there was a partial recovery later, the closing sale on Friday being at 117¼.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 114⅛@118⅝, the lowest Wednesday and the highest Monday, closing to-day at 116¼ bid.

Cotton Oil stock was traded in to a moderate extent, and developed some strength, notwithstanding there were unfavorable reports as to the cost of seed and the relative price of oil. The last sale reported on Thursday was at 34.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 33½@34½, the lowest Monday and the highest Wednesday, closing to-day at 33¼ bid.

Lead stock sold in a limited way and was affected entirely by trading influences, there being nothing in the way of news about the concern to affect its securities beyond the condition of trade in its products, and that was said to be better. The last sale on Friday was at 17½.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 16¾@18, the lowest Wednesday and the highest Thursday, closing to-day at 17½ bid.

Linseed Oil stock was but sparingly dealt in, and as the condition of the market for the product of the concern and the seed market were both thought to be unfavorable the bidders were not inclined to raise their limit. The last sale reported on Wednesday was at 9⅞.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 9⅜@9⅞, the lowest, Tuesday and the highest Wednesday, closing to-day at 9½ bid.

Rubber stock kept unusually steady, only the ordinary variations due to trading influences being reported. There was no news about the concern except that business prospects for the winter are unusually good. The range for the week was 28½@29⅞, with the last sale on Friday at 29.

Tobacco stock, next to Sugar, was the only one of the Industrials receiving much attention. At times there was a disposition to sell the stock down, but the recovery was always prompt and decided. The range for the week was 88¼@91½, with the close on Friday at the higest.

Leather stock has ranged somewhat higher the past week at 9¾@10½, with the last sale on Friday at 10⅜. The improvement was due to reports of increased demand for leather.

In the following table are given the closing quotations Friday night. The market review is complete to Saturday's close:

Name.	Amount.	Bid.	Asked.	Last Sale Bonds.
Am. Agc'l Chemical Co.	$20,000,000	22	25	
pref. 6%	20,000,000	72	75	
Am. Alkali Co.	24,000,000	—	—	
pref.	6,000,000	—	—	
Am. Chicle Co.	6,000,000	64	68	
pref.	3,000,000	75	80	
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	20,237,100	33¾	34¼	
pref.	10,198,600	88	90	
bonds 8% g. 1900	3,068,000	—	—	102—Oct. 5, 1900
Am. Degras Co.	500,000	—	—	
Am. Fisheries Co.	10,000,000	—	—	
pref.	2,000,000	—	—	
Am. Linseed Co.	16,750,000	9¾	10¼	
pref.	16,750,000	51½	52½	
Am. Smelt & Ref. Co.	32,500,000	37¼	37½	
pref.	32,500,000	88¾	89	
Am. Soda Fountain Co.	1,250,000	—	8	
pref.	1,250,000	40	—	
2d pref.	1,250,000	8	10½	
Am. Spirits Mfg. Co.	28,000,000	1¾	2	
pref. 5% limit	7,000,000	—	—	
bonds, 6% g. 1915	2,000,000	—	—	67—Sept. 28, 1900
Am. Straw Board Co.	6,000,000	—	—	
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	36,968,000	117¼	117⅝	
pref. 7%	36,968,000	117	118	
Am. Tobacco Co.	17,900,000	91¾	91½	
pref. 8%	11,935,000	129	131	
div. scrip 1896	3,762,000	—	—	100—Aug. 31, 1900
Celluloid Co.	3,000,000	95	100	
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	500,000	360	370	
Continental Tobacco Co.	50,000,000	25½	25¾	
pref.	50,000,000	77	78¼	
Con. Stock & Pet. Ex. Mem.	.....	—	—	$350—Oct. 4, 1900
Diamond Match Co.	14,000,000	120½	121	
Distilling Co. of America	70,000,000	4½	5	
pref.	55,000,000	19	20	
Dixon Crucible Co.	.....	100	102	
General Chemical Co.	12,500,000	57	62	
pref. 6%	12,500,000	95	100	
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	26,000,000	49¾	50¼	
pref. 7%	14,000,000	98½	99	
Harrison Bros. Co.	1,000,000	—	—	
pref.	1,500,000	—	—	
bonds 5%, 1924	1,300,000	—	—	
International Pulp Co.	5,000,000	—	—	
Maritime Ex. Mem.	.....	—	—	$40-$55—Mar. 15, 1900
National Lead Co.	14,905,400	17½	18	
pref. 7%	14,904,400	90	92	
National Linseed Oil Co.	18,000,000	—	—	
6% gold deb.	1,400,000	—	4	
National Starch Co.	4,450,000	—	—	
1st pref. 8%	2,219,400	—	—	
2d pref. 12%	1,346,800	—	—	
1st mort. 6%, 1920	3,837,000	—	—	
National Wall Paper Co.	30,000,000	—	80	
pref. 8%	3,000,000	—	—	
New Jersey Zinc Co.	3,040,000	—	157	
Penn. Salt Mfg. Co.	2,000,000	118	120	
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	9,850,000	161	168	
pref.	150,000	257	—	
P. Lorillard Co.	3,000,000	—	—	
pref.	2,000,000	96	102	
Planters' Compress Co.	.....	15	18	
Procter & Gamble Co.	1,250,000	430	—	
pref.	2,250,000	198	—	
1st mort. bonds	.....	112	113	
Produce Ex. Membership	.....	—	—	$250—May 17, 1900
Quicksilver Mining Co.	5,708,700	1⅜	1⅛	
pref. 7%	4,201,300	7½	8	
Royal Baking Powder Co.	10,000,000	—	—	
pref.	10,000,000	91	92	
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	2,000,000	55	60	
Standard Oil Co.	110,000,000	547	550	
Stillwell, Bierce & Smith Valle Co.	500,000	—	—	
U. S. Glass	.....	30	32	
pref.	.....	110	—	
U. S. Leather Co.	52,711,100	10¼	10½	
pref. 8%	52,111,100	68½	69	
bonds 6% g.	5,230,000	—	—	
U. S. Playing Card Co.	3,600,000	—	—	
U. S. Printing Co.	3,500,000	—	—	
U. S. Rubber Co.	20,166,000	28½	29½	
pref.	19,400,500	94	96	
Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	12,000,000	—	—	
pref.	12,000,000	—	—	

Among the visitors at the Drug Club last week were D. P. Daugherty, St. Louis; W. P. Downey, Montreal; H. E. Young, Baltimore; Thomas Voegeli, Minneapolis; H. B. Rosengarten, Philadelphia, and J. E. Lobdell, St. Paul.

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The Petroleum Fever in California.

A correspondent in San Francisco has sent a very rosy view of the petroleum development in California and the immense fortunes made, to the New York Sun, but he fails to speak of the almost numberless companies organized merely to fleece those who may be induced to purchase the shares. The business of organizing petroleum companies has been carried on in California even more recklessly than it was in the Pennsylvania regions during the early oil excitement, more than thirty years ago. Following is the letter, quite interesting, but showing only the more attractive features of the conditions existing on the Pacific Coast:—

The city appears to be on the eve of a period of mammoth speculation in oil stocks. San Franciscans awakened to the great possibilities of money-making afforded by the petroleum industry of California about six weeks ago. Since then the interest has grown so rapidly that it looks as if the excitement that attended the Comstocks in their prime would be equalled, if not exceeded. For a long time this city seemed to consider oil good enough for such a place as Los Angeles, but beneath the consideration of the metropolis of the Pacific Coast. While the central counties of the State were all aglow with excitement over the discoveries of petroleum in that section two years ago, incredulity long prevailed here and the news of the development of the industry was received with slight interest. This period of indifference is now past, and public desire to become rich has been whetted by the success which no longer can be denied or ignored.

The change in the disposition of the people in San Francisco has come with the development of many of the oil fields into dividend-paying properties, and the circulation of reports of the marvelous gains that have been made by the pioneers in the industry. Within fifteen months the Home Oil Company, which was capitalized for $100,000, has paid its shareholders $170,000 in dividends, while the property is intact and the number of its producing wells is constantly being increased. Hundreds of persons have made more money in oil than they ever dreamed of being worth. The best known instances are those of Joseph Chansior and Charles Canfield, the fathers of the Coalinga district. Eighteen months ago Mr. Chansior was a clerk in a grocery store at $15 a week, while his partner was a recent arrival from Arizona, where he had made and lost a fortune in mining. They located in what is now known as the Oil City district, in Fresno county, and made their big strike which gave them a well flowing 1,000 barrels a day of 36 degrees Baume oil. Since then they have made other investments in petroleum lands, and today each of the partners is reputed to be worth $2,000,000.

William Graham, of Pennsylvania, who came to California "broke," invested in oil land and is now worth a million. J. J. Mack, cashier of a bank in Bakersfield, and his friend, J. M. Keith, bought land in the Kern River district at $2.50 an acre, which is now worth $4,000 an acre, with the result that they are jointly rated at $5,000,000. L. E. Mosher, of the Los Angeles Times, by a lucky turn came out with $200,000. W. L. Hardison, a Pennsylvania operator, who has been developing petroleum in Southern California, is better off by from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 than when he arrived in this State fifteen months ago. C. A. Fuller, of Oakland, on an investment of $4,000 has cleared $250,000. C. M. Kilbourn, a druggist of Selma, put $3,000 in oil lands and took out $75,000. The $2,500 of W. Scott, a merchant of the same place, has grown to $65,000; the Klondyke Berrys, of Fresno, have cleaned up $1,000,000 by the investment of $250,000 in Kern River oil lands. Col. M. M. Ogden, formerly of Pittsburg, expert of the Producers' Oil Exchange, has made profits slightly within the million mark. Nelson Freeman, butchers, dug a well 200 feet deep in the Placeritas Canon, near San Fernando, which produced a water-white natural distillation in the earth of 48 degrees Baume, worth 6 cents a gallon for distillation, and producing 300 barrels daily. One newspaper solicitor, in the central part of the State, made a location, which he disposed of for $100,000.

An idea of the extent of the petroleum industry in this State may be obtained from the fact that the production in 1899 was 2,677,875 barrels, while with the extension of the present year the output of California is estimated for 1900 at between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 barrels, worth on the average from $1 to $1.25 a barrel. The demand for the oil is keeping up with the supply. The product is now being largely used for fuel purposes by railroads and manufacturing establishments, and it is only a matter of time when it will also be employed in place of coal on steamers traversing the Pacific Ocean. In consequence of the limited supply of coal, its poor quality and the high price on the Pacific Coast, manufacturing has been conducted under great difficulties in California. With a sufficiency of oil for fuel purposes this disadvantage is in a way to disappear, and Eastern manufacturers who have been supplying this State with their products may soon find it to their interest to establish branch factories in California in order to overcome the transportation charges which will tell against them.

The oil field of California runs northwest and southeast, following the lines of the coast and the Sierra Nevada ranges. According to the reports of Col. M. M. Ogden, expert of the Producers' Oil Exchange, California petroleum is mainly of a subdivision of the Tertiary period, while that of Pennsylvania is from the upper Devonian measure. There are two species of the local oil, the black and the green. The black is the more common, and is invaluable for fuel, having a high asphaltic base. The green is more rare, but is susceptible of refinement, and in certain sections of the State runs as high as 65 per cent. of lubricants.

Business in the oil share market in San Francisco is transacted on the board of the Producers' Oil Exchange, which holds two sessions daily, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, except on Saturdays, when the second session is omitted. Its principal officers are George W. Terrill, president; Joseph L. King, vice-president and chairman; and R. W. Heath, secretary. Its daily transactions now average about $10,000, but are rapidly increasing. The companies now listed pay between $40,000 and $50,000 monthly in dividends. With the exception of sugar stocks, which are no longer popular, San Franciscans have been happy to obtain 6 per cent. on their investments. Oil securities, many of them, return from 24 to 30 per cent. on the investment, with great chances of winning fortunes on the constant and wide fluctuations in the shares.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Drugs and Chemicals for the Philippines.

Iloilo, P. I., Aug. 6, 1900.

American and other druggists and chemists will some day enrich themselves by catering to the enormous trade for drugs and chemicals in the Philippine Islands. America will eventually profit most by this Philippine war, if Americans take advantage of the wonderful opportunities which are now presenting themselves in rotation in nearly every line of business in the commercial world. American goods have always been the favorite with the Philippines, for the reason that the Spanish goods are ordinarily inferior in make and deceptive, while the goods from England, Germany and Russia are too costly. Japan has a good field of operations in these islands, but the average Filipino despises the Chinaman and will not patronize either Japanese or Chinese goods unless compelled. American goods, which are usually sold here at prices which are not exorbitant, and the goods themselves being reliable as a rule, are in the best demand and this demand extends to the field of drugs and chemicals. In the plan of reaching the people of the Philippines for the sale of this line of goods, several questions are essential for investigation. These are: First, the type of drug and chemical store at present in existence; description of the market for the goods; some of the best localities for the distribution of drugs and chemicals, transportation, prices, profits, etc. As to the first referred to, the present type of drug and chemical store in the Philippines, these are very deficient. In Manila there are several fairly good drug stores in which a moderate line of drugs and general medicines are carried, also certain descriptions of chemicals for supplying the dye trade and the like. In Iloilo there are two so-called drug stores in which a limited stock of drugs and chemicals are carried in each. In all of the other large cities of the islands, possibly 25 to 30, there are little one-horse shacks in which the proprietor keeps on hand a few dollars' worth of medicines, nearly all of which are in advanced stage of deterioration due to the length of time kept in stock in a hot climate or to the defective means for caring for the same. In one instance, for example, I noticed that the corks in nearly all of the bottles were made of bamboo and the ants had eaten into the wood and made air holes through which air could penetrate and alter the medicines.

Then in the hundreds of towns of the islands, there are as a rule no means whatever for furnishing the people with medicines of any sort. There are several hundred barrios as well, in which the number of people range from 100 to 500 in which there is as a rule no semblance to a drug store or any means for furnishing medicines to the sick.

LEAVES AND ROOTS THE MEDICINES MOSTLY USED.

A stranger in one of the cities, towns or barrios of the islands might go for a long time without finding any indications of drug supplies. Those familiar with the methods of the dealers in medicines can find these venders of drugs in some of the worst sections of the town, hidden away often in their own homes, without any indication of having medicines for sale, and it is necessary to rouse the proprietor from other occupations or from sleep in order to make a puchase. On entering one of these medicine stoes one will see some bamboo stands, some boxes, much waste nipa strewn about, some leaves and roots hung to the walls and scattered here and there, a few bottles of imported medicines, some vials, and that is about all. There are no nicely arranged shelves containing assortments of drugs as in America. Possibly $5 in gold would buy out the complete outfit of the druggist. These Filipino druggists have no right to be in the business; they not only fail to carry anything worth having in stock, but they are filthy in their habits, and, in the event of treating a sick native, they will use certain utensils in mixing and giving the drugs and these utensils are seldom cleaned after using. All of the bottles I saw in every drug store outside of Manila and Iloilo were covered with cobwebs and dust. All glasses were overrun with ants. Vermin were in the packages of stuffs and the sights were enough to make the well sick. All sweepings from the floor, if perchance the floor is ever swept, is brushed into a corner. The floor is ordinarily the earth itself and is soaked with the refuse liquids of years. It would be a good thing for the country if all the drug stores outside of Manila, Iloilo and some of the larger cities and towns were burned.

ILL-TREAT PATIENTS.

The ordinary run of so-called druggists and drug clerks of the mountainous sections of the Philippines, particularly in places where but few white men have ever been, often ill-treat patients who come to them for medicines and treatment. I have seen natives ill and huddled in a corner of the drug shop in pain and ridiculed by the owner of the store. In the event of the patient having money in abundance the treatment served is of the best, while the common herd must receive only blows and ridicule. I have seen wounded natives brought in from the front after conflicts with the Americans, and these wounded men are not only poorly treated by the incompetent medicine men, but they are abused often. I saw one native soldier brought into a drug store with a mauser bullet hole through the thighs of both legs. The bullet had passed out and left a clean, small hole, as these steel litte balls will do. But instead of applying the right treatment, the native surgeons who had been called in bound up the wounds, without removing the foreign matter, and left the patient in the corner on the floor. The occupants of the store seemed amused at his sufferings. Soon an American surgeon of one of the regiments came along. He first kicked all of the native druggists and doctors out of the place, removed the defective bandaging of the ill-trained natives and cleaned out the wounds and proceeded in the proper way to fit his patient for transportation to the hospital. I have seen women with slight pains or injuries come into these native drug stores for medicines which if provided would bring relief promptly. But as a rule the medicines are not to be had, and

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if they were the proprietor would not deal them out unless he were sure that the sick woman possessed sufficient money to pay for the same at a very great advance on the original price. I have seen medicines which in the United States would be dealt out in liberal quantities for a small sum, weighed in the balance with silver coin, that is, just as much of the inferior brand of excessively adulterated medicines are weighed on as will evenly balance a 25 or 50 cent silver piece, whereas the medicine so provided may be worth only a few cents. The druggist of the Philippines who owns a store in the jungle, so to speak, or outside from the influences of the American garrisons in the cities and towns, not only deals out inferior medicines, but he makes them go a great ways by diluting them liberally with other liquids. I have seen cough medicine bottles opened here and one bottle of the medicine made into two bottles by adding ordinary rain water. The bottles are then corked up and sold at about three times the price on the label.

DEATH RATES ARE HIGH.

Under the prevailing conditions in which this country has been for the past two or three hundred years, it is not remarkable that the percentage of deaths in all of the cities, towns and barrios has been excessive. The people have never had the proper treatment from surgeons, for the reason that there are very few trained and properly educated surgeons of native birth on the islands. What few there are usually stay in Manila, Iloilo or other large places, where they have all the business they can attend to. I am acquainted with several of these experienced surgeons of the Philippines and in conversation with them learned that they had received their education and training in Spain. But the number of these men is so limited that it is hardly worth the counting in the long run. For every man that is well trained in medicine and surgery, there are probably 100 to 200 inferior doctors who have had no training whatever. There is no effective drainage in the Philippines and all conditions of sanitary methods are such that the results are defective and the consequences serious. The death lists are heavy everywhere. Since the Americans arrived here they have had hundreds of native laborers at work cutting drains to drain sections of thickly populated lands which were never drained before. Houses and yards have been cleaned out, streets graded and made more healthful, so that at the present time there is a great improvement in conditions and considerable reduction in death rates all through the islands. But the lack of trained surgeons and the deficiency of the proper medicines makes it impossible to carry the good work to its end.

LACK OF DRUGS SERIOUS.

There will be no permanent improvement in the health conditions of these islands until more drugs are shipped here, for the treatment of the sick. There are cases going on record every day, indicating certain deaths which might have been averted if the proper medicines were at hand for use in time. The lack of medicines and the negligence of what few surgeons there are, is disastrous to the people. The fact that the few trained surgeons are constantly overrun with business, of course makes them negligent of the poorer, and it is the latter classes that needed the treatment the most, for the reason that they are not provided with the comforts of a home, as in the case of the rich. There are some hundreds of thousands of shifting population of the islands, that go about like gypsies, and these represent the poorer of the land, and when ill, they must usually die for the want of a few cents' worth of drugs. Children die in large numbers, for lack of medicines. In every city and town of the islands, many children die annually, without having had any medical attendance whatever. The case often is that the people had money, but made no attempt to purchase medicines, for the reason that they were aware that none could be obtained of the right kind. The people of the islands have never had any medicines in any decent stocks provided, and therefore they do not know that such stocks exist, as may be seen in American drug stores.

If the average Filipino were to see one of the neat, well-equipped, modern drug stores of New York city, he would take it for a palace, and worship it. He is used to seeing a few greasy bottles and boxes in filth, and this is his idea of the model drug store.

NOW IS THE TIME TO STRIKE.

Of course, the surgeons of the American forces in these islands, are doing all they can to help out serious cases among the natives, and many a native owes his life to our medical staff of the U. S. Army. But the surgeons of the regiments are busy with the soldiers, and they are not permitted to consume valuable time or medicines among the natives, unless it be in the event of a native soldier who has been wounded in battle with the troops. Therefore, there is a grand chance here for American drug stores. As to the location, Manila is pretty well provided, and so is Iloilo, as two or three drug stores have been opened in the latter place recently, and all are doing more business than they can possibly handle. It does not appear to matter how much or how often they order supplies from the United States or other countries, they cannot manage to keep any stock on hand. They no sooner receive a consignment of drugs or chemicals, than the entire lot is ordered and purchased, high prices being paid in each case, and the stock is cleared out while one is looking at it. What is wanted is a good big lot of the drugs and chemicals, and not a few batches of the different kinds. Outside of Manila and Iloilo, there are a large number of flouring cities, which have been quite Americanized during the past year, by the American soldiers, and there are wonderfully good openings in these cities for drug stores. Then there are the towns. The towns are usually as large as the average American city, for the reason that the towns include the barrios for several miles distance, on either side. There are good chances for the establishment of stores or branch stores in these towns. There is certainly a good field presented in each, and the chances are there will be no competition for many years to come. Then as to the barrios, these are frequently of sufficient importance to provide with branch stores on a small scale. They are all through the hills of the Philippine archipelago, and in many cases a druggist could get rich within the year, because of the rare metals that the natives handle and use, quite miscellaneously. In some of these barrios, in the metal districts of Panay, I noticed that the natives offered little nuggets of gold and pieces of silver, which they had found in the hills, in exchange for articles of commerce, as they possessed no money. I was offered a bolo knife for a blanket, and accepted the knife as a relic. I sent the knife home to a friend, and behold, he writes me that he took it to a jewelry store to be fixed up, and they there discovered that the metal band at the hilt was pure gold, worth $30. The natives give little pieces of gold to their children to play with and lose. There is no market for the rich metal, and the stuff is useless to the natives. If an American were to open a drug store in a community of this kind, he would handle gold pieces instead of paper or silver money, and the many excellent bargains that would come his way would, in the course of a year, make him well off.

As to prices of drugs and chemicals here in the Philippines, the idea seems always to be to get as much as possible for everything and be satisfied with the results. I have known native dealers to start off with a very high price for an article, and accept a much lower one with satisfaction. The native druggist evidently sizes up his purchaser and sets the price accordingly. It will be some years before competition becomes so effective as to control prices here, and in the meantime, those druggists who open stores here can adjust the values in accordance to the circumstances. This, of course, will enable one to get on his feet quicker, and avoid failure.

AS A SIDE DEPARTMENT.

The drug store of the Philippines can be made to be profitable in various ways, one of which would consist in the adoption of departments for the sale of chemicals, oils, brushes, soaps, stationery, paints, and even dye stuffs. The drug store of the towns in which your correspondent visited appeared to be the common center of attraction for the people who wanted anything. There are no postoffices outside of Manila and Iloilo, and in a number of the drug stores I noticed that they were making quite a goodly income by selling two two-cent stamps for five cents, and stamped envelopes for three cents each. Usually the purchaser of the stamps would want pens and ink or stationery, and frequently pipes and tobacco. Then, as to the handling of chemicals and dyes for the numerous dyers and weavers of fabrics, this is quite a rich business, as the profits on these lines of goods are high.

NATIVE CLERKS.

Although the present type of native drug clerk is more fitted for a butcher than to handle medicines, he is indespensible in the drug trade, and the American who would engage in the medicine profession in these islands will find it necessary to have one or more of these men about the store, to deal with the native customers in their own language. In course of time, the native language would be picked up, and then there would be no necessity for the services of the native clerk.

The native clerks can be hired for 20 cents per day each, and they will provide food and lodgings for themselves. But they are a shiftless lot, and very careless in mixing medicines. They take great delight in mixing poisons for killing off the crazy, wild-cat dogs of the island that bawl and fight all night, and often will burst out in laughter in the middle of the process of compounding the poisonous drugs, at the thought of the agony to which the victim will be subjected. I have often connected this line of thought with the ideas of death to an enemy. There are numerous cases of native clerks having been paid certain sums of money by natives who desire that poisons be mixed and administered to an enemy, in food or other ways. In one instance that recently came to notice, the victim was poisoned in this way by the native drug clerk hiring the servant of the man to put the poison into the food.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Chicago Seed and Oil Market.

Chicago, Oct. 4, 1900.

The flaxseed situation is still very much mixed, but the points of contention have been narrowed down to the Northwest, and practically to the State of North Dakota, which is the stumbling block of all estimators. The writer, Aug. 15, believed from letters and telegrams received from that State that the acreage had been increased fully 300,000 over his previous estimate of 1,200,000 made July 15. The assessors' figures, however, would indicate that the original estimate of 1,200,000 acres was practically correct. The yield is a more perplexing problem, complicated not so much by present conditions, frost and rain, as by the uneven growth ensuing from the irregular start the plant received during the dry spring. We still believe an average yield of 8 bushels to the acre will be harvested in that State, or a total State yield of 9,600,000 bushels. South Dakota, in the light of recent official and private reports, will do better than her sister State on the north, and it is rather to be expected that she will turn out 4,500,000 bushels from her 450,000 acres. The Minnesota and Iowa averages are likely to run nearer 11 bushels than 10, but for the present we will consider the 10 bushels average sufficiently high. The official returns from Kansas give the acreage as 186,481 and the total yield 1,678,329 bushels, or about 9 bushels to the acre. Missouri, Wisconsin and Nebraska are unimportant flax States and there will be no material change from the former figures. After considering all changes that have taken place since Aug. 15, so far as it is possible to know them, the flax situation as it appears Oct. 1 is as follows:—

AS IT LOOKS OCT. 1, 1900.

	Acres.	Yield.	Total.
North Dakota	1,200,000	8	9,600,000
Minnesota	600,000	10	6,000,000
South Dakota	450,000	10	4,500,000
Iowa	225,000	10	2,250,000
Kansas	186,000	9	1,674,000
Missouri	77,000	9	693,000
Wisconsin	30,000	12	360,000
Nebraska	20,000	9	180,000
Totals	2,788,000	9.06	25,257,000

It is to be borne in mind that adverse conditions still threaten, yet the history of past years has shown that the big crops have a way of getting bigger as the season advances, rather than diminishing. After deducting sowing seed from the above estimate there would be between 23,000,000 and 24,000,000 bushels to be marketed, a large percentage of which will grade rejected, probably upwards of 25 per cent. of the whole, leaving, say, 16,000,000 contract seed, from which must be deducted the exports. On the basis of a 24,000,000 crop to be marketed the country would have an exportable surplus of about 6,000,000. From the more recent advices from Russia one would conclude that the U. K. and the continent will easily take this amount, and more if it is to be had. With but 16,000,000 of contract seed and 6,000,000 of that exported, the situation from a speculative standpoint is a strong one. The amount of contract seed remaining here would be small enough to be easily controlled, and by its very size would invite such control. A feature of the crop that will prove of the greatest interest to crushers is that the rains which occurred during harvest will cause a great deal of what is known as "damp" seed to come on the market. The rules of the flaxseed inspection department of the Board of Trade are explicit as to how such seed shall be graded. Seed that is damp grades rejected. If too wet to be called damp, it is no grade. Dampness is oftentimes known by the sense of touch, but this is not an infallible guide, as many crushers can testify. Flax has what may be termed two kinds of moisture—an outer and an inner. The former can be detected in most cases by the touch, the latter by the teeth, but both are unscientific methods and lack the definiteness to be expected in a rigid system of inspection. The outer moisture can easily be removed by the drying process, but not so the inner dampness. The receipts up to Oct. 1 on the new crop, at the four Western primary markets fall 825,718 bushels short of the receipts for the same period in 1899, the amounts being 4,033,381 and 4,859,099 bushels, respectively, counting the Minneapolis shipments as duplications. These are the only duplications on the crop so far. It will be noted from the subjoined tables that the Southwest was a free seller early, but after 60 per cent. of the crop from that section had been marketed the shipments fell off sharply. Receipts of new crop seed began to arrive from the Southwest as early as July 18, and in that month 241 cars of No. 1 were received here, followed by 938 cars in August, and 352 in September, a total of 1,531 cars (1,148,250 bushels) up to Oct. 1. Meantime St. Louis received 256,910 bushels, making a total of 1,405,160. The crop of Kansas and Missouri was approximately 2,367,000 bushels, leaving 962,000 to come forward from the Southwest. The flax raisers of that section are believers in high prices, and withheld their seed when prices declined. The damage reports from the Northwest have strengthened them in their convictions. The Northwestern receipts are delayed by rains having prevented threshing. The complete receipts during August and September were as follows:—

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

	Aug.	Sept.
Chicago	1,125,750	764,250
Duluth	38,349	853,002
Minneapolis, less shipm'ts.	101,910	493,210
St. Louis	164,510	92,400
Direct to interior mills, (monthly estimate of requirements)	200,000	200,000
Totals	1,630,519	2,402,862

	Total to Oct. 1, 1900.	Total to Oct. 1, 1899.
Chicago	1,890,000	2,227,500
Duluth	891,351	1,687,924
Minneapolis, less shipments.	595,120	346,030
St. Louis	256,910	197,645
Direct to interior mills, (monthly estimate of requirements)	400,000	400,000
Totals	4,033,381	4,859,099

The character of the receipts from this and the last crop has not materially changed. In August, 1899, there arrived 174 cars Northwesten at Chicago. In August, 1900, receipts were 397. In September, 1899, the receipts of Northwestern were 1,023 cars. September, this year, they were 568. The crop is a larger one than that of 1899 but the receipts up to Oct. 1 are smaller than a year ago. These delayed shipments should result in a flood of flax in October, especially at the Northwestern points. The great bulk of the exports of the crop are made in October and November, as shown below:—

EXPORTS—1899.

August	175,545
September	242,440
October	1,009,692
November	901,973
December	337,134
Total Aug. 1 to Dec. 31	2,667,260

EXPORTS—1900.

August	204,429
Sept. 1 to 15	60,571

Seed for export in these months must all have been arranged for by early November, and exporters and crushers may be called on to take in the neighborhood of 9,000,000 bushels. To equal last year's movement up to the close of October, Chicago should receive 1,501,514 bushels this month, Duluth 4,896,155, Minneapolis should get 1,424,510 more than she ships out, and St. Louis could equal her last year's receipts by getting 8,775 bushels. When allowance is made for the larger crop

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of the present season, the expectations for this month should read:—

	Receipts, bu.
Chicago	1,800,000
Duluth	5,875,500
Minneapolis (less shipments)	1,709,500
St. Louis	10,500
Possibilities for October	9,395,500

To move this quantity of seed will require 12,500 cars. In October, 1899, the car receipts at the four Western points were 8,450. They should increase 50 per cent. in October if the movement became normal, or to about 400 cars a day at the four points. Nowhere near this amount is now coming forward, and it is just possible that exporters are a little anxious over the further delays to threshing. The market acts queer, and is a difficult one to account for. There was an undertone of weakness early in the week in the face of strong general conditions, prices easing off 4½ per cent. for cash and 2@3½c. for futures, possibly due to improved weather in the Northwest and the expectation of larger receipts. Then came further rain in the flax section, and the market jumped up 7½@8¼c. for cash and 6@8½c. for futures. The crushing demand was reported good, as it well might be with such light receipts. The range of prices follows:—

	Sept. 27.	Sept. 28.	Sept. 29.
N. W.	1.52	1.50	1.47½
No. 1	1.52	1.50	1.47½
Rejected	1.46½	1.44	1.43
September	1.52	1.49	1.48½
October	1.49	1.47	1.48
December	1.49	1.47½	1.47½

	Oct. 1.	Oct. 2.	Oct. 3.	3, 1899.
N. W.	1.48¾	1.55	1.56½	1.15
No. 1	1.47½	1.53½	1.55	1.15
Rejected	1.43	1.45	....	....
October	1.46½	1.51	1.55	1.14
September	....	....	....	....
December	1.47	1.51	1.53	1.13

The week was marked by unusually light receipts, as previous stated, and this was the only feature. There was a fair sprinkling of rejected cars, but the proportion of such receipts here is nothing like what it is at Northwestern points, due to the sections from which the cars are shipped. Receipts at Chicago:—

	N.W.	No.1.	Rej.	No grade.	T'tal. 1900.	T'tal. 1899.
Sept. 27	18	12	5	...	35	51
Sept. 28	16	16	4	1	37	47
Sept. 29	6	6	4	1	17	47
Sept. 30	..	...	...	...	...	44
Oct. 1	24	19	9	...	52	...
Oct. 2	3	9	5	...	17	139
Oct. 3	5	7	1	1	14	76
Totals	72	69	28	3	172	404
T'tal on c'p.	997	1,327	217	63	2,594	3,185

The shipments to mills cut a little more figure than usual, yet the bulk of the seed shipped was in the two cargoes sent East. The full report:—

Mills	N. W.	No. 1.	Non-Insp.
Sept. 27	.....	.....	6,941
Sept. 28	14,518	33,700	2,758
Sept. 29	16,868	.....	5,812
Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 1	2,158	.....	1,065
Oct. 2	42,000	.....	1,670
Oct. 3	.....	.....	.....
Totals	75,544	33,700	18,246

	Total. 1900.	Including by lake.	Total. 1899.
Sept. 27	6,941	.....	66,978
Sept. 28	50,976	48,218	33,082
Sept. 29	22,680	.....	3,354
Sept. 30	.....	.....	61,193
Oct. 1	3,223	.....	.....
Oct. 2	45,670	42,000	38,077
Oct. 3	.....	.....	32,609
Totals	127,490	90,218	235,383

The in-store showed an improvement at the time the report was made, but the cargo shipment since then has reduced it greatly. Up to the present the regular elevators have served simply as way houses for seed in transit and merely used for convenience. The figures:—

1900.	N. W.	No. 1.	Rej.	No grade.	Total.
Sept. 29	55,474	20,050	.....	.....	75,424
Sept. 22	10,217	5,271	.....	.....	15,488
Inc.	45,157	14,779	.....	.....	59,936
1899.					
Sept. 30	23,346	47,280	3,224	2,775	76,625
Sept. 23	13,525	39,666	1,738	2,775	57,704
Inc.	9,821	7,614	1,486	.....	18,921

The monthly report of Registrar Stevens shows the large decrease in the movement of the crop this September as compared with last, more particularly as to the receipts. The official figures are:

RECEIPTS.

	N. W.	No. 1.	Rej.
September, 1900	426,750	263,250	58,500
September, 1899	767,250	624,000	75,750

	No g'de.	Total Bush.	Total Cars.
September, 1900	15,750	764,250	1,019
September, 1899	11,250	1,478,250	1,971

SHIPMENTS.

	N. W.	No. 1.	Non-Insp.	Total Bush.
Sept., 1900	176,240	288,756	57,884	522,880
Sept., 1899	42,228	505,487	227,720	775,435

Shipments so far on this crop from Chicago, East by lake, and supposed at the time to have been for export account, have been 1,115,635 bushels.

DULUTH.—The feature of the week at Duluth was the large amount of rejected seed coming in. Only about one-third of the late receipts have graded contract. For some time previous to the first of the month the proportion of rejected averaged around one-fourth of the entire receipts. The rejected is now running nearly two-thirds of the whole, and increases seem to be the order of the day. There were sales of rejected early in the week at 10c. discount from cash seed. Later the difference was all the way from 16c. down to 6c. under, according to quality. Prices continue to follow the weather and range as follows: Cash, $1.48@1.57; to arrive, $1.47½@1.57; Sept., $1.49@1.52; Oct., $1.47@1.56½; Nov., $1.46@1.54½; Dec., $1.44@1.52½; May, $1.48@1.56½. Sales were only moderate, being restricted by light offerings. November and December were sparingly traded in and May was neglected on the downturn, but showed improvement as prices advanced. The receipts, 282 cars, show a falling off compared with the two previous weeks. Minneapolis had a slight increase, with 260 cars in. Duluth stocks are 401,752 bushels, and Minneapolis 95,630—an increase of 124,173 at Duluth, and a decrease of 15,649 at Minneapolis.

LINSEED CAKE.—The weakness in the linseed oil market has been reflected in a decline of 1c. for the week, it beng quotable at 59c. on the basis of raw in car lots. There is a good demand for prompt delivery but very little doing in futures. A larger number of mills are in operation and the demand and supply are now about equal. The recent advances in flaxseed has given a firm tone to the market and crushers are less disposed to sell for future delivery.

LINSEED CAKE.—The cake market is featureless, there having been scarcely any transactions during the week. Sellers are still asking $25.50 and business could probably be worked at $25. However, crushers are well sold up, so that no cake is pressing the market, and meantime they decline to meet the views of foreign buyers. It is a well-known fact that all foreign markets are bare of cake, and there seems to be a well grounded suspicion that Russia at the most cannot be relied upon to supply more than last year. This leaves the foreign situation very strong, and is well known to crushers here. Ordinarily they would not lose an opportunity to sell ahead the greater part of their make at $25. The fact that corn oil cake is not to be had the remainder of this year also should prove a strengthening factor in linseed cake.

CORN OIL.—An exceptionally good export demand for corn oil has caused a further advance to 6½c. a pound, equal 50c. a gallon, and liberal sales have been made on this basis. The domestic market is buying from hand to mouth in fair but not large quantities. Manufacturers themselves make no prediction as to the future price of corn oil, but it is easily seen that they are still bullish on the price.

CORN OIL CAKE.—Market absolutely without offerings, mills being sold ahead up to December. With the cake and germ oil meal orders now on hand the mills can run straight through to the first of the year without a pound for sale. No price quotable. Foreigners continue to make inquiries but cannot be accommodated with the goods.

LARD.—Lard fluctuated early in the week around $7.10, and then with the beginning of the month scored a sharp advance to $7.42½ for cash and $7.30 loose. Several causes contributed to the strength in this market. The best part of the gain was made by good outside buying through commission houses, and also buying by packers, presumably brought about by the condition of provision stocks. At the same time there was an absence of offerings. There was some short covering and shorts thought liquidation would have an effect in weakening the market, but the stock delivered was immediately taken off the market. Shipments were liberal, aggregating 30,000 tierces for the week, and exports larger at 32,000.

TALLOW.—Market for tallow steady with very little doing. The recent rapid advance did not bring out a great deal of stock, which indicates that supplies of all classes are light. Edible is 5¾c. and the higher lard market is likely to keep this commodity well cleaned up for refiners' use. Prime packers is now 5⅝c. bid and 5½c. asked, with offerings light and scattered. City renderers is held at 5c. with 4¾c. bid. Packers No. 1, 5c.; prime country, 5⅛c.; No. 1 country, 4⅞c.; B country, nominally 4⅝c.

LARD OIL.—In good demand and larger quantities asked for. Manufacturers are good buyers, and jobbers are replenishing stocks to meet the demand for small lots. Extra is quotable at 54c.; extra No. 1, 45c.; No. 1, 36c.; No. 2, 35c.

STEARINES.—Oleo stearine further advanced. Sales were made at 7¾c., though others are willing to sell at that. Yet there are no great amounts to be had. Inquiry is also light. Lard stearine is quoted at 8½c. for city and choice country, and 8¼c. for prime Western. Tallow stearine is held at 5¾c. An increase in the production of grease stearines has been offset by an increased demand. There was a large sale of yellow at 4¾c. loose, and that is bid. Last sales of white were at 5c.

GREASES.—The grease market is firm, with a good demand for all grades. Most packers are sold ahead and very little stock is offered that can be moved promptly. Some 2,000 tierces A white and summer white sold at 4⅝c. The market is now 4¾c. B white is nominally 4⅜c., but could be had at 4¼c. in combination with darker stocks. About 300 tierces house sold at 4⅛c., and 4¼c. is now asked. Bone grease nominally 4½@4¾c. Yellow improved to 4⅛c. bid by soapers and pressers. There were small sales of brown at 4c., and that is the nominal price for poor yellow.

CLOSING TELEGRAM.

Very light demand here and at Northwest; a good mill demand and buying that seemed for speculative account, continued unfavorable weather in Northwest and covering by shorts advanced prices sharply. Cash seed 7½@8½c. higher, at $1.04 for Northwestern and $1.63½ for No. 1. October is up 7c., to $1.62, and December 6c. higher, at $1.59. Transactions liberal in October and November, the latter at $1.60. Deliveries are going to be difficult on account of scarcity of seed that will grade. Freezing weather will soon stop threshing and remainder of crop must wait for spring. Weather interferes with marketing by delaying threshing and making roads so bad it is impossible to haul, and a big crop has thus been reduced temporarily to the effect of a small one. At Duluth there is a spread of 10c. between October and December, the former selling at $1.68 and the latter $1.58.

Imports and Exports.

Below we give a summary statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the eight months ending Aug. 31, 1900, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. We also give the same information for the corresponding period of last year for comparison:

	1899.	1900.
Alizarine and alizarine colors, lbs.	3,241,264	3,230,266
Argol, or crude tartar, lbs	5,694,966	18,357,360
Asphaltum, or bitumen, crude, tons	66,280	71,086
Bark, hemlock, cds.	15,988	12,858
Bark, cinchona or other quinine, lbs.	1,864,758	3,188,507
Bristles, lbs.	1,217,476	1,406,376
Brushes	$613,508	$716,561
Cement, lbs.	490,589,918	621,097,553
Clay of all kinds, tons	81,175	95,160
Coal tar colors and dyes	$2,825,484	$2,934,061
Cochineal, lbs.	75,737	89,459
Cocoa, crude, etc., lbs.	27,774,351	34,199,484
Cork, mfrs. of	$313,391	$287,489
Corkwood, or cork bark, unmanufactured	$864,122	$1,045,824
Cutch and gambier, lbs.	23,572,011	26,652,752
Dyewood extracts, etc.	1,972,519	2,011,193
Glass bottles, etc., empty or filled	$279,520	$319,389
Glass, cylinder, crown, etc., unpolished, lbs.	30,403,238	35,489,780
Glass, cylinder and crown, polished, unsilvered, sq. ft.	1,526,364	1,781,939
Glass, cylinder, and crown, polished, silvered, sq. ft.	781	282
Glass, plate, fluted, rolled or rough, sq. ft.	90,829	50,078
Glass, plate, cast, polished, unsilv'd, sq. ft.	606,067	1,137,823
Glass, plate, cast, polished, silvered, sq. ft.	8,294	20,286
Glue, lbs.	4,072,786	3,239,636
Glycerine, lbs.	10,154,688	17,287,989
Grease, n. e. s.	$442,355	$544,769
Guano, tons	1,197	2,618
Gum, arabic, lbs	784,458	739,429
Gum, camphor, cde, lbs.	1,159,072	1,213,153
Gum, chicle, lbs.	2,204,274	1,350,307
Gum, copal & kauri, lbs.	11,410,963	15,513,752
Gums, all other	$687,962	$626,722
Hops, lbs.	631,500	1,257,863
Indigo, lbs.	3,015,394	2,126,230
Lead, pigs, bars, etc., lbs	462,058	397,616
Lead in ore, lbs.	131,804,473	145,816,147
Licorice root, lbs.	56,199,319	61,756,277
Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder, lbs.	80,216,568	90,338,966
Linseed or flaxseed, bu.	61,396	7,164
Logwood, tons	21,117	39,741
Other dyewoods	$97,142	$164,825
Mineral waters, all not artificial, gls.	1,164,527	1,187,351
Nutmegs, lbs.	1,011,468	1,086,399
Oil, mineral, gls	800,670	2,351,259
Oil, whale and fish, gls.	229,031	344,695
Oils, other animal, gls.	9,098	8,917
Oils, volatile or essential	$1,301,807	$1,285,185
Oil, olive, gls.	727,442	617,305
Opium, crude, lbs.	210,143	293,591
Opium, prepared, lbs.	84,996	113,778
Paints and colors	$870,475	$907,207
Pepper, lbs.	9,709,967	9,564,982
Perf'mery, cosmetics, etc	$326,687	$331,544
Phosphate, crude, tons	63,274	63,186
Other fertilizers	$476,889	$692,308
Plumbago, tons	11,949	10,634
Potash, chlorate of, lbs.	1,126,394	981,970
Potash, muriate of, lbs.	59,998,809	53,669,603
Potash, nitrate of, or saltpeter, crude, lbs.	15,996,284	7,148,469
Potash, all other, lbs.	23,289,541	31,109,046
Quinine, all salts of, oz.	2,884,480	1,944,362
Shellac, lbs.	16,887,145	8,383,297
Soap, fancy, perfumed and all toilet, lbs.	545,314	581,775
Soap, all other	$166,525	$195,383
Soda, ash, lbs	24,514,142	54,541,668
Soda, caustic, lbs.	9,168,549	5,521,626
Soda, nitrate of, tons	81,437	113,043
Soda, sal, lbs.	4,936,404	3,147,086
Soda, other salts of, lbs.	17,818,133	14,273,959
Sponges	$402,915	$421,441
Sulphur, or brimstone, crude, tons	86,914	97,932
Sulphur ore, tons	201,812	227,244
Sumac, ground, lbs.	8,520,877	6,453,123
Vanilla beans, lbs.	185,360	160,969
Zinc, in pigs, lbs.	1,787,399	1,480,323
Exports of Domestic Merchandise.		
Acids	$105,195	$96,700
Acetate of lime, lbs.	35,579,711	32,729,499
Alcohol, proof, gals.	562,012	173,703
Alcohol, wood, gals.	594,757	432,764
Ashes, pot & pearl, lbs.	858,824	514,688
Bark, and extract of, for tanning	$299,245	$191,083
Beeswax, lbs.	149,930	147,310
Candles, lbs.	2,304,543	1,332,627
Cement, bbls.	59,730	50,183
Copper, sulphate of, lbs.	25,631,191	41,147,342
Cork, mfrs. of	$22,284	$24,654
Cottonseed, lbs.	25,955,601	32,489,717
Dyes and dyestuffs	$282,070	$330,323
Flaxseed, bu.	303,131	344,593
Ginseng, lbs.	80,523	36,673
Glass, window	$24,063	$23,028
Glass, all other	$1,092,983	$1,313,926
Glucose, or grape sugar, lbs.	162,639,871	152,520,296
Glue, lbs.	1,619,992	1,559,860
Grease & all soap stock.	$1,896,068	$2,281,991
Gunpowder, lbs.	1,093,900	992,908
Hops, lbs.	9,440,326	6,236,493
Lampblack	$145,909	$158,994
Lard, lbs.	453,622,072	410,372,604
Lead, pigs, bars, etc., lbs	75,454	358,083
Lime, bbls.	50,716	50,729
Matches	$76,749	63,220
Medicines, patent or proprietary	$1,955,840	$2,088,889
Naphthas, including all lighter products, gals.	9,770,689	12,634,954
Oil, cake, cot's'd, lbs.	660,983,270	647,246,837
Oil, cake, linseed, lbs.	321,994,239	305,865,427
Oil, corn, gals.	1,826,372	3,135,174
Oil, cottonseed, gals.	33,284,821	28,573,684
Oil, fish, gals.	195,287	617,022
Oil, illuminating, gals.	481,664,102	481,729,497
Oil, lard, gals.	727,826	399,292
Oil, linseed, gals.	78,714	82,151
Oil, lubricating, gals.	44,707,402	47,000,880
Oil, mineral, crude, gals	75,251,852	92,410,628
Oil, min., residuum, bbls	411,569	287,463
Oil, peppermint	94,332	40,186
Oil, other essential	$126,889	$108,987
Oil, whale, gals.	32,718	30,495
Oleo oil, lbs.	100,778,572	111,976,586
Oleomargarine, lbs.	3,141,752	2,694,102
Paints and colors	$742,388	$887,229
Paraffine wax, lbs.	114,349,892	104,091,894
Perfumery and cosmetics	$223,044	$233,544
Phosphate, crude, tons	611,639	430,825
Other fertilizers	34,456	16,851
Quicksilver, lbs.	961,336	552,453
Rosin, bbls	1,847,873	1,623,400
Roots, herbs and barks, n. e. s.	$99,957	$146,268
Soap, toilet or fancy	$227,714	$377,336
Soap, all others, lbs.	28,079,980	21,748,240
Spermaceti, lbs.	168,026	94,737
Spirits, turpentine, gals.	12,410,871	13,350,151
Starch, lbs.	84,771,641	73,022,639
Tallow, lbs.	72,529,084	65,485,326
Tar, bbls.	29,382	26,981
Turpentine & pitch, bbls	15,202	12,917
Varnish, gals.	333,202	406,543
Whalebone, lbs.	101,574	129,862
Zinc, oxide of, lbs.	6,981,682	8,344,193

The Occurrence of Fuller's Earth in the United States.

BY DR. DAVID T. DAY.

Characteristics.—The only classification of clays which suggests itself by which definite place can be given to the variety called fuller's earth would be based upon the consideration of the relative proportion of total bases, such as alumina, iron, calcium, magnesia, alkalies and silica, together with the proportion of water in the sun-dried clay. Very frequently the clays which have a large proportion of total bases and silica usually contain more than the average amount of water. For example, kaolin, containing from 40 to 50 per cent. of silica, and from 30 to 40 per cent. of total bases, will frequently contain from 10 to 15 per cent. of water in the sun-dried material. Where, however, the percentage of silica is very high, say 70 per cent., and the total percentage of bases less than 30, the percentage of water is usually quite low. Fuller's earth appears to be an interesting exception to this rule, as its chief chemical characteristic seems to be a high percentage of silica, which, though varying through a considerable range, frequently reaches 65 to 70 per cent., but with a total proportion of bases even as low as 20 per cent., and seldom higher than 28 per cent., while the percentage of water in the sun-dried material will range eas-

ily from 15 to 25 per cent. Approximately half of this water can be driven off by prolonged heating in a water-bath; the remainder is only to be driven off at a much higher temperature. These clays usually stick to the tongue more than other clays. When placed in water they show no plasticity, but fall apart in gelatinous flakes.

Such clays have been used for very many years, even in this country, for extracting from newly-made cloth the oil used to render the wool pliable in weaving. From this fulling process the clay has taken its name.

Silliman refers to a deposit near the town of Kent, on the Housatonic River, in Connecticut. He states that: "A fuller's earth is a clay usually soapy in its feel, very absorbent of grease and oily matters; fine in its texture, so as to present no parts that shall be large and harsh enough to injure cloth or wool, mechanically, by rubbing; it should fall to powder easily in water, so as to diffuse itself through that fluid and easily mix with it and with the stuffs to which it is applied. The fuller's earth of Hampshire, England, so much celebrated, is of a greenish-yellow, tolerably firm, crumbles easily in water, receives a polish from the finger nail, and is very powerfully detergent. This is, after all, the important criterion by which to distinguish fuller's earth: if it removes grease with avidity, crumbles easily in water so as to diffuse itself readily, and yet is not so coarse as to wear the fiber, it is fuller's earth. The subject is of some practical importance to this country on account of its woollen manufactures, which, although checked for the present, must eventually rise and prevail. While they are of small extent it may be better to use soap, but in very large establishments fuller's earth from its cheapness (provided it can be abundantly obtained) is very desirable.

"With respect to the existence of fuller's earth in the clay of the Kent iron bed it appears very probable, and some of the specimens appear very like the Hampshire earth, but experiments alone can decide."

This visit of Silliman was in 1820. William Thompson found clay in a fullonica excavated at Pompeii, which was pointed out to him as the soap which the ancient inhabitants used. This was used not only by the washers and dyers, but frequently in the ordinary houses. In composition it has the general characteristics of fuller's earth.

One of the first uses for the white kaolin at Woodbridge, N. J., was for this same purpose of fulling cloth in the absence of real fuller's earth, as shown by note on page 1 of the Report on the Clay Deposits of New Jersey, Geological Survey of New Jersey, in 1878.

But the name fuller's earth has usually designated the material obtained in Surrey, England. This has been the chief source of supply for English cloth manufacturers and for export. Various attempts have been made by mineralogists to find in fuller's earth some definite mineral substance which could be referred to as distinctive and which could be found in all varieties. Thus, Dana speaks of it as being in part kaolin and partly the hydrous silicate smectite, but this has been of little value in the identification of other specimens. Even to-day the name fuller's earth is applied to any form of clay which has the characteristics mentioned above, and is capable of absorbing liquids in considerable quantity, and particularly when it will act like bone-black in taking out the coloring matter from certain oils.

Developments of the Industry in the United States.—For many years either soap or fuller's earth was used as a detergent in fulling cloth, but with the increased use of cottonseed oil English fuller's earth came to be used to decolorize such vegetable oils and also lard oils. This increased the importation of fuller's earth very markedly, as shown in the table appended.

In 1893 good fuller's earth was discovered in the United States quite accidentally. At Quincy, Fla., an effort was made to burn brick from the clay found on the lands of the Owl Cigar Company; the effort was a failure, for fuller's earth when burned exfoliates instead of forming a coherent mass, suitable for bricks. An Alsatian cigar-maker employed by the company called attention to the close resemblance of this clay to the German fuller's earth. As a result, the material found sale and the industry was developed. This use quickly spread as a substitute for, though more expensive than bone-black, filtering various mineral oils, and it is principally for such purposes that the American earth is now used, the English earth being preferred for cottonseed and lard oils. The development of the industry in this country was sufficient to develop a widespread interest in the search for fuller's earth, and thousands of samples were examined by the chemists of various consumers. Most of the clays examined proved worthless, yet enough good samples were obtained to show that the region of the west and north of Quincy contained many other available deposits if needed. The search extended over the United States, and deposits were soon found in Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, at various places in Florida, Indian Territory, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico and South Dakota. A small industry has been developed in New York State, but, with this exception, the supply continues to come from the developed deposits at Quincy, Fla. The reason for this is the great variation in quality of the earth from different deposits. That from North Carolina and Virginia is more or less sandy; that from Georgia is almost identical with the Quincy earth, but is not more favorably located for shipment. All the other deposits are less accessible, except one near Tampa, which promises soon to be a large source of supply. Curiously enough, the material produced in Florida bears little outward resemblance to the earth which has long been imported from England.

The earth discovered in South Dakota is almost the exact duplicate of the English earth in every respect, and will no doubt become a valuable substitute for it.

Fragments of chert are common in beds of fuller's earth, and in Georgia fuller's earth passes almost indistinguishably into layers of chert, with nearly the same color and fracture. At Ballert Point, near Tampa, Fla., the fuller's earth contains many oyster shells, bits of coral, etc., all entirely changed to chalcedony. This leads to the suggestion, as to the origin of this earth, that is probably ordinary clay which has received from interfiltering solutions an additional supply of silicic acid which has sometimes combined with the clay, and occasionally has been deposited as chert.

The conditions of occurrence of fuller's earth and the manner of preparing it for market are quite simple. In Florida it may be found outcropping at the foot of slopes around the edges of the swamps. The clays appear to occur in large, shallow basins in the swampy tracts characteristic of the region around Quincy, and many other parts of the State. Usually there will be 1 or 2 feet of surface soil, then 2 to 6 feet of mottled, plastic clay, then the fuller's earth in layers varying in thickness from 2 to 12 feet, then a layer of sand mixed with fuller's earth, which is usually persistent for a considerable depth below the deposit. Occasionally a second deposit of fuller's earth, bluish in color, will be found below the first, with a layer of sand intervening. Up to this time the very simplest methods have been used in preparing it. The overburden of sand and worthless plastic clay is removed and the wet fuller's earth chopped out in thin slices with mattocks and allowed to dry in the sun for several days. By this means the wet, greenish clay will lose perhaps 50 per cent. of its weight, turn to a creamy white color and become very brittle and easily split into thin layers. It then contains 15 per cent. of its weight of water, which can only be driven off above the boiling point. Lately artificial dryers have been introduced and an arrangement for grinding the earth to the requisite fineness. The process of levigating the earth, which is quite common in Surrey, England, is not used in this country at all. This Florida earth, ground to 60 mesh and finer, is used almost entirely as a substitute for bone-black in filtering mineral lubricating oils, although its use has extended to some extent for the lightening of the color of cotton-seed oil. But for this latter purpose the practice is still universal of using English fuller's earth which has been taken out by the ordinary method and then washed in long, narrow troughs, very much like hydraulic sluice boxes, allowing quite a large percentage of the material to settle out as sand and displace the lighter material which goes off into the settling tanks, in which it is finally dried and sold in the resulting lump form. The English earth has not proved any more suitable for the refining of mineral oils than has the American earth for use in vegetable oils. The common practice with the mineral oils is to dry the earth carefully after it has been ground to 60 mesh, and fill it into long cylinders, through which the crude black mineral oils are allowed to percolate very slowly. As a result the oil which comes out first is perfectly water-white in color and markedly thinner than that which follows. The oil is allowed to continue percolating through the fuller's earth until the color reaches a certain maximum shade, when the process is stopped, to be continued with a new portion of earth. The oil is recovered from the spent earth.

With the vegetable oils the process is radically different. The oil is heated to beyond the boiling point of water, in large tanks, to which from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. of its weight of fuller's earth is then added, and the mixture vigorously stirred for twenty minutes and then filtered off through bag filters. The coloring matter remains with the earth, leaving oil of a very pale straw color, provided the original cotton-seed oil had been sufficiently well refined by the ordinary process to admit of this, and provided the operation had been conducted with sufficient care. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this filtration by fuller's earth is the different rate of speed at which oils of different density, in such a mixture of oils as is found in an ordinary crude petroleum, will percolate through, with the result that the first oil which makes its appearance is not only very much lighter in color, but markedly lower in specific gravity. In fact, by this process separations can be made which are quite comparable with the results of fractional distillation. There is no question but that a method is here suggested for the scientific investigation of petroleum which chemists will not be slow to utilize, and, while it is slower and not so sharp in the fractions yielded, it is perfectly evident that the oil undergoes little change due to the process of separation itself, as is almost always found to be the case in fractional distillation.—Journal Franklin Institute.

PRODUCTION OF FULLER'S EARTH IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1895 TO 1898.

Year.	Quantity. Short Tons.	Value.
1895	6,900	$41,400
1896	9,872	59,360
1897	17,113	112,272
1898	14,860	106,500

IMPORTS OF FULLER'S EARTH FROM 1867 TO 1899.[1]

(Ending June 30.)

	All Kinds.[2]		Unwrought.[3]		Wrought.[3]	
Year.	Quantity. Tons.	Value.	Quantity. Tons.	Value.	Quantity. Tons.	Value.
Ending June 30.						
1867	280	$3,113	...	...	...	...
1868	211	2,522	...	...	...	...
1869	324	3,587	...	...	...	...
1870	239	2,619	...	...	...	...
1871	290	3,383	...	...	...	...
1872	274	3,358	...	...	...	...
1873	251	2,978	...	...	...	...
1874	277	3,440	...	...	...	...
1875	300	3,604	...	...	...	...
1876	246	3,097	...	...	...	...
1877	400	4,460	...	...	...	...
1878	335	4,095	...	...	...	...
1879	361	4,269	...	...	...	...
1880	578	6,925	...	...	...	...
1881	268	3,207	...	...	...	...
1882	908	11,444	...	...	...	...
1883	1,241	14,309	...	...	...	...
(Ending Dec. 31.)						
1897[3]	...	...	2,308	$14,283	2,138	$20,037
1898	...	...	2,038	15,921	6,315	55,123
1899[4]	...	...	2,639	17,147	5,243	37,525

[1]Not classified from 1883 to 1897.
[2]Not classified separately until 1897.
[3]Latter half.
[4]Three-quarters of calendar year.

Cinchona in Madras.

W. M. Standen, the Director of the Government Plantations in the Nilgiris, has issued a report on these plantations, for the year 1899-1900. The information contained in this is, as usual, interesting. It naturally divides itself under three heads, concerned respectively with the progress at the plantations, the harvesting of the crop, and the work at the factory. As regards the first, it is stated that the season was abnormal, being exceptionally dry. All the plantations, however, did fairly well, with the exception of the old portion of the Hooker estate. Less plants died than were lost during the previous year—40,079 against 47,600—a number which still seems very large to one not versed in the liability to mortality among cinchona plants. Nearly all the casualties took place on the Hooker estate. To this estate also belonged 10,558 sickly and dying trees, which, with some 9,000 others, were uprooted and coppiced for bark. In explanation of these circumstances, it is noteworthy that the Hooker estate was originally poor grass land, unfavorably situated, and has been under cinchona for 30 years. The new extensions of the estate are, however, thriving, and the plants raised on it from local seed have grown as well as did the original plants raised from South American seed.

On the Dodabetta estate experiments have been commenced to determine whether it is profitable to attempt the increase of alkaloidal yield of bark by covering the stems with grass. Results that have been attained by special manuring are reported on, and show an improvement in yield of alkaloid by heavy manuring. The total quantity of bark for manufacture available during the year, was 650,689 pounds. Of this, 140,279 pounds was obtained by coppicing sickly trees, and from thinnings and prunings; 207,258 pounds was purchased in the local market, 16,553 pounds received from a plot of land in the Bikkati village on the Kundahs; and the rest was brought forward from last year. From these quantities it is most satisfactory to note that the Government is following up a policy which is much to the interest of private planters, i. e., buying bark from the latter. The following statement exhibts the quantity of bark, quinine and febrifuge in stock at the beginning of the year, the additions made, the amount disposed of during the year, and the balance on hand at its close:—

	In stock at the beginning of 1899, lbs.	Additions made during 1899-1900, lbs.	Total, lbs.	Disposed of during the year, lbs.	Balance, lbs.
Bark....	286,579	364,090	650,669	344,847	305,822
Quinine..	11,591	10,188	21,779	7,378	14,401
Febrif'ge	11,274	4,615	15,889	2,676	15,213

Of 344,847 pounds of bark disposed of during the year, 535 pounds was sold to Government medical depots, hospitals and the public, and the remainder was worked up at the factory. This comprised 318,881 pounds of crown and hybrid barks, and 25,431 pounds of red bark. The alkaloids extracted therefrom amounted to 14,803 pounds, consisting of 10,188 pounds of sulphate of quinine, and 4,615 pounds of febrifuge. The crown and hybrid barks worked up averaged 3.19 per cent. of sulphate of quinine, and 1.11 per cent. of febrifuge, as against 3.37 per cent. of sulphate of quinine and 1.01 per cent. of febrifuge in the previous year. The red barks averaged 4.19 per cent. of febrifuge, as against 3.94 per cent. in the preceding year. The total cost, including that of the manufacture and distribution of the alkaloids, was Rs. 9-8-3 per pound, as against Rs. 7-11-7 in the previous year. The increased cost was due mainly to the enhanced price of the bark purchased. Eliminating the cost of the bark, the cost of manufacture and distribution was Rs. 2-7-2, as against Rs. 2-4-6 in the previous year.

The director ascribes the higher average cost of manufacture and distribution to the fact that a large proportion of quinine-yielding barks was worked up during the year. The reason is, according to the Government secretary, more correctly expressed, perhaps, by saying that the crown and hybrid barks used were on the average poorer in quality than in the previous year, and that this relative poorness was not sufficiently compensated for by the small quantity of comparatively richer red bark worked up. Taking the more important product of sulphate of quinine by itself, the total cost, including that of manufacture and distribution, per pound, was Rs. 12-11-2. The marked price at present is Rs. 19 per pound. The total quantities of quinine and febrifuge for disposal during the year, including stock on hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to 21,779¼ pounds and 15,889½ pounds respectively. The actual issue was 7,378¼ pounds of quinine and 2,676½ pounds of febrifuge. The amount of quinine distributed during the year was the highest on record, and it exceeded the issue of the previous year by 2,748 pounds. This great increase was due partly to a very considerable increase in the requirements of the Medical Stores, Madras, and of native States, and partly to the fact that the northwestern provinces and Rajputana were supplied during the year for the first time from Nedivattam. The demand for febrifuge also shows satisfactory signs of increasing. The issues of this drug amounted to nearly 1,000 pounds more than in the previous year. Upwards of 561,000 five-grain quinine powders, at three pies per powder, were retailed to the public from the postoffices in the presidency. At the close of the year the Government found itself able to reduce the price of the five-grain powder from three pies to two pies—a reduction which, it is hoped, will encourage larger numbers of the poor to avail themselves of the benefit of the medi-

cine in this cheap and readily obtainable form. The cash receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,56,471-1-10, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,76,176-7-11. The profit on the year's working amounted to Rs. 50,822-13-4, represented by stock valued at cost price.—British and Colonial Druggist.

Roumanian Petroleum.*

BY N. COUCOU.

1. For some time now the petroleum mining industry in Roumania has been extensively developing, having been encouraged by the great abundance of this mineral oil in the subsoil of the country, and by the transport facilities afforded towards central Europe, by the Danube, and towards the Mediterranean Sea and the Levant, by the Black Sea and Bosphorus.

The chief incentives to the advance, however, were the continually increasing demand for a cheap illuminant; the progressive displacement of vegetable lubricating oils by those of mineral origin; the necessity for a special fuel for the new motors and automobiles; and, finally, the employment of the distillation residues from crude petroleum as fuel in the larger industries, and particularly for marine boilers, will certainly be the principal factor in raising to its highest extent the extraction and treatment of petroleum in general, and that of Roumania in particular.

The price of coal keeps on rising incessantly; consequently the metallurgical industries see themselves obliged to put up the prices of their products, whilst, for the same reason, the steamship companies have doubled and trebled their rates of freight. This constant increase would be fatal to the extension of the benefits of civilization were it not that the friends of progress have occupied themselves in finding means to make up the deficit existing between the production of coal and the demand for that useful fuel, and have sought the remedy in petroleum.

Since petroleum is, henceforward, destined to play one of the most important parts in industrial matters, especially as regards transit by land and sea, I have taken the opportunity afforded by the first International Petroleum Congress to supply the members of the Congress with certain particulars regarding Roumanian petroleum.

THE PETROLIFEROUS ZONE AND ITS PRODUCTIVITY.

2. The oil-bearing districts of Roumania, situated as a rule between 250 and 500 metres above the sea level, extend along the southern and eastern slopes of the Carpathian range, from Govora (Romnicoul-Valtchei district) as far as Varatecoul (Neamtsou district), and comprise a zone 400 kilometres (about 250 miles) in length, by about 20 kilometres (12½ miles) in breadth, corresponding to a superficial area of 80,000 hectares (nearly 200,000 acres).

In 1865 Coquand (Bull. Soc. Geol., France, vol. 24 (1867), p. 363) mentioned only two oil horizons in this zone; one in the upper Eocene, the inferior portion being composed of rocksalt, gypsum, saliferous clays, bituminous schists, and groups of Menelite, the superior portion consisting of the Flysch formation, properly so-called, characterized by Chondrites Targioni and Alveolines, whilst the second horizon is in the Miocene formation, having for its base the saliferous clays, and for roof clays and sandstones, associated with lignite, amber and asphalt, and characterized by the presence of Paludina achatiformis, Congeria subcarinata, Cardium sourieffi, etc.

Subsequently the presence of petroleum was proved in several horizons of the Tertiary formation, including the Pliocene.

3. Without anticipating the discoveries which will be made before long, whether in the petroliferous zone defined above or outside that zone in the mains immediately bordering the petroliferous anti-clinal slopes, the State Mining Department has, up to the present, confirmed the presence of petroleum over an area representing about one-fourth of the aforesaid petroliferous zone, and estimates "at a minimum of 20,000 hectares (nearly 50,000 acres) the area on which it is absolutely necessary that boreholes should be sunk" in order to obtain the precious oil.

From another side, M. C. Alimanesteano, from the Paris School of Mines, who has investigated the question of petroleum in his capacity of chief of the Roumanian State Mining Department, gives in his recently published account of the subsoil of Roumania the following estimate of the productivity of the petroliferous territories in that country:—"Basing," he says, "on the strictest investigations and observations, derived from work done on the spot, the production per hectare may be reliably stated as 1,500 wagon loads, that is to say, a total of 30,000,000 wagon loads from 20,000 hectares, which figure, calculated at the rate of 250 francs (£10) per load, represents a value of 7½ milliards of francs (£300,000,000)."

This estimate is reduced to probably one-eighth of the true sum, the area taken into consideration being only about one-quarter of the extent of the petroliferous zone, while the yield of 1,500 wagon loads per hectare is only one-half of the average hitherto furnished by existing workings.

In fact, according to the statistics compiled by the last-named observer for the 40 hectares worked from 1857 to 1896, the total productivity was 118,000 ten-ton wagon loads of petroleum, which gives an average yield of 2,950 wagon loads per hectare, instead of the estimated 1,500.

Such is the richness of the Roumanian petroleum zone, the value of which may be put down as nearly 60 milliards of francs (£2,400,000,000)!

In this there is nothing surprising when it is remembered that in 1899 a single well (No. 12) of the "Steaua Romana" Co., at Campina (Prahova district), produced 70 loads of oil per diem for 39 days, or, in this short period, a pecuniary return of 682,500 francs (£27,300). The flow diminished a little afterwards, but has not ceased.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION—PHYSICAL AND TECHNICAL PROPERTIES.

4. Roumanian petroleum is composed almost exclusively of carbon and hydrogen only, no more than mere traces of oxygenated bodies and minute quantities of sulphur and nitrogen having been detected therein.

The chemical composition of Roumanian petroleum varies between 86.17 per cent. carbon, with 13.79 per cent. hydrogen (Campeni oil), and 87.57 per cent. carbon, with 11.37 per cent. hydrogen (Ocnitsa oil). Oxygen is never found in larger proportion than 1 per cent., and sulphur is rarely detected even as a trace.

Of the hydrocarbons constituting Roumanian petroleum, members of the following series have, so far, been discovered and examined:—

Methane series	C_nH_{2n+2}
Ethylene series	C_nH_{2n}
Acetylene series	C_nH_{2n-2}
Benzene series	C_nH_{2n-6}
Cyclohexanes or hexahydrobenzenes (or saturated cyclical hydrocarbons)	C_nH_{2n}

5. The properties of the Roumanian petroleum oils have been investigated by numerous savants and specialists, notably by Dr. Bernad-Lendway; in 1891 by Dr. Istrati, N. Coucou St., and Dr. Saligny; and quite recently by Filiti and Edeleano.

The following particulars on the properties of Roumanian oils have been taken from the results obtained by the last-named workers in the course of their examination of a large number of samples of various crude oils of Roumanian origin at the laboratory of the State Mining Department:—

Color.—The color varies from a light transparent yellow (Campeni-Parjol oil) and light transparent red (Plaïoul-Teleajen oil) to brown and opaque black. A greenish fluorescence is a characteristic common to all.

Density.—The lowest density is exhibited by Campeni-Parjol oil—viz., 0.7833 at 15 deg. C.; the highest (0.9050) by Sarata-Tohani oil. It should be mentioned that Dr. Saligny found the exceptionally high density 0.9443 in the case of a crude petroleum from Ocnitsa. As a general thing the density of the oil as it comes from the well varies between 0.7900 and 0.8700.

Odor.—The large majority of the Roumanian oils exhale a faintly ethereal and agreeable odor, with the exception of a few which are possessed of a strong garlic smell, and sometimes an odor of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Flashing Point.—This constant was determined by means of the Abel-Pensky tester. Nearly all the crude oils flash below 0 deg. C. on coming into contact with the flame. Those giving a flashing point above 0 deg. C., such as the oils from Goura-Ocnitsei, Tega, and Matitsa, were probably taken, not direct from the wells, but from reservoirs, from whence the very light and gaseous hydrocarbons had evaporated.

Viscosity.—The Engler apparatus was employed, the temperature being 20 deg. C., and water at 20 deg. C. taken as unity. The lowest viscosity (1.04) is exhibited by Campeni-Parjol oil; the highest (4.80) by that from Sarata-Tohani. Generally the viscosity ranges between 2 and 2.80. The oils showing a higher viscosity probably owe this condition to prolonged exposure to the air and the consequent uninterrupted volatilization of the light hydrocarbons, as also to oxidation.

Boiling Point.—Nearly all the Roumanian petroleum oils boil between 25 deg. C. and 62 deg. C. It was, however, considered unnecessary to note the exact boiling point of each kind, owing to the great fluctuation existing in this respect in oils of one and the same origin.

A tabular statement of the physical properties of 36 kinds of crude Roumanian petroleum has been compiled by Filiti and Edeleanou.

6. Subjected to distillation, the crude Roumanian oils examined by these workers furnished the following products, expressed in percentage weight:

(1.) Light Spirit (distilling between o deg. C. and 150 deg. C.)—From nil in the case of Sarata-Tohani oil, to 49.12 per cent. (Slobozia-Vrajitoarea).

(2.) Burning Oil (distilling between 150 deg. and 300 deg. C.)—From 28.32 per cent. (Solobozia-Vrajitoarea) to 46.89 per cent. (Campeni-Parjol).

(3.) Residuum (above 300 deg. C.)—From 13.37 per cent. (Campeni-Parjol) to 58.12 per cent. (Sarata-Tohani).

Another table (see Petroleum Review Supplement, Aug. 15, 1900, p. 6) gives the results (in volume and weight) of the fractional distillation of the 36 crude oils aforesaid.

From this table it follows that the oils examined, the poorest in benzne (petroleum spirit) are those of Sarata-Tohani, Matitsa, Glodeni, Recea, and Loucacesti (less than 10 per cent.), the richest in this respect being those of Plaïoul-Téléajén, Slobozia-Vrajitoarea, Poïana-Verbiléou, Apostolaché and Cashin (above 20 per cent.). The kinds richest in burning oil fractions are Campéni-Parjol, Poïana-Verbiléou, and Berca oils, those of Tsintéa and Slobozia-Vrajitoarea occupying the lowest position.

7. All the Roumanian petroleum oils contain more or less paraffin, their contents of this body being in the following order, the richest first—Campéni-Parjol, 29.20 per cent.; Cashin, No. 1, 25.55 per cent.; Plaïoul-Téléajén, 18.55 per cent.; Loucacesti, 17.42 per cent.; Récéa, 17.14 per cent.; Campina, 17.04 per cent.; Apostolaché, 15.33 per cent.; Colibashi, 13.73 per cent.; Slobozia-Vrajitoarea, 3.83 per cent.

EXTRACTION AND TREATMENT.

Petroleum has been known to exist in Roumania for several centuries. The "Codex Baudinus" cited by the academician V. A. Urechia, recounts that from a time anterior to the year 1640 the inhabitants of Titeshti-Loucacesti (Bacau district) employed the oil extracted from the local petroliferous deposits for greasing their cart wheels, and as a curative agent in certain maladies.

Raicévitch, in 1789, related that Roumanian petroleum was employed by the natives for various purposes; among others for illuminating the courtyards of the nobles at night time.

Count Demidoff reported that in his day—about sixty years ago—the most productive petroleum spring in Roumania was that at Pacouretsi (Prahova district), and that 22,500 kilogs. were extracted every year.

The systematic working of the deposits, however, was not begun until 1859, the statistics for which year show that crude Roumanian petroleum was exported to the value of 150,114 frcs. (about £6.000).

From that time onward—and it may be conveniently stated here that the pioneers of this industry were Messrs. Méhedintséanou, of Colibasi (district of Dambovitsa), and Gr. Montéor, of Sarati (district of Buzéu)—the extraction of petroleum in Roumania developed at only a very slow rate up to 1895, from whence onward a spurt was made, and the annual output has increased by 50 per cent. ever since.

The production of petroleum at different dates is given in round numbers in the following table:—

Year.	1863	1865	1867	1869	1871
Production in 10-ton wagon loads	300	500	700	800	1,250

Year.	1873	1895	1897	1899
Production in 10-ton wagon loads	1,400	8,000	15,000	30,000

9. The oil is extracted by means of wells of large section in the case of depths up to 150 metres (490 ft.), and by boreholes for depths to over 400 metres (1,300 ft.).

A petroleum well is an excavation measuring 48 to 60 inches in diameter or side, lined with planks or interlaced branches of trees. The sinker engaged in digging the well is supplied with fresh air by means of a metal pipe fed by a fan at the surface, in order to renew the atmosphere in the well by driving out the hydrocarbon emanations. Infiltrations of water or oil, when of small amount, are removed by baling into the tubs which are used for lifting the excavated earth; but when the inrush of water is too abundant the well becomes flooded and is abandoned. If the oil horizon is rich, and the pit filled with oil to a certain depth, the extraction is proceeded with by the aid of buckets, raised by a horse winch, and the work is continued for months, perhaps years, until the supply of oil gives out. The well is then deepened until a second bed of oil is reached, subsequently a third, and so on as deep as possible, unless prevented by the well caving in, or by some other accident. The cost of sinking a well of this kind to a depth of 210 metres (390 ft.) is about 6,000 francs (£240). The yield obtained is very variable; when it reaches 10 tons a day the well is considered very productive. An output of only half a ton per diem, on the other hand, is barely sufficient to cover expenses.

When deeper and more important deposits of oil are to be worked the operation of drilling boreholes has to be resorted to. The number of boreholes in Roumania is increasing daily; they are met with in each petroleum district—except that of Dambovitsa—and in all methods of drilling; the Canadian, Pennsylvania, Fauck, some with steam as the motive power, others actuated by electricity, etc.; and it has even been proposed to introduce the compressed air method of drilling, so successfully employed by Mr. Muller, manager of the European Petroleum Company, in his boring operations at Baku.

In Roumania the drilled holes are easily sunk to depths of 400 metres (1,300 ft.) and over.

Dr. Istrati, professor at the Bucharest University, has exehibited in the Roumanian Pavilion at the Paris Exhibition a glass case divided to represent a borehole, and containing specimens of the rocks encountered in drilling a hole to the depth of 176 metres at Slon (Prahova distrct), the order of succession being given in the following table:—

Rock.	Thickness of Strata. Metres.	Depth from Surface. Metres.
1. Humus, clay marl	25	25
2. Compact clay marl with bituminous impregnations	14	39
3. Clay marl, partly schistose, with intercalated thin layers of sand	6	45
4. Slightly calcareous micaceous gray sandstone	2	47
5. Red clays	4	51
6. Gray clays	7	58
7. Variegated	15	73
8. Clays and gray clay marls	4	77
9. Compact bands of white sandstone	2	79
10. Red clays	2	81
11. Gray clays alternating with very fine micaceous clay sandstones	6	87
12. Gray clays	2	89
13. Very friable green breccia, with clay bind	2	91
14. Light grey clays	2	93
15. Compact marls	2	95
16. Rather greasy clays, micaceous	2	97
17. Fine, clayey, micaceous sandstone	1	98
18. Red clays	4	102
19. Compact white clay	2	104
20. Red clay	4	108
21. Gray clays	32	140
22. Compact grey clay	2	142
23. Very clayey micaceous sandstone	2	144
24. Calcareous sandstone	2	146
25. Bands of clay and foliated schist	2	148
26. Compact very clayey marl	1	149
27. Clay marl	5	154
28. Blackish clay	4	158
29. Micaceous calcareous sandstone	8	166
30. Marly clay	1	167
31. Calcareous sandstone passing into conglomerate	9	176
32. Petroleum	—	—
32. Bituminous micaceous sandstone	—	—

Not infrequently the drill strikes a fissure slightly deviating from the vertical and containing water at the bottom, petroleum above this, the whole surmounted and compressed by the gas liberated from the oil. If the drill penetrates the fissure at the lower extremity, the water is forcibly expelled by the pressure of the gas and is followed by the oil. If the central part of the fissure is penetrated, the oil above the level of the drill spouts up, whilst that below has to be pumped. Finally if the drill strikes the upper part of the fissure, the gas alone escapes and the oil must be raised by pumping. These different circumstances explain why it is that, in certain drilled wells, the water spouts first and is followed by the oil, whilst in others the oil comes up first or there is merely a burst of gas. When the petroleum ascends to the surface spon-

*Paper read at the Petroleum Congress, Paris Exposition.—From Petroleum Review.

taneously we have what is termed in America a "flowing well," when it has to be pumped we have a "pumping well." Both kinds are met with in Roumania, and barren or dry wells are also, unfortunately, found.

I have seen the Sospiro well on Count Cantacuzene's property at Dragoneasa (Prahova district) spout up, with the velocity of an explosion, a column of petroleum measuring 10 inches in diamter at its exit from the casing. This column spread out like a plume over an area of about 50 metres (165 ft.) in diameter and to a height of 40 metres (130 ft.) redescending in fine rain and flowing over the surface of the ground as far as the small Provitsa brook, which it swelled for five days, without any possibility of controlling the outburst. After the pressure of gas which caused this sudden eruption had subsided this well was pumped for a period of two years. Mention has already been made, earlier in the present paper, of the No. 12 Campina well of the "Steaua Romana" Co., which threw up 2,730 wagon-loads of oil during 30 days' spouting, and which was subsequently pumped for a long period.

At the end of 1898 the number of dug wells and boreholes in Roumania amounted to:—

	Dug Wells.		Boreholes.	
Oil District.	Productive.	Unproductive.	Productive.	Unproductive.
Dambovitsa ..	107	35	..	..
Prahova	355	410	24	37
Buzeu	87	5	4	10
Bacau	8	114	40	8
Total	557	563	68	55

10. The petroleum is stored at the wells in reservoirs of wood or sheet iron, and the transport of the crude oil from the wells to the refineries or nearest railway station is effected either in large wooden or sheet iron barrels, conveyed in carts, or by means of the pipe lines, two or three inches in diameter, with which some of the most important of the producing centres are provided. Already over 100 kilometres (62 miles) of pipe lines have been laid down.

At the distilleries and railway stations the oil is stored in sheet iron tanks. Conveyance by rail is effected in tank cars, generally the property of the larger well owners or refiners. Seaports such as Constanza, Giourgiou and Cernavoda are provided with special installations belonging to the shippers, and consisting of large metal reservoirs, pipe lines, pumps and pontoons for facilitating the loading of the oil on shipboard.

11. A number of refineries, some of them of large size, are engaged in Roumania in treating the crude petroleum with the object of extracting the benzines, motor oils, and burning oils of different grades, as well as mineral lubricating oils, paraffin, etc.

The following table, compiled from official statistics, gives the number of these establishments, their output, and stock on March 1, 1900:—

District.	Output from Dec. 15th to March 1st, 1900.			
	No. of Works.	Benzine. Tons.	Burning oil. Tons.	Other oils. Tons.
1. Bacau	23	51	440	—
2. Buzeu	5	36	508	3
3. Covourloui	1	1	27	3
4. Dambovitsa	12	619	872	194
5. Ilfov	2	112	183	—
6. Neamtson	5	—	17	—
7. R. Sarat	1	—	—	—
8. Toutovo	1	—	5	9
9. Vasloui	1	—	24	—
10. Poutna	1	—	—	10
11. Prahova	28	3,252	10,427	4,012
Total	80	4,071	12,503	4,237

District.	Stock on March 1st, 1900.		
	Benzine. Tons.	Burning oil. Tons.	Other oils. Tons.
1. Bacau	30	1,290	—
2. Buzeu	34	570	6
3. Covourloui	—	8	4
4. Dambovitsa	909	1,312	304
5. Ilfov	304	168	146
6. Neamtson	—	10	—
7. R. Sarat	1	2	—
8. Toutovo	—	10	13
9. Vasloui	—	10	—
10. Poutna	—	—	10
11. Prahova	1,874	4,117	2,792
Totals	3,152	7,502	3,275

Of these refineries the most important is that at Campina (Prahova) belonging to the Steaua Romana Company, whose stock figures in the totals of the above tables at:—

1,140 tons of benzine.
3,151 tons of burning oil.
2,379 tons of other oils.

Next in the order of their stock come the works of Mons. Campeanou at Tirgovishté (Dambovitsa); Mons. Gregorescou at Viforita (Dambovitsa); the Aurora Company at Ploeïshti (Prahova), etc.

USES.—EXPORTATION.

12. Of the 300,000 tons of petroleum extracted in Roumania during the past year, about one-third was consumed in the interior of the country, and 200,000 tons were exported, either as crude oil or derived products.

So far as the home consumption is concerned, petroleum and its products are employed in the form of benzine for special motors and various industrial purposes, as burning oil for lighting; in the form of lubricating oils for oiling machinery; in the form of paraffin for the candle-making and other industries; as distillation residue, and even in the crude state, for fuel in manufactories, railway locomotives, and, for some time past, marine boilers.

Without dilating further on these uses, I will now proceed to recount briefly the progress the application of petroleum as a fuel has made in Roumania.

We have seen that the average composition of Roumanian petroleum is 86.5 per cent. carbon, and 13.5 per cent. hydrogen. Given this composition, the theoretical calorific value of petroleum is:—

(0.865×8,080) + (0.135×34,460)=11,641 calories.
Whilst that of the best Cardiff coal is only ..... 8,080 calories.

A balance in favor of petroleum of ..... 3,561 calories.

Notwithstanding this superiority of petroleum as fuel, the price of the crude oil at Bucharest is only 30 frcs. (24/-) a ton, whereas Cardiff coal fetches 45 frcs. (36/-) per ton there.

Under these conditions it follows that the use of petroleum for heating purposes at Bucharest is:—

$$\frac{11{,}641 \text{ cal.} \times 45 \text{ frcs.}}{8{,}080 \text{ cal.} \times 30 \text{ frcs.}} = 2.16 \text{ times}$$

cheaper than coal.

Struck by this fact—to which, moreover, I had already drawn attention some time previous, on p. 97 of my work on the products and uses of petroleum (published at Bucharest, 1881)—and notwithstanding that the management of the Roumanian railways had desisted from following up the tentative experiments made in this direction, I applied (in the year 1890) petroleum residuum to heating a Belleville tubular boiler supplying steam to a 100 horse power Corliss engine at the Satoul-Nou brickworks (near Bucharest) belonging to the Société de Constructions et de Travaux Publics. For injecting the oil into the fire-box I made use of a burner of the Urquhart type, which I caused to be constructed by Ingliski, of Bucharest.

The result of this trial fully confirmed the theoretical view, with this difference, that instead of petroleum of 11,641 cal. and costing 30 francs (24s.) per ton, I took, in order to preclude all danger of explosion, petroleum residuum, which at that time cost 40 francs (32s.) per ton, and, by reason of its somewhat different composition from crude oil, has a calorific power of only 10,997 cal.

Following upon this favorable result, the use of petroleum as a fuel for stationary industrial boilers has gradually become general in Roumania, to such an extent that at the present time more than 75 per cent. of the total boilers of this class are fired with petroleum.

The advantage of petroleum fuel having been thus established beyond question, the management of the Roumanian railways decided, in 1896, to resume the abandoned experiments; and as the result of a series of prolonged trials in firing one of its locomotives with lignite and petroleum residuum, supplied to the fire-box by a Holden injector, adopted the system generally. Of about 500 locomotives owned by these railways more than one-half are at present heated with petroleum residuum projected on to a bed of lignite; five of the engines use petroleum fuel exclusively; and the conversion of all the rest in order to adapt them for this fuel is being proceeded with systematically.

This mode of heating could no longer be neglected by owners of marine engines, since is not the use of a fuel which, in consequence of its calorific power per unit volume, occupies less bunker space, or in long voyage and direct route vessels reduces the necessity for deviations in order to touch at replenishing stations; a fuel which, by reason of its fluidity, can be put on board more rapidly and cheaply than coal; and which, as a result of the methd of firing, dispenses with the arduous, troublesome, and expensive labor of stoking—is not this a means of freeing steam navigation from serious inconveniences to which it is otherwise subjected?

Among the vessels flying the Roumanian flag, the "Emilia" was the first to utilize these advantages, and since last year the use of coal has been abandoned on this steamer in favor of petroleum residuum fuel. The Roumanian Service Maritime Company immediately followed the example set in the "Emilia," and to emphasize its desire to adopt petroleum as fuel for its fine steamers, commenced by suitably converting the "Regele Carol I." This is a fast twin-screw steamer, 107 metres long, sailing 19 knots, and fitted with four return flame boilers, two of which have four furnaces, and the other two eight furnaces, working at a steam pressure of 12½ atmospheres, the total heating surface being 1,790 square metres (19,270 square feet). The two engines are of the vertical triple-expansion type, 6,500 indicated horse power, running at 150 revolutions per minute. The trial with petroleum fuel on board the "Regele Carol I." commenced in June of this year, during her regular trips between Constantsa and Constantinople. The Wolff (Bucharest) pulverizer was employed in one of the simple boilers, the others being fired with coal. In connection with these trials the following report was presented to the Bucharest Polytechnic Society by Mons. Stratilescou, engineer to the Roumanian railways:—

"The results of the trials were in every way satisfactory; the steam pressure could be kept up with the greatest ease, and consequently the steamer was enabled to attain higher rates of speed than hitherto found possible in the ordinary service. . . . It may be concluded that henceforward, when petroleum residuum alone is employed under all the boilers, the consumption of this fuel will not exceed 60 to 80 tons during the entire trip both ways between Constantsa and Constantinople. At present 150 tons of Westphalia coal are burned on the double trip. To this advantage must be added the reduction in the working staff—also a matter of importance."

Deposits of hematite containing up to 60 per cent. of iron are found in Dobrodja, at Altan-Tépé, and at Carapélité; and the scarcity of fuel in the new Danubian province of Roumania is the sole reason why these deposits have not hitherto been worked with a view to converting the ore into iron. When a pipe-line shall have been laid to convey petroleum cheaply to the port of Constantsa, in the region where these ores are found, their treatment in petroleum blast furnaces such as are employed in America will open up a new outlet for Roumanian petroleum and endow with a metallurgical industry a district to which iron has now to be imported from a great distance.

Petroleum fuel having been launched on such a favorable tide in Roumania, as regards both stationary industrial boilers, railway locomotives, and marine boilers, there is no doubt but that the consumption of petroleum in that country has a great future before it.

13. Roumanian petroleum and its products are daily gaining new successes in the markets of other lands. The adjacent country of Hungary derives from Roumania the whole of the crude material treated in the refineries of Transylvania and Banat, and accords this oil special facilities in its tariff. Bulgaria and Constantinople preferably employ Roumanian petroleum in its various forms; Switzerland takes a large quantity of Roumanian benzine for its motors; Central Germany finds it advantageous to cover its requirements in Roumania, drawing supplies via the Danube as far as Ratisbon; and considerable shipments of burning oil to Italy and crude oil to England are made by sea.

Among others the "Steaua Romana" Co. is doing a very successful export trade, the monthly shipments of this firm to places beyond the Roumanian frontiers averaging the figures attained in June of this year, viz.:—

Benzine, 882 tons.
Burning oil, 4,012 tons
Crude oil, 6,120 tons.

The most important factor, however, in augmenting the export trade in Roumanian oil, is the adaptation—now in progress— for petroleum fuel of the numerous steamboats plying on the Danube, from Ratisbon to Sulina, and, above all, the employment of oil fuel in marine boilers.

In Russia the Volga fleet alone consumed 825,000 tons of petroleum in 1898; but at Astrakhan, on the Volga, the latest quotation for Russian residuum is 56.12 frcs. (44s. 10d.) per ton (23 copecs the pood), whereas at Giourgiou, on the Danube, the corresponding material of Roumanian origin can be had at 40 frcs. (32s.) per ton. It is therefore certain that the Danube fleet will imitate that of the Volga, and adopt petroleum residuum as fuel as soon as this residuum is made available by being stored in large reservoirs installed in the Danubian ports.

So far as marine boilers are concerned, the constant rise in the price of coal, coupled with the special advantages appertaining to liquid fuel, have caused even England, which is pre-eminently a coal-producing country, to make a beginning with petroleum as a fuel for her ships. In fact, we learn from The Petroleum Review that the English steamer "Cardium," a vessel of 135 metres (410 ft.) in length, and of nearly 9,000 tons burden, fitted with tubular boilers, tested to 180 lbs. pressure, and with triple expansion engines, has recently adopted oil fuel, the furnaces being arranged on the Ord system, which enables petroleum or coal to be burned indiscriminately, according as the vessel finds it more convenient to replenish her bunkers with one or the other class of fuel during a voyage.

It will not be very long, I am firmly convinced, before the system used on the "Cardium" is generally adopted for marine boilers, and this will result in a fresh and very important demand for Roumanian oil, which—in the Black Sea and Mediterranean at least—can be had at lower rates than Russian oil, and, consequently, far cheaper than American petroleum.

DESIDERATA FOR THE ROUMANIAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

14. For the Roumanian petroleum industry to expand to the extent justified by the richness of the oil deposits, and for it to contribute in this manner to the prosperity and well-being of the world, it is necessary that the management should be carried on with peculiar care, and that the industry should receive all the assistance of which it stands in need.

In the first place, it is necessary that the companies founded in Roumania or elsewhere, with the object of working the Roumanian oil fields, should no longer continue to estimate territories, installations, plant, etc., at figures far in excess of the real value. This overcapitalization heavily burdens the undertakings, to such an extent that, notwithstanding a high productivity, the shareholder is unable to obtain any interest on his investment, and is, therefore, compelled to sell his shares at any price, a proceeding which is bound to discourage initiative in others.

It is equally essential that the individuals charged with the task of prospecting should be well skilled in this work, in order that the selection of boring sites may be based on a perfect acquaintance with local geological conditions, and not left to chance. More than one capitalist, more than one company—especially in past days, when the nature of the oil lands was not so well known as at present—has witnessed sums of considerable magnitude swallowed up in totally unproductive borings, because the sites had been badly chosen, while others near by saw their hopes crowned with success.

15. Apart from these remarks, which relate more particularly to the organization of petroleum undertakings, the Roumanian petroleum industry needs for its development the collaboration of a commercial institution, which, while favoring the division and specialization of the work, will concentrate the results obtained.

It is with the idea of effecting this division of labor that I am desirous of seeing on the one hand, in Roumania, societies and private individuals exclusively engaged in the search for, and the extraction of, petroleum; and on the other, a large commercial company, licensed and overlooked by the State, which would provide storage reservoirs at the principal works in the oil districts and erect a large distillery and refinery in one of the Danube ports, with another on the Black Sea coast, these works being connected with the aforesaid reservoirs in the oil fields by a series of pipe lines, also leading to the ports themselves.

Provided with such an equipment, without having a monopoly of any operation, but having absolute industrial and commercial liberty, the company should be bound, as an act of public service, to undertake, on the demand of any person, the storage of his petroleum products, against warrant, to effect their conveyance and refining, and eventually their sale on commission, or carry out any of these

operations, on demand, in return for payment on a fixed scale.

Such an organization would remove the majority of the disabilities under which the petroleum industry in Roumania is at present laboring.

Thus, the well-owner would then no longer be obliged, as he often is now, to shut down his wells and boreholes owing to lack of storage for the oil, since the company's reservoirs being always capable of being emptied by means of the pipe-lines leading to the forwarding stations, would be in continual readiness to receive the producers' output.

The small producer would no longer be compelled to sell at any price in order to raise money, since the company, in storing his wares and giving warrants for the value, would enable him to wait for the most favorable moment for selling. In this manner the great fluctuations in prices, which render the industry uncertain, and disturb commerce, would become impossible. For instance, have we not seen in 1899 the price of crude oil, formerly at 3 francs the 100 kilos. (1s. 2d. per cwt.) fall to 90 centimes (4½d. per cwt.)?

Owing to lack of transport facilities between the wells and the nearest railway station, it often happens that the producer cannot sell "delivered;" or, if he has already sold, cannot deliver, the consequence being highly detrimental to his credit and the well-being of his commercial relations. The company's pipe-lines would remedy this grave inconvenience, in proportion to the increase in the number of branches and to the centralization of these branches from all the producing centers.

The main pipe-lines owned by the company would effectually dissipate the growing scarcity of tank cars. The rolling stock of the Roumanian railways does not comprise any larger number of these tank cars than is required for the service of the railway itself; and, moreover, finds it would not be to its own interest to have any more. But how many well owners are proprietors of tank cars? Very few. It is easy to understand what sacrifices would have to be made by any one obliged to loan his tank cars to others than the railway company having to transport them. Consequently it is evident what eminent services would be rendered by the pipe-line to the Roumanian petroleum industry, and how the development of the latter would be accelerated thereby.

As I have already stated, several works for the distillation and refining of petroleum are in existence in Roumania. Nearly all these establishments effect the fractional distillation of the oil, and turn out products differing in their nature, density and degree of purity according to custom or the amount of skill exercised by the refiners This state of things is no doubt favorable from the point of view of technical researches and improvementt—the refiner being stimulated by emulation and competition—and exhibits no great inconvenience so long as the hometrade alone has to be considered. With an export trade things are different, large quantities of uniform, definite quality being required. At present the export buyer is obliged, in covering his large requirements, to apply to various sellers, each of whom offers him a different quality, price and place of delivery. Consequently, in face of these difficulties the purchaser prefers to go to a petroleum market where the organization is more perfect than in that of Roumania. The company, conducted on the lines I have laid down above, would do away with this inconvenience; since, while, in so far as crude petroleum is concerned, it is true that the oil stored in bulk would only be of diverse origin, though within certain definite limits as regards quality, it is not less certain that, from this compulsory mixture of various kinds of oil, a unique type of oil would result for export, a type of perfectly definite quality and, thanks to the pipe-line system, capable of being delivered all at one spot at a given time, and in quantities limited only by the collective output of the entire oil district.

Concerning the various products—benzines, burning oils, lubricating oils, paraffin, residuum, etc.—the company would be able to attain the same uniformity, the same quantitative concentration, the same possibility of delivering in bulk and at the most suitable places for export, thanks to its works on the banks of the Danube and the Black Sea coast.

In addition to the difficulties in the matter of storage, transport, refining, delivery, and sale of products at present attendant on petroleum enterprises in Roumania, these different operations are more expensive to perform than if effected collectively. According to a process and a calculation of the return, worked out by myself, the saving on this point alone would more than cover the item for deterioration of the projected company's plant, as well as the expenses of same.

16. Such are the desiderata for the Roumanian petroleum industry.

If I have displayed them here as a quasi-integral part of the foregoing description of that industry, it is in order that those who are endeavoring to utilize the treasure of the Roumanian oil deposits with the object of relieving manufactories, railway and navigation from the difficulties arising from lack of fuel may be guided in the right ways of attaining the high object of their endeavors. Whosoever follows these paths will undoubtedly receive effective asistance from the Roumanian oil well owners, and I have no doubt also the full support of the authorities.

The Classification of Crude Petroleums *

BY PROF. S. F. PECKHAM.

In the famous report made in 1855 by Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr., upon the petroleum of Venango county, Pennsylvania, while commenting upon the different boiling points of the different fractions obtained from fractional distillation, he says:

"The uncertainty of the boiling points indicates that the products obtained at the temperatures named above were still mixtures of others, and the question forces itself upon us whether these several oils are to be regarded as educts (i. e., bodies previously existing, and simply separated in the process of distillation), or whether they are not rather produced by the heat and chemical change in the process of distillation."

Farther on in the report, when discussing one of the heavier fractions, he says:

"The paraffin, with which this portion of the oil abounds, does not exist ready formed in the original crude product, but it is the result of the high temperature in the processs of distillation by which the elements are newly arranged."

". . . . Associated with paraffin are portions of a very volatile oil, Eupione, which boils at a lower temperature, and by its presence renders the boiling point of the mixture difficult to determine."

Previous to the date of this report, the naphtha of Amiano had been examined by Vauquelin in 1817, and the maltha of Bechelbronn had been examined by Boussignault in 1837. Up to the time Prof. Silliman made this report, petroleum or rock oil had been regarded as a species by both geologists and chemists. As late as 1859, Dr. J. S. Newberry wrote upon "Rock Oils of Ohio," and in 1862, Dr. T. Sterry Hunt had written "On the History of Petroleum or Rock Oil," basing his discussion upon his experiences in Canada. Still later, in 1867, Dr. J. Lawrence Smith concludes that Prof. Silliman, in 1855, was the first person to observe the phenomena attending the destructive distillation of petroleum.

It is now believed that Pelouze and Cahours, in 1863, examined Canadian petroleum. At the same time, and later, Warren, alone, and associated with Storer, confirmed the results obtained by the French chemists, and obtained by Warren's superior process of condensation a more complete insight into the composition of the hydrocarbons constituting American and Rangoon petroleum. These results, however, were qualitative rather than quantitative, the various substances isolated being practically the same in each of the researches mentioned. The conclusion followed naturally that the crude oils varied in character as the proportions of like materials varied in the different mixtures. The idea that the various substances isolated were products and not educts contributed to this conclusion.

In the memoir written in 1868, by C. M. Warren, and published after his death in 1896, Warren proceeds to criticise the results obtained by Pelouze and Cahours, Ronalds, and others, in comparison with his own and apparently assumed that the crude material upon which these different parties worked was identical. If, as has been asserted, Warren worked on petroleum from the vicinity of Titusville, Pa., and the French chemists worked on Canadian petroleum, it is not surprising that the results obtained by the different investigators were unlike.

It was my privilege during the years from the autumn of 1866 to 1872 to be on terms of familiar acquaintance with C. M. Warren. A more delightful friend never existed, yet he was a man who held his opinions with great firmness. He had converted thousands of barrels of petroleum from the wells of Western Pennsylvania into commercial products. He knew that these wells, though drilled many miles apart, furnished oils substantially alike. Moreover, he made that crucial test, as he supposed—he had destructivety distilled menhaden oil soap, and obtained therefrom petroleum-like compounds. To him petroleum was petroleum, for when I took into his laboratory, in which he and Storer had conducted their now classical researches, the samples of crude petroleum that I had brought from California, he listened with an amused incredulity to my assertions, that I had in the cans a new species of petroleum. It was while I was in the midst of my examination of the specimens that he moved his laboratory to his house in Brooklyn, and I was obliged to finish the work in Providence. I made frequent visits to Brooklyn to report progress and show him my results. He said he had examined Prof. Silliman's samples of crude California oil, and had obtained 50 per cent. of light oils, resembling the ordinary distillate from Pennsylvania oils. He admitted with reluctance that his sample could have been falsified. When I triumphantly assured him that by passing gases through Pennsylvania and California petroleum, that would deprive them of hydrogen, I could evaporate the first, and convert the second into asphaltum, he was still incredulous, and thought my ideas regarding the origin of petroleum expressed in 1868 theoretical, without any substantial basis of fact to rest on.

Although I had no absolute proof thereof, I was firmly convinced in 1868 that the California oils consisted of hydrocarbons containing less hydrogen than was found in those from Pennsylvania. It was then impossible for me to obtain a hearing from any of those engaged in investing money in the production of oil in California. The only man who would listen to me was the late J. B. Whitney, who wanted to send me to Berlin to work the problems up with Hofmann. Prof. Whitney had so exasperated the general public on the Pacific Coast by his persistent iteration of the truth regarding petroleum and other interests that they sent him and his geological survey out of the State.

In 1872 Dr. J. S. Newberry published in the American Chemist his notes on "American Asphaltum," to which I replied. He spoke of the tar springs of the Southwest as springs of heavy petroleum, while I maintained that maltha, or mineral tar, was not petroleum. Meeting Dr. Newberry a short time after I had published my paper, he showed me his large collection of specimens of petroleum from all parts of the world, and challenged me to put my finger on any specimen that would not mark a purely arbitrary distinction. With Dr. Newberry petroleum was petroleum, the only difference in specimens being that some were light and some were heavy.

When, in 1880, I was engaged in collecting the statistics for my report on petroleum to the tenth census of the United States, I encountered two significant facts: first, the investigators of Russian petroleum had discovered that the hydrocarbons that made up the bulk of Russian petroleum were not paraffins with the general formula, Cn H2n+2, but additive benzols, with the general formula, Cn H2n; second, a correspondent reported that the refiners of California petroleum were not making an illuminating oil that could be sold in competition with Eastern oil, but were sending ther products to Mexco, where they found a less crtical market than in California.

This evidence pointed to sharp distinctions in petroleums from different localities. The wells first struck in Oil Creek and the Alleghany river produced a petroleum easily refined into naphtha, illuminating, and lubricating oils; and, while the evolution of the technology of these oils required many years, the movement was along certain well-marked lines, wherein no obstacles were encountered to continued success. The process of cracking, discovered by Joshua Merrill while working on the distillates from coal, was applied with great success to the Pennsylvania oils, but attempts to apply this method of distillation to the California oils did not produce corresponding results, although distillation under pressure did increase the yield of light oils.

Returning to the Pacific coast in the fall of 1893, I was soon informed by Dr. Salathé of his discovery of the nitrogenous basic oils in the crude California oils and their distillates. This discovery gave definiteness to facts already known, and led to important results in the technology of those oils. This discovery, too, revived in my own mind the conviction, formed many years before, that the petroleums of the Pacific coast were specifically different from those of the Mississippi valley, containing different hydro-carbons, producing different hydro-carbons and requiring different treatment for their success and manipulation. This conviction led to renewed attempts on my part to persuade the owners of large interests in California petroleum to have made a careful and thorough examination of their crude material, with a view to determining the chemical constitution of the oil, the nature and value of its products, and the best methods of securing those products by treatment. These gentlemen still remained unconvinced of the value of such work.

Meantime the value of a scientific examination of the different varieties of petroleum was gaining ground in Europe, and exhaustive analytical researches were being had upon Russian and other petroleums. The relation and value of these purely scientific researches to technology was there gradually recognized and appreciated.

In the United States the production of enormous quantities of Trenton limestone oil, comparatively rich in sulphur, brought to the attention of both chemists and technologists problems that were both new and difficult. These problems led Prof. Charles F. Mabery to take up the investigation of the "Ohio and Canadian Sulphur Petroleums," along lines suggested by the researches of Warren, but with superior apparatus, and by methods brought into use by the labors and experience of the thirty years that had intervened between 1865 and 1895.

The results obtained by Mabery led me, in a memoir published in the Journal of the Franklin Institute for November, 1895, to review the generic and specific relations of bitumen. In that paper, that may not be familiar to this audience, I showed that down to the middle of the present century, the ancient, mediaeval and modern world had known no generic relation between solid, liquid and gaseous forms of bitumen; but had regarded natural gas, petroleum, or rock oil, maltha, or mineral tar, and asphaltum as things by themselves, with neither specific nor generic relations. I then determined that such a classification was purely arbitrary, depending entirely on merely physical accidents, which in no case exhibited either chemical or geological relations. I further urged that the researches of chemists for the, then, last thirty years, had shown that bitumens had generic relations that embraced all forms of bitumen, in the widest sense, and specific relations that embraced all forms of bitumen possessing, within a certain range, the same chemical composition. I then suggested that, while it was possible to regard all forms of bitumen, either gaseous, liquid, semi-solid, or solid, as constituting the genus bitumen, it was equally certain that under this genus were to be found several well-defined species, each embracing in some instances only the gaseous and liquid forms, like the Pennsylvania and Ohio oils, in other cases all the forms, like the Canadian and California oils, with still others like grahamite, albertite, gilsonite and Trinidad pitch, that were always solid. I further called attention to the fact that Prof. J. D. Dana had apparently regarded petroleums as rocks rather than species, as he, in his System of Mineralogy, had inserted Warren's paraffins and isoparaffins as species, while he had also made albertite, grahamite, etc., species. I then showed that there were a number of bituminous minerals that were, strictly speaking, rocks, that consisted of loose sand or rock impregnated with bitumen, the bitumen being, in some cases, a separate species, and in other cases referable to a species that usually existed in some of the common forms of bitumen.

I then suggested names for several of these species of bitumen, calling Trinidad pitch parianite, the Pennsylvania paraffin petroleums warrenite, the Ohio and Canada sulphur petroleum maberyite, and the California nitrogenous oils venturaite.

With this long preamble, largely consisting of personal reminiscence, for which I crave the indulgence of this audience, I would suggest that the mass of materials now at the disposal of the scientific men of all nations should be arranged according to some system that shall be adequate

*A paper read before the Petroleum Congress, Paris Exposition, from the Petroleum Review.

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NEW YORK.

to classify all the materials now accumulated and sufficiently elastic to receive the acquisitions of the future.

As this subject has occupied my thoughts for many years, I may be pardoned for offering some suggestions. I believe that an adequate system must embrace all forms of bitumen, and cannot be confined to petroleum alone. It must begin by creating a sharp distinction between pyro-bitumens and their anthracitic residues and true bitumens and their anthracitic residues. This distinction was first made by the late Dr. T. Sterry Hunt as long ago as 1863, a distinction that has been too much lost sight of, and which is fundamental. This distinction is based on the fact that coal, schists, and shales, with their residues, are nearly as insoluble in the solvents of bitumen as in distilled water; while all true bitumens are miscible with or almost wholly soluble in chloroform, a test that at once determines their relations to pyrobituminous materials. The so-called asphaltic coals are not coals at all, but are the anthracitic residues of bitumens.

Having distinguished bitumens from pyrobituminous minerals, the classifications should, in my judgment, proceed upon the basis of chemical composition alone, either from the simple to the complex or the reverse. If from the simple to the complex, the first group or family would contain pure, natural hydrocarbons, as occurring in nature, not separated in the laboratory. A second group might include compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen; a third, compounds of carbon, hydrogen and sulphur; a fourth, compounds of carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen. A species should fall naturally under these groups, without regard to its physical condition, whether solid, liquid or gaseous; its physical condition being merely an accident of occurrence, as I have elsewhere shown. Bitumens that have been found to be mixtures of several of these groups, characterized by the predominance of one of them, may be classed under the group to which they are most closely allied.

In this way a classification may be effected for the purposes of pure science, and more particularly of mineralogy, that can be readily modified for the purposes of technology. If it is urged that such a system is too intricate for the petroleum exchange, and that commercial differences exist among petroleums and other forms of bitumen generally of like composition; as, for instance, the oils of the Bradford field and those of the Lower country; I insist that commerce always has assumed, and I presume always will assume, a lofty intelligence above the scientific world, of which the scientific world can take no note, because there are no points of contact between the two spheres of human activity.

There is, however, a limit to this divergence of interest and purpose, that appears when a petroleum chemist is called upon to examine petroleum from a new locality and report upon its possible relations. It is therefore pertinent to inquire in what manner a new petroleum may be reported. There are now four, if not more, types of com-

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mercial petroleum, that rank in commerce relatively as follows:

1st—Paraffin petroleum.
2d—Russian petroleum.
3d—Sulphur petroleum.
4th—Nitrogen petroleum.

The differences in these crude oils may certainly be regarded as specific, and they have been establishd upon the results of very elaborate analytical researches. Perhaps for commercial purposes the bestowal of specific names upon these varieties would not be understood or appreciated, but for the purposes of the laboratory they might be. There is, however, in view of the knowledge we now possess, one aspect of this question that can well be considered by this Congress and definite action by it urged upon both the experts in petroleum and their clients. This aspect is the extent to which the expert or the client is justified in recommending or demanding an examination of a specimen from a new locality, which shall be made by the elaborate analytical methods employed upon the researches on petroleum conducted during the last ten years.

My own judgment is that such an examination is fundamental.

For such an examination is of importance from purely commercial considerations, to determine to which of the classes above enumerated any given specimen of petroleum may belong. For the oil may be in demand as a fuel, or for the manufacture of illuminating oil, or the manufacture of lubricating oil. For either of these purposes it cannot be denied that the paraffin petroleums easily take the lead; as it requires no argument to prove that the more hydrogen gas is condensed into any given liquid the greater number of heat units a pound of it will render available on combustion. Again, if it is desired to convert the petroleum into naphtha, high grade kerosene and reduced oil, the paraffin petroleum will yield the largest return. Again, if the design is to treat the oil by cracking. the balance sheet will show the largest profit in the conversion of paraffin petroleum. Chemical science has not yet shown us how to add hydrogen to compounds deficient in it in any large way. In the laboratory of nature, by the alchemy of the sun, those mysterious processes go forward that rob hydrogen of its oxygen, and store it away for the service of man. I am not a believer in the chemical theories of the origin of bitumen.

If the paraffins are placed in the first rank for reasons based on pure science, the additive compounds of the benzol series should be placed next to them, along with the naphthenes and the olefines, even if the material is simply to be used for fuel purposes. For illumination, any of them is decidedly inferior to the paraffins; if for cracking, the inferiority is still greater.

If sulphur is added by substitution to either the first or second class of petroleums, greater objectionable features appear. Sulphur in equivalent proportions is greatly inferior to hydrogen as fuel. It is, however, in the manipulation of sulphur petroleums for the manufacture of illuminating oils that the greatest difficulties are encountered. If a certain proportion of a paraffin petroleum is converted by the substitution of one atom of sulphur for two atoms of hydrogen, and this atom of sulphur is afterwards wrested from its combination, the final result is an olefine and not a paraffin.

It requires no argument to show that the more nitrogen an oil contains the less will be its value for either fuel or illumination. The basic oils may be found in extremely small quantities even in some paraffin petroleums, but when the percentage becomes large in an oil containing benzols, and a small percentage, if any, of paraffins, the value of the products that may be obtained from such a petroleum for purposes of illumination becomes seriously impaired.

A crude petroleum is not necessarily determined as belonging absolutely to either of these types, but it must, I think, approximate one of them. It therefore becomes of importance, not only from the standpoint of pure science, but that of commercial utility as well, to ascertain from the most careful examination the composition and relation of the various compounds that constitute the sample under consideration. This course, while involving more time and expense, is in the end both more economical and more satisfactory than the time honored expedient of distilling a pint from a glass retort and dividing the distillate into fractions of certain specific gravities, but of unknown composition.

Uniformity in Methods of Testing Petroleum and Its Products *

BY BOVERTON REDWOOD, F.R.S.E., F.I.C.

It is far from my intention on the present occasion to make any attempt to treat the subject of this communication exhaustively, or, indeed, to do more than broadly indicate the lines upon which a discussion may, in my opinion, usefully proceed.

The importance of securing uniformity in obtaining and recording results in the examination of commercial products in general is too well recognzed to need any advocacy, and the particular products which we have under consideration do not in this respect occupy any exceptional position.

We may, therefore, at once pass on to the discussion of the question as to the steps which may advantageously be taken to bring about a condition admittedly desirable. In this connection, however, there are two prefatory remarks which may be made.

In the first place, it would, I consider, be Quixotic to propose an absolute unification of the various existing and largely-employed methods of determining certain of the physical characters of mineral oils. It will be time enough to do that when the whole civilized world has adopted uniform currency, weights and measures, and expression of temperature. What may, however, be aimed at is the limitation of the number of "recognized" methods of procedure, and the rigid elimination of methods which have no claim to recognition. Concurrently, efforts should be made to establish authortatively the correlation of the recognized methods, in order that results obtained by one of these methods may readily be expressed in terms of any other of them.

In the second place, it is important to distinguish sharply between uniformity in methods of testing and uniformity in standards. In respect of the latter there are necessarily local circumstances and special conditions to be taken into account, and it would be mischievous to attempt any displacement of standards which have been gradually evolved in the progress of the industry.

Having made these introductory remarks, I would venture very briefly to deal with the subject specifically.

I. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

(a) Crude Petroleum.—The specific gravity is almost universally recorded in terms of distilled water at the standard temperature, but in the United States the Baume scale of densities is usually employed commercially for petroleum and its products. Unfortunately there are in use various tables of equivalents of specific gravity and Baume density which exhibit discrepancies, and I have known of lawsuits arising out of this lack of uniformity. A standard table of equivalents has been adopted by the petroleum trade in America.

The proportions of commercial products obtainable are determined by subjecting the crude petroleum to fractional distillation. Among chemists the particular method of operating proposed by Professor Engler is very frequently employed, but as the author of the system himself stated to me in 1895: "A universal standard cannot, however, be established, because in some oils, and notably those from Baku, the fraction between 285 deg. and 300 deg. C. is so heavy as to prejudicially affect its capillary properties with regard to the lamp wick. On the other hand, the same fraction in the American oils can be used for burning without seriously affecting the burning quality. We estimate the proportion of burning oil from the amount of the fractions between 150 deg. and 300 deg. C. in the case of oils consisting of hydrocarbons of the methane series, such as those from Pennsylvania, Galicia, Alsace, etc., or from the proportion of the fractions between 150 deg. and 285 deg. when the hydrocarbons belong to the naphthene series, as is the case with the Baku, Java, and (partially) the Burmese oils." In the United States it is customary to collect the products of distillation in fractions each one-tenth of the volume of the crude oil subjected to distillation, and to examine these distillates separately. For my own part, I prefer what may be described as a combination of these two systems, but I attach great importance to the comparison of the results with those obtained under as nearly as possible similar conditions with typical samples of crude petroleum of known character in respect of the yield of products upon the practical scale of working. Having regard to the fact that the percentage yield and character of the commercial products is often largely affected by the extent to which "cracking" occurs, it is often impossible to get trustworthy results of commercial value otherwise than by a reproduction of the conditions of working on the large scale, but when the character of the crude oil is known a very close approximation can be arrived at on the basis of the comparison to which I have referred.

(b) Petroleum Spirit (Gasoline, Benzine, etc.).—The composition of the more volatile commercial products of petroleum has frequently to be determined by fractional distillation, and as the results largely depend upon the form of the distillatory apparatus, dephlegmator, etc., employed, the conditions of this test may advantageously form the subject of agreement.

(c) Kerosene, or Burning Oil.—The use of colored glass standards in a chromometer, with a column of oil of definite or definable length, which was, I believe, first suggested by Mr. Robert P. Wilson and adopted by the Petroleum Association of London in recording the color of kerosene, has now become general, but it is eminently desirable that some uniform method of expressing the results should be agreed upon.

The determination of capillarity and burning quality generally may also with advantage form the subject of some understanding.

As the flash-point is, unlike other physical characters, regulated by statute, I do not think any useful purpose would be served by discussing it in connection with the subject of this communication.

(d) Lubricating Oil.—The most prominent characteristic in the recording of which is so greatly to be desired is obviously that of viscosity. I took up this matter in the year 1885, with the object of assisting in evolving some sort of order out of the chaos then existing. At that time the viscosity of a mineral lubricating oil was usually determined by noting the rate of outflow from a glass pipette, and the principal thing strived at by some manufacturers seemed to be the obtaining of a result represented by a high numeral, irrespective of whether that numeral bore any relation to a standard, and therefore had any practical value. Taking as my starting point an instrument in use at the time by Price's Patent Candle Company I constructed the standardized apparatus associated with my name. During the previous year Dr. Engler had, unknown to me, been working in the same direction, and had devised a viscometer similar in principle to mine, though I must say that I greatly prefer the agate jet with which my instrument is provided to the metallic jet of Prof. Engler's, as being less liable to become altered in caliber by wear or accidental injury. A third instrument, which does not differ greatly from the two already referred to, is that of Mr. Saybolt. These three viscimeters are all largely in use, and when I wrote my work on "Petroleum" I made a number of experiments with a view of ascertaining the relation between the results which they respectively furnished. I found, as I anticipated, that the relation varied somewhat with the viscosity of the oil, but it was substantially as follows:

Redwood Viscometer. Seconds for outflow of 50 c.c at 70° F.	Engler Viscometer. Seconds for outflow of 200 c.c. at 20° C.
100.	170.
Saybolt Viscometer. Seconds for outflow of contests at 70° F.	
50.	

It would probably not be difficult to construct a table giving the exact relations for oils of various descriptions.

I attach so little value to friction tests of lubricating oils that I am not interested in considering whether any definite method of applying such tests can be agreed upon. As the result of extended experience of friction testing I have long since come to the conclusion that the only way to obtain any results of value is to reproduce the actual conditions under which the lubricant is to be practically employed. This is always difficult, and sometimes impossible. It involves the use of costly appliances, and the results are not commensurate with the expenditure.

The carrying out of what is termed the "cold test" frequently leaves much to be desired, for the results often depend so largely upon the precise conditions under which the operation is conducted that the personal equation assumes importance. It would, at any rate, be a step in the right direction to agree upon the details of methods of testing available for use with amber colored or pale engine oils, and dark colored cylinder and axle oils, respectively.

The flash point of lubricating oils is now usually taken with the Pensky-Martens instrument, but it is customary for trade purposes to record also the open vessel flash point, and in many instances the "fire test," or temperature of ignition of the oil. The open flash is an indefinite characteristic unless the conditions of the test are carefully prescribed and adhered to, but for oils of this description has a practical value if properly determined. Therefore the method of operating may well form the subject of agreement.

The color of mineral lubricating oils has sometimes to be recorded, and the Lovibond tintometer may be employed for the purpose, the number of the series of tinted glasses being given and the depth of color indicated also by a numeral.

A volatility test for lubricating oils (as distinguished from the testing of the flash point) is sometimes insisted upon, and in such cases it would be desirable that there should be a recognized method of working.

(e) Paraffin.—Solid paraffin is tested to determine its "melting point," and the proportion of "oil," water, and dirt present. Probably the best commercial test of "melting point" is that which is commonly known as the English test, which consists in determining the point at which the heat liberated by the crystallization of the paraffin when the fused material is allowed to cool, slowly arrests for an appreciable time the reduction of temperature.

The proportion of "oil" is ascertained by subjecting a weighed quantity of the material to defined pressure for a specified length of time at a stated temperature. This is merely an arbitrary test, as there is no natural line of demarcation between "oil" and "wax," and it is therefore needful to define the conditions with precision.

Water may be estimated by distillation, evaporation, or subsidence, but it is expedient to work always under carefully prescribed conditions.

(f) Residuum.—The presence of water is probably best determined quantitatively by diluting the residuum and allowing the water to subside in a bulbed graduated tube. If the material has to be tested calorimetrically the Mahler bomb may be used. The presence of tarrry or pitchy matters may be ascertained by the use of solvents (petroleum spirit and alcohol-ether), and a generally accepted method of making such an examination would be of value.

2.—CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

The percentage of sulphur is best determined in the case of kerosene by burning the oil and collecting the produucts of combustion in the manner adopted in the testing of coal gas for this impurity. Many descriptions of crude petroleum can be similarly treated, especially after dilution with an oil of known character in respect to presence of sulphur. Crude petroleum of less volatile character may be dealt with in a combustion tube by treatment with an oxidizing mixture, or may be subjected to combustion with oxygen.

The proportion of solid hydrocarbons in crude petroleum is not easily determined on the small scale, and this question may certainly be discussed with advantage. My own personal experience of the processes in which a partial solvent (e. g., a mixture of amyl and ethyl alcohols, as suggested by Zaloziecki) is employed has not been altogether satisfactory.

The determination of the proportion of fixed oil in a mineral oil should not present any serious difficulty to the practiced chemist, but occasionally it is not easy to effect the complete separation of the mineral oil by means of a solvent such as ether after having saponified the fixed oil with alcoholic potash. It would therefore be useful to have the precise conditions of working requisite to guard against possible error minutely described.

The "alkali test" and "acid test" for kerosene, as employed in the Baku refineries, tests for neutrality or presence of free acid, determination of ash, etc., may all usefully form the subject of discussion if time permits.

These remarks might have been largely extended, but I have probably said enough to indicate the scope of a subject which I confidently regard as not unworthy of the careful attention of the First International Petroleum Congress.

*A paper read at the Petroleum Congress, Paris Exposition.—From Petroleum Review.

DRUG MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on pages 39 and 40.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 6, 1900.

Advanced—	Declined—
Senega, 1c.	Opium, 2½c.
Calomel, 3c.	Codeine, 10c.
Cocaine 25c.	Cocoa butter, bulk, ½c
Corrosive sublimate, 3c.	Cocoa butter, boxes, 1c
Red and white precipitate, 3c.	Lycopodium, 1c.
Menthol, 20c.	Oil pennyroyal, 10c.
Cascara sagrada, ¼c.	Poppy seed, blue, ¼c.
Sassafras bark, ½c.	Canary seed, Smyrna, ½c.
Juniper berries, ½c.	Celery seed, ½c.
Oil, wintergreen, 20c.	Anise seed, Italian, ¼c
Camphor oil, ½c.	Pimento, ¼c.
Lemongrass oil, 10c.	
Peppermint oil, 10c.	
Sassafras oil, natural, 1½c.	
Sassafras oil, artificial, 2c.	
Saffrol, 5c.	
Wormseed oil, Balto., 10c.	
Chamomile flowers, Roman, 2c.	
Coca leaves, 2c.	
Serpentaria root, 1c.	
Cassias, ½c.	

London closing prices on page 37.

Opium.

The spot market has continued dull and the tone is easy. Single cases have sold at $3.15, and although there is no open quotation below $3.17½, it is intimated that $3.15 might buy in some quarters. Quotations for jobbing parcels have been reduced 2½c., and the new range is $3.17½@3.40, as to quantity, test and seller. Powdered is quoted unchanged at $4.05@4.40, as to quantity, test and seller. Our cables follow:

(From Correspondent A.)
Smyrna, Oct. 5, 1900.

Market quiet; no demand whatever.

(From Correspondent B.)
Smyrna, Oct. 6, 1900.

Market quiet and prices declining.

(From Correspondent G.)
Smyrna, Oct. 5, 1900.

Market quiet but firmer. Sales amount to 8 cases.

(From Correspondent D.)
Constantinople, Oct. 5, 1900.

Sales amount to 12 cases druggists' at 8s. 7d. @8s. 8d.; 15 cases at 8s. 10d., and 15 cases Karahissar at 9s. 1d., f. o. b. Constantinople.

(From Correspondent E.)
Constantinople, Oct. 5, 1900.

Sales, 50 cases druggists' at 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d., f. o. b., and 4 cases Boghaditz at 10s.

Our mail advices follow:

(From Correspondent A.)
Smyrna, Sept. 15, 1900.

The market has relapsed into quietude again, but holders do not press their stocks for sale and show much independence, while buyers, as behooves them, are reserved. Ten chests of new druggists' opium changed hands at 8s. 10d. per pound, and that is about all I have to report for this week. Arrivals to date, 2,850, against 1,730 last year. The Smyrna stock is about 2,700, or, say, the same as it was last year at the same period. Peasants are now looking forward for the first Autumnal rains in order to begin the first sowings for the coming crop.

(From Correspondent C.)
Smyrna, Sept. 15, 1900.

There is but little change from the situation of last week, when the market was reported strong. About 18 cases have been bought up at 8s. 9d., c. i. r., for new druggists'. Sellers are unwilling to hold off, and are striving to maintain prices. Reports from the interior fully confirm our idea that the outturn of this year's yield will be 9,000 cases. The arrivals up to date amount to 2,940, as against 1,730 at the same date last year.

(From Correspondent G.)
Sept. 14, 1900.

We have to report a very quiet week, but our market, notwithstanding this, keeps fairly steady, and prices are well maintained. The only new feature to notice is an advance on our high testing qualities, which in one case, a pudding-opium manufacturer paid for 4 cases of fine extra selected Yerli, as high as 10s. 4d. per lb., f. o. b.

The sales in all amount to 18 cases, as follows: 10 cases talequale at 8s. 10d.; 4 cases old Boghaditz talequale at 9s. 5d.; 4 cases new extra selected Yerli, at 10s. 4d., per lb., f. o. b.

Good druggists' Karahissar, selected, free of seconds, is worth about 9s. 2d. The arrivals to date amount to 2,834 cases, against 1,711 at same period last year.

(From Correspondent D.)
Constantinople, Sept. 22, 1900.

During the week 24 cases druggists' were bought at 8s. 5½d.@8s. 9½d., according to quality. In general this proves an advance of 1 penny. The market is steady, but not active at the close.

Morphine.

New features are lacking. Demand is normal and quotations are firmly maintained at the old range of $1.90@2.00 per ounce for bulk.

Codeine.

On Friday manufacturers announced a decline of 10c. an ounce and now quote on the basis of $4.25@4.40 an ounce for bulk in 10-ounce lots. The decline is probably accounted for by recent downward movement in spot opium and also by the fact that demand has not been satisfactory of late.

Quinine.

There is no change in the situation except that there is a trifle easier feeling in the outside market. Where outside holders demanded 37c. last week, some of them are now willing to accept 36c. cash. Manufacturers continue to quote 37@38c. for bulk, the latter figure by one domestic maker. There is a fair demand, but it cannot be described as active by any means. The bark shipments during September were much larger than was anticipated, and have upset calculations to some extent. At the same time, the trade is still looking for higher prices, and they seem to be warranted unless bark shipments continue to show large increases. Our cable follows:

Amsterdam, October 1, 1900.

The shipments of bark from Java during September amounted to 683,000 kilos.

London, Oct. 6, 1900.

Quinine has declined the past week and is now quoted at 1s. 5d. for spot.

Miscellaneous.

ACID, CITRIC.—Manufacturers' quotations are unchanged at 40@40½c. in barrels and 40½@41c. in kegs. Importers of Sicilian quote 38@38½c. Second hand holders of domestic are offering at 38½@39c. While their holdings are small, they are apparently sufficient to meet the present consuming demand, as we hear of no sales above those figures.

ALCOHOL.—Quotations for grain are firm at the advance to $2.45@2.47, as to quantity, established last week. Wood is steady and unchanged at 75c. and 80c., respectively, for 95 and 97 per cent.

BAY RUM.—There is a steady business doing, and the market has a steady tone at $2.00@2.30 in barrels, as to quality.

BEESWAX.—A Leghorn correspondent writes us as follows: "In a short time this article will come on our market, but prices are high owing to the scarcity." That statement aptly describes the condition prevailing in practically all markets of the world, both primary and consuming.

CALOMEL.—American manufacturers advanced quotations 3c. to 86@88c., as to quantity.

CASTILE SOAP.—Pure white on spot is held very firm at 9⅞c. in 25-box lots, while 9¾c. will buy a similar quantity to arrive. There is a good steady business doing at those prices. Up to 11c. is demanded for single cases.

COCOA BUTTER.—Our cables follow, giving the average prices paid at the auctions in both London and Amsterdam on Tuesday. There is a fair business doing in this market, and while some holders refuse to shade our last quotations there are other sellers at a decline of ½c. to 43@44c. for bulk, as to brand and quantity. Box butter is in small supply, but is rather easier and is now quoted at 47@50c., as to brand, quantity and seller. We further discuss this subject on another page. Our cables follow:

Amsterdam, Oct. 2, 1900.

At the auction to-day the average price paid was 99¼ Dutch cents per half kilogram.

London, Oct. 6, 1900.

Cocoa butter at auction sold at 20⅝d.

CODLIVER OIL.—There is a fair seasonable business doing in this market, and prices rule firm at $25@26, as to brand and quantity. The arrivals are quite liberal, but a large part has been sold to arrive and goes immediately into consumptive channels. We

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Cyanide Potash—We are agents for the GAS LIGHT & COKE CO. LONDON, works at Beckton, and offer their product, 99% pure, in 112 lb. Zinc lined cases, on spot and on contract. The Becton works are very large producers, and can always offer to advantage large consumers.

Phosphoric Acid—The "STERLING BRAND" manufactured by THOMAS TYRER & CO., LONDON, for whom we are agents, is recognized as the best on the market. We carry in stock the 1750 in carboys and cases, and the U. S. P. 1710 in cases.

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report a sale of 50 barrels on spot at $25. Our cable of yesterday from Aalesund quotes that market firm at $19 f. o. b. for prime.

COCAINE.—Early in the week manufacturers and importers advanced prices 25c. an ounce and now quote $6.25 @6.45 for bulk. The advance was expected and is due to the continued scarcity and consequent high cost of the raw material. Stocks of cocaine are small, and it is difficult to place contracts in some quarters. The tendency is still upward, and another advance may be made at any time.

COLOCYNTH APPLES.—Demand is of a jobbing character, but the undertone of the market continues firm because of the strong statistical position of supplies, stocks in all markets being small.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—Manufacturers have announced an advance of 3c. to 77@79c., as to quantity.

ERGOT.—Holders have generally advanced their quotations to 45@47c. for Russian, but it is reported that small lots are still obtainable from one or two sources at 42@43c. Hamburg is decidedly strong and quotes above a parity with this market for prompt shipment.

HAARLEM OIL.—The market has a firm tone, and quotations rule unchanged at $2.18. There is a normal consuming demand, and supplies on spot are small.

HOPS.—The market is exceptionally quiet for the season. The firm views of growers, for one thing, keep buyers off, and another reason for the somewhat limited business, at least in this State, is the scarcity of hop sacking, which prevents bailing. In the various New York State markets, except Waterville, business has up to the present time been slow, but at the last named point the demand, it is reported, has been fairly active during the past ten days, with sales, conservatively estimated at 2,500 bales, at 13½@15c., as to quality and seller. On the Pacific Coast the market is firm, but there is little doing owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers on the question of values. Sacramento hops are now offering at 11½@13c., as to quality, on the Coast. Quotations are as follows:

New York State—1900, choice	17	@18
1899, choice	13	@15
1899, prime	11½	@13½
1899, medium	8	@11
1899, common	—	@—
1898	5	@ 9
Olds	2	@ 6
Pacific Coast—1900, choice	17	@18
1899, choice	13	@15
1899, prime	11½	@13
1899, medium	9	@11
1899, common	—	@—
1898	5	@ 8
Olds	2	@ 6
German, etc., crop of 1899	35	@40

IODINE.—Prices for the various iodine preparations rule steady and unchanged, as follows: Iodine, resublimed, $3.15@3.20; iodoform, $3.25@3.30; iodide of potash, $2.30@2.35. There is the usual consuming demand in progress and new features are lacking.

JAPAN WAX.—Demand is small, and while most holders are firm at 6⅞@7c. for 10 case lots, there are evidently sellers at a lower figure, possibly at 6⅝c., as an offer to sell at 6¾c. was not accepted. The undertone is strong, however, and it is only a question of time when higher prices will rule.

LYCOPODIUM.—There are sellers of single cases at 53c, but the general quotation is 54@57c., as to quantity and label. Hamburg is about bare of stock and offers very sparingly for later shipment.

MANNA.—The market has become very quiet the past week, as consumers are awaiting further developments. All advices from primary points continue to report firm prices. Small flake on spot ranges 60@65c., as to quantity, quality and seller.

MENTHOL.—A good business has been done the past week and there has been a general upward movement in prices. Some holders now quote $3.20, but $3.10 will buy. London quotes the equivalent of $3.30 laid down here.

MERCURIAL PREPARATIONS.—Manufacturers have announced an advance of 3c. a pound in corrosive sublimate, calomel, red and white precipitate. The other preparations remain quotably unchanged. The present range of prices is as follows: Calomel, American, 86@88c.; corrosive sublimate, 77@79c.; red precipitate, 96@97c.; white precipitate, $1.01@1.03; blue pill, 41@42c.; 47@48c. for ointment one-half, and 38@39c. for ointment one-third. The advance in the first three articles was due to the fact that they had been selling relatively low for some time past and was not due to any recent change in quicksilver.

MYRBANE OIL.—There is a fairly good demand for this article and the tone of the market is firm. Oil in drums is obtainable at 7¼c., while up to 10c. is asked in cases, as to seller.

NAPHTHALINE.—The market is less excited this week, but the advance is well maintained. Spot goods are quoted at 3@3¼c., as to quantity, and contracts can be placed at 2.90@3c. for balls, and 2.80@3c. for crystals and flakes.

POTASH, CYANIDE.—A decision by the Board of Appraisers is reported on another page. Prices have not been influenced thereby as yet.

QUICKSILVER.—Prices quoted here are $51 per flask of 76½ pounds for lots of 50 flasks or more. London cables £9 2s. 6d.

SALICINE.—There is a good steady demand for this article and prices rule firm at manufacturers' quotations of $3.75@3.85.

SALOL.—Manufacturers' quotations are unchanged and range on the basis of $2.50 for bulk in 100-lb. lots and $2.60 for bulk in smaller quantities.

SPERMACETI.—The only demand is for export and is of small consequence. Quotations have a steady tone, however, and range 30@31c. for blocks and 31@32c. for cakes.

THYMOL.—Small quantities are still obtainable at $4.50, but the market is active and decidedly stronger. Most holders have advanced their quotations to $5. It is probable that the latter figure will be the inside quotation early in the week.

VANILLIN.—There is the usual steady business doing in this article and prices rule unchanged at $1@1.55, as to quantity and seller. The inside figure is for 1,000-ounce lots.

Balsams.

Canada fir continues firm in tone. There are sellers at $2.55, but the spot supply is small, and it is only a question of time when prices will be higher, as the stocks in primary markets are small and are held at $2.40, or higher in most instances. Oregon fir is quiet at the old range of 80@90c., as to quantity and quality. Peru has a firm tone, being in small supply and in fairly good demand. Spot quotations range $1.35@1.40.

Barks.

Elm bark is firm in tone and prices have a higher tendency. Selected in bundles is obtainable at 10½c., but some holders refuse to shade 11c. Cramp bark is plentiful, but is meeting with a steady demand at 5@6c., as to quality and quantity. Condorango bark has a firm tone at 28@30c. Demand is not large, but available sup-

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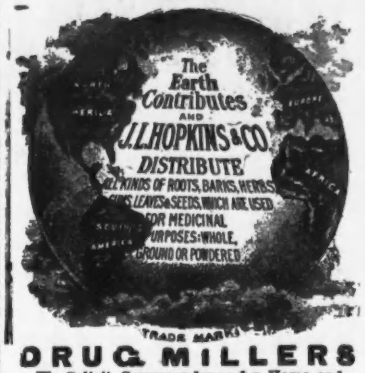

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plies are small and well controlled. Cherry bark is plentiful at prices which range 2¾@6½c., as to quantity and quality. Cascara sagrada is firmer on spot at 4¾@6c., as to quantity and age. The latter figure is readily obtainable for three-year-old bark. Advices from the West continue to report limited offers of new crop. Sassafras bark is in active demand and higher, 7½c. being quoted from the country. That figure will yet buy small quantities on spot.

Berries.

Juniper berries continued to tend upward, and some holders refuse to shade 2½c. for spot goods, but 2¼c. will still buy prime goods in some quarters and 2⅛c. a lower grade. Cubeb berries have been in better request the past week, but prices rule unchanged at 13@14c. for ordinary, 14@16c. for XX and 16@18c. for powdered. Our Leghorn correspondent writes as follows concerning juniper berries:

We never remember to have seen this article so scarce. It is in strong demand, and prices are very high and will doubtless be higher still later on.

Essential Oils.

The upward tendency in peppermint oil has resulted in a quotable advance to 90c.@$1.10, as to quantity, quality and seller. The market is very firm at the advance, and the tendency is still upward. Natural sassafras oil is also quotably higher, and 42½c. now seems to be the inside price. Sales are reported at that figure, and up to 45c. is asked in some quarters. The artificial oil is again quotably higher at 38@40c., as to quantity and seller. It is hard to obtain further supplies of camphor oil under 9c., although there are still a few weak sellers who might accept less. The tone of the market is very strong and present holdings cannot be replaced at those figures, as the import cost continues around 12c. Saffrol is in very reduced supply. A sale of one drum at 47½c. is reported, which is said to have cleared up the entire stock of one dealer. A nominal quotation is, therefore, 47½@50c. Lemon oil is firm and tending upward, but is quotably unchanged from 95c.@$1.15, as to quantity and seller. Lemongrass oil is higher. The spot supply is small and well controlled and the primary markets have advanced because of a reduced production on account of the famine. Spot prices range $1.25@1.50, as to quantity, quality and seller. Bergamot is firm and tending upward, in sympathy with the strong primary markets. Spot prices range $2.00@2.40, as to quantity, quality and seller. Orange oil is quiet but steady in tone at $1.50@1.65, as to quantity and seller. Pennyroyal is in jobbing demand. Stocks have increased and prices are again easier and range $1.05@1.30, as to quantity, quality and seller. Wintergreen is firmer because of the higher asking price in the country. Spot stocks are small and only small quantities are offered from the country. Spot prices range $1.50@1.65, as to quantity. Artificial ranges 47½@65c. as to quantity and seller. Wormseed oil has recovered from the slump of several weeks ago, and holders now quote $1.00@1.10, as to quantity. Supplies are more closely concentrated.

Flowers.

Calendula, foreign, are very firm at 55c. for new, and 50c. for old. The stock is small and well controlled. Arnica flowers continue very firm at 9@11c., as to quality, prime quality, fiery flowers being held at 10½@11c. Nothing is offered from abroad except at high prices. Roman chamomile flowers are firmer, as demand has been good and the crop short. Spot prices are higher at 18@21c., as to quality. True German are quoted at 26@30c., and Hungarian from 20c. down, as to quality. Our correspondence follows:

Trieste, Sept. 21, 1900.

Insect—Although somewhat more business has been done during the last week, the market remains dull. Prices are the same, viz.: Closed at from 20 to 22 cents, half-closed at from 13 to 18 cents, and open at from 10 to 10½ cents per lb., c. and f., New York. Arrivals of the week, about 10 tons, and sales about 25 tons of all grades.

Gums.

Tragacanth is firmer, and the higher grades are tending upward because of the growing scarcity. There is little or nothing offered from the East and reports indicate that the crop will be small, particularly of white. Arabic and senegal are moving into consumption on jobbing orders and prices rule from steady to firm, but there is nothing worthy of special mention. Assafoetida continues firm and some holders have advanced their views, particularly for the higher grades, which are in small supply. As the active consuming season is now at hand higher prices are probable. Benzoin is unchanged and featureless at 27½@35c., as to quantity, quality and seller. Gamboge is quoted at 33@37½c. for chips and 37@40c. for pipe. Demand is of a jobbing character.

Herbs and Leaves.

Pulsatilla is firm and scarce and new crop is held at 25c. Huanaco coca leaves are practically out of the market. A nominal quotation is 38@40c. Truxillo are firm at an advance to 28@30c. Buchu leaves continue firm at 25@26c. for prime green, and 22c. for decidedly yellow. Our correspondence follows:

Trieste, Sept. 21, 1900.

Laurel leaves remain in good demand, and all lots coming in generally find buyers at once. Prime green and stemless leaf has sold as heretofore at 2¾c. per lb., c. and f., New York. Sage remains firm and larger sales have been effected since our last. Handpicked is held at 2¾c. and half-picked at 2½c. per lb., c. and f., New York. Further orders for belladonna have come into our market, but it will be hardly possible to deliver large lots, as the crop is nearly over now. A few days ago a small lot of about two tons fetched 8¾c. Stramonium is held, even up to the present day, at high prices, and farmers will not sell under the parity of 8c. per lb., c. and f., New York. Stocks on hand are small, and the crop, so to say, over now. Henbane—There arrived some lots of prime quality, which are held at 15c. per lb., c. and f., New York.

Roots.

Senega is very firm. A ton lot was offered at 38c. and a 1,000-lb. lot at 39c., and later were reported sold. Most holders ask 40c., and that is probably the lowest figure that will buy at the close. Golden seal root is dull and rather easy at 55@57c., for spot goods, as to seller. The inside figure is quoted from St. Louis. Serpentaria is in better demand and holders have advanced their views to 35@36c. Orris root is firm, and some holders have made a slight advance in their quotations. Our correspondence follows:

Leghorn, Sept. 20, 1900.

Orris Root.—The syndicate occupied in cornering this article continues to work very quietly and is slowly absorbing all available supply. This season's crop was fairly abundant, but the quality is not up to the past year.

Trieste, Sept. 21, 1900.

Some small lots of belladonna of the new crop changed hands at the parity of 7¼c. per lb., c. and f. New York. There are still some orders in our market which, however, cannot be executed this moment, as stocks on hand are exhausted. There will, however, arrive in a few days some fresh parcels.

White hellebore remained in good demand, and about 25 tons found buyers during the last week, at the parity of 4¼c. per lb., c. and f. New York.

Scopolium is rather scarce this year, and up to the present day only about five tons arrived, which are firmly held at the parity of 4½c. per lb., c. and f. New York.

Seed.

The entire market has a quiet appearance, and in many instances holders are anxious to induce business. Smyrna canary seed is obtainable at 2⅛@2¼c., celery seed at 7⅝@8c., as to quantity, and blue poppy seed at 4¾@5c. Rape seed, domestic, is a trifle higher at 2.85@3c. Anise seed is quoted at 7¾@8c. for Italian and 5@5¼c. for Russian. Star anise is firm at 23@24c. Hemp is unchanged and firm at 2¾@2⅞c. for Russian. Coriander seed is in small supply in all markets, and reports from abroad are particularly bullish. Holders in this market are apparently firm in quoting 3¼@3¾c. for natural and 3¾@4c. for bleached, but it

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is reported that a firm offer ⅛c. under those figures will buy in a large way. Our cable of yesterday from Constantinople quotes canary seed at 7s. 8d. f. o. b., a decline of 2d. the past week.

Shellac.

This market has been active the past week and in some instances higher prices have been paid. London is firm and tending upward and stocks there have been reduced 1,600 cases. Calcutta cables report that market very strong and the predicted advance has occurred and amounts to about ¾c. per pound all round. In this market about 300 cases matted and blocked T. N. have been sold and nothing can now be had under 14c. and 14½@15c. for free. V. S. O. has been in better demand at 22@23c., as to quality. A. C. Garnet is scarce on spot and free goods are held at 16c.; goods that can be freed at 15c., and matted and blocked at 14@14½c. Button lac is also in better demand at the full range of prices.

Our Calcutta correspondent writes as follows:

Calcutta, Sept. 7, 1900.

During the week there was some commotion caused by the news that buyers of TN at 29 rupees for October-November delivery are anxious to cancel all contracts, and one Continental buyer is now a seller for that delivery 27.8 rupees per maund.

TN on the spot had been sold at 26.8 down to Rs. 26, but it is thought we have about touched bottom.

There is said to be not much sticklac suitable for TN available anywhere, and the Kutkee crop only a moderate one, of which the equivalent cost is about 30 rupees per maund. Shellac—Mirzapore factories are working slowly and some are closing. TN shellac is sold off as quickly as it is made, and the outturn is decreasing.

It is reported that there are rather large quantities of "D. C." and "V. S. O." shellac stored at Mirzapore waiting for dispatch next month. Of good native marks there is no ready stock.

Manufacturers are said to be contemplating closing work for one month, which would have a good effect. Shipments should fall off.

Spices.

The market is less active, but the tone continues firm, and the general tendency of prices is upward. There has been a general advance of about ½c. in cassias, and Cochin ginger is higher at 8@8¼c. Cloves are quiet but steady; 300 bales have been sold the past week at unchanged prices. Nutmegs are weak and quotably lower at 25½@26c. Pimento, Jamaica, has arrived quite freely, and as demand is slow sellers have reduced their views to 5¾@6c. Cassia buds are slow of sale at 23½@24c.

If you are contemplating the purchase of machinery of any kind, and desire to be brought in contact with the different manufacturers, the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter will be glad to supply full information upon receipt of request.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, Oct. 6, 1900.

Carthagena ipecac has advanced to 8s. 6d. Cocoa butter at auction averaged 1s. 8⅝d. Shellac has advanced 1s. for forward. Quinine has declined and at the close is quoted at 1s. 5d. Zanzibar cloves are 1-16d. lower. At Kauri auction one-quarter of the offerings sold; common was lower; good grades were firm.

Effort Toward Repeal of Stamp Tax.

At a meeting of those interested in the repeal of the war revenue stamp tax on proprietory medicine, etc., to be held next Wednesday, Thomas F. Main will present a resolution to form a committee of seven to look into the matter and bring the question formally before the Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation at its regular meeting to be held on Thursday, the 19th inst. At that time an active campaign will probably be begun to obtain a repeal, or at least a modification, of Schedule B of the War Revenue Act by Congress. The Drug Trade Section, which represents practically all of the wholesale dealers in drugs and chemicals, as well as the manufacturing drug, chemical and pharmaceutical houses in this city, has already given much time and attention to the subject in an effort to obtain relief from the stamp taxes under Schedule B, but all efforts to secure remedial legislation in the last Congress failed. It is believed, however, that the present outlook for the repeal of this part of the law at least is very bright, and, unless something unforeseen happens to warrant a continuance of the War Revenue Act as it now stands, it is quite probable that efforts now to be put forth will bring beneficial results.

Production of Kauri Gum.

Among the gums used in varnish making the resin of the Kauri pine (Dammara Australis) is at present one of the most sought-for commercial varieties. The Kauri pine, which, beside the valuable gum, also furnishes an excellent timber for carpentry work, etc.; has been indigenous for millenniums in the province of Auckland, New Zealand, but is found almost exclusively north of the 37.5 degree of latitude, where the ground is rolling and covered with ferns. The gum exudes from the trunks and branches, and collects at the root-stocks in large, bulbous masses, which are found in the earth wherever there have formerly been Kauri forests. The freshly solidified gum, which is chewed by the New Zealanders, is soft and cloudy like milk, and adheres to the teeth, in contradistinction to the other soft copals which crumble apart like sand in chewing. The fresh gum has only entered into some uses of late, but not in the manufacture of varnish. For the latter purpose the recent fossil (dug-up) resin is employed, which is often found in lumps of considerable size (50 kilos and more); even blocks of up to 4 cwts. are said to have been found. Wherever Kauri copal digging is carried on hardly a trace of the Kauri pine remains. The digger, armed with a long, thin, steel spear, probes at those places where he expects resin, and feels it at once when the point touches the brittle material, which he takes out with spade and shovel.

The dug-up resin generally possesses a brownish color; frequently layer-like lots are found, with different colors, thus resembling agate. The outer portions are usually clear, while the interior is generally cloudy and traversed by dark spots and streaks. The fresh fracture is conchoidal, glossy like fat, of pleasant aromatic odor and

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spicy taste. The gum when found is always covered with a chalky, opaque crust.

Back in the twenties and thirties of the nineteenth century the Maoris offered to the whalers sometimes frequenting the north of New Zealand large and beautiful pieces of this gum, which was brought to America, where it was worked into trinkets. When later on the first settlers established themselves in the province of Auckland, they, not realizing the value of this resin, which they found in large quantities in making their gardens, used it only for fuel; and only in 1845 a firm at Auckland sent 300 tons to London, where it remained unsold for a long time, being finally sent to North America. The Americans first recognized its value, and prepared from it the now so popular Kauri copal varnish.

In time Europe also learned to utilize the article, and the shipments slowly increased, so that in 1856 about 1,500 tons were already exported. It was then thought that inside of a few years the gum, which is only found on a limited space, would be exhausted; but it was found that the gum in places is present in beds down to a depth of 10 feet, so that it must have been left from several generations of trees.

The production since then has continually risen (in 1891 8,600 tons are said to have been produced), and authorities again assert that if the exploitation is continued on the present scale the copal beds will be completely exhausted in about 50 years. In his report on the "Innovations in the Domain of the Manufacture of Lacquers and Varnishes" (Chemiker Zeitung, 1897, 315), Andes says that beds of copal have been found in America, and that this gum compares favorably with the Kauri of New Zealand, so that it may perhaps furnish a substitute for the popular Auckland gum. This American gum is found in large lumps near the San Jorge river, not far from Mazangua, Paula Barilla and Gelares in Colombia, in the soft, alluvial ground at the foot of the algaroba trees, and since the work of digging it up is comparatively light, native women can be used.

The value of Kauri copal from New Zealand fluctuates, according to quality, between $50 and $1,000 per ton, but $250 is probably a fair average. The export in 1891 amounted to $2,150,000.

The trade in this valuable product for varnish making is almost exclusively in the hands of English firms, and only a small fraction of the entire production is shipped direct from New Zealand to the Continent. Most German manufacturers seem to prefer to do their purchasing in London. It is to be desired that the rising German shipping will render us independent of the English market in this commercial product as well.—Farben Zeitung.

The Lard Supply.

Cable advices give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the 1st inst., to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:—

	1900. Oct. 1.	1900. Sep. 1.	1899. Oct. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.	11,000	18,000	50,000
Other British ports	6,000	6,000	9,000
Hamburg	5,000	8,500	7,000
Bremen	1,500	2,000	3,000
Berlin	2,000	2,000	2,000
Baltic ports	8,000	7,000	8,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Mannheim	2,000	3,000	3,000
Antwerp	3,000	5,500	5,000
French ports	4,500	5,000	4,000
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	44,000	58,000	92,000
Afloat for Europe	75,000	54,000	68,000
Total in Europe and afloat	119,000	112,000	160,000
Chicago prime steam	49,896	97,432	178,813
Chicago, other kind	10,832	16,478	10,033
East St. Louis	4,952	7,438	12,000
Kansas City	5,706	8,464	14,687
Omaha	1,344	4,486	2,257
New York	6,577	6,468	16,199
Total, tierces	198,307	252,766	393,989

TRADE ITEMS.

Parke, Davis & Co. have just received a consignment of Truxillo cocoa leaves.

H. B. Rosengarten, of Rosengarten & Sons, Philadelphia, was in town last week.

C. H. West, of the Eastern Drug Co., of Boston, was a visitor in the drug trade in this city last week.

Alfred E. Rose has resigned as treasurer of the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass., and, it is reported, will take a position in this city.

E. C. Frisbie, of Hartford, Ct., ex-president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, was a visitor in this city on Friday.

A formal meeting of the Drug Trade Bowling Association of this city will be held next Wednesday evening, and organization for the coming season will take place. It is reported that the membership will be fully as large as it was last season, as not more than two of the old clubs will drop out and at least two new clubs will be formed and will apply for admission.

Patents Granted.

658,422.—MEANS FOR DETECTING FALSIFICATION OF LIQUID OR OTHER PRODUCTS, etc. Andre Braly and Louis Braly, Lyons, France. Filed Nov. 16, 1896. Issued Sept. 25, 1900.

658,446.—PROCESS OF OBTAINING VANILLIN DERIVATIVES. Andreas C. Jensen, Niederrad, Germany. Filed Dec. 29, 1897. Issued Sept. 25, 1900.

658,466. — GLASS-FINISHING MACHINE. Christian Z. F. Rott, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed Dec. 1, 1899. Issued Sept. 25, 1900.

658,504. — BLUE DIPHENYLNAPHTHYLMETHANE DYE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Oscar Nastvogel, Elberfeld, Germany. Filed Oct. 4, 1899. Issued Sept. 25, 1900.

658,506.—BROWN DYE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Philipp Ott, Adolf Israel and Richard Kothe, Elberfeld, Germany. Filed Oct. 9, 1899. Issued Sept. 25, 1900.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

Philadelphia, Oct. 5, 1900.

ALKALI.—Still better feeling has prevailed during the past week; the surplus stocks are about exhausted, and holders are firm in their views. For prompt delivery 85@87½c. f. o. b. works is named, and for 1901, 80@85c. The jobbing demand is being supplied at improved prices.

CAUSTIC SODA—Is in better demand for prompt delivery, and considerable inquiry is noted for the future. Spot goods are bringing 1⅞@1.95c., and for delivery over 1901 holders are naming 1.80@1⅞c. f. o. b. works, as to quantity and test.

SAL SODA—Is in moderate supply, and a good active jobbing demand is in progress at 60@65c. Foreign is held at 75@80c., and 70@72½c. for shipments.

BLEACHING POWDER—Is gradually becoming stronger as stocks are being depleted, and spot goods are now bringing 1.85@1.90c. for prime Liverpool brands. Continental makes are held at lower figures.

NITRATE OF SODA—Is firm at 1.85@1.90c. on spot, and to arrive at 1.80@1.85c. Shipments are quoted at same figures.

Varnish Gums.

Reports from the West state varnish business to have been fairly active so far this fall, especially with the furniture manufacturing trade, and as varnish makers have been melting comparatively small quantities of gum, in view of the high cost of oil, they have been forced to call heavily upon their surplus supply in tank, with the result that there are said to be more empty tanks in the West than ever before Notwithstanding the gum trade is particularly quiet and mostly confined to small orders for spot goods, the large consumers having ample on hand ready to melt as soon as the oil situation is more favorable. Kauri and Manila are without change. Damar has become somewhat firmer, owing to a slight advance in Batavia. Apart from this the market is rather featureless.

FOREIGN MAILS

The following table gives the date and time of closing the mails for foreign countries at the New York Postoffice. A star indicates that letters may be addressed per steamer named for the countries indicated. A dagger indicates that registered mails close at 6 p. m. on the previous day. In case of mails via steamers from Pacific ports the hour of closing is up to the date specified.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named below additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Mails for—	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at P. O. Regular.	Suppl.
Azores Islands	Tartar Prince	Oct. 9.. 6	a. m..	—
Europe, via Southampton and Bremen	Lahn	Oct. 9.. 7	a. m..	—
Leeward and Windward Islands and Demerara	Madiana	Oct. 9..12.30	p. m.. 1	p. m.
Jamaica	(from Boston) Admiral Dewey	Oct. 9.. 9	p. m..	—
Central America (except Costa Rica), and South Pacific ports	Allianca	Oct. 9.. 9.30	a. m..10.30	a. m.
Europe, via Queenstown	Teutonic	Oct. 10.. 9	a. m..10.30	a. m.
Inagua and Haiti	Belvernon	Oct. 10..10	a. m..	—
Europe, via Southampton	New York	Oct. 10.. 7	a. m.. 9	a. m.
Belgium	Southwark	Oct. 10..10.30	a. m..	—
Cuba, Campeche, Yucatan, Tabasco and Chiapas	Orizaba	Oct. 10.. 1	p. m..	—
Nassau	Antilla	Oct. 10.. 1	p. m.. 1.30	p. m.
Jamaica	(from Boston) Adm. Sampson	Oct. 11.. 2.30	a. m..	—
Europe, via Plymouth and Hamburg*	Aug. Victoria	Oct. 11.. 6.30	a. m..	—
France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey and Br. India, via Havre*	La Touraine	Oct. 11.. 6.30	a. m..	—
Nassau, Guantanimo and Santiago	Saratoga	Oct. 11.. 1	p. m.. 1.30	p. m.
Inagua and Cape Gracias	Kong Frode	Oct. 12.. 1	p. m..	—
Europe, via Southampton and Bremen	Trave	Oct. 13.. 6.30	a. m..	—
Bermuda	Pretoria	Oct. 13.. 8	a. m..	—
Scotland	City of Rome	Oct. 13..10	a. m..	—
Netherlands direct*	Maasdam	Oct. 13.. 8	a. m..	—
Europe, via Queenstown	Etruria	Oct. 13.. 4.30	a. m..	—
Fortune Islands, Jamaica, Savanilla, Cartagena and Greytown	Alene	Oct. 13..10	a. m..10.30	a. m.
Porto Rico	San Juan	Oct. 13..10	a. m..	—
Curacao and Venezuela	Hildur	Oct. 13..10	a. m..10.30	a. m.
Cuba	Havana	Oct. 13..11	a. m..	—
Australia (except West Australia), Hawaii, Fiji Islands, via Vancouver	Miowera	To Oct. 13.. 6.30	p. m..	—
China and Japan, via Vancouver	Emp. of Japan	To Oct. 30.. 6.30	p. m..	—
Hawaii, via San Francisco	Australia	To Oct. 12.. 6.30	p. m..	—
†Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco*	Alameda	To Oct. 27.. 6.30	p. m..	—
Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippines, via San Francisco	America Maru	To Oct. 12.. 6.30	p. m..	—
Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippines, via San Francisco	Coptic	To Oct. 15.. 6.30	p. m..	—
China, Japan and Philippines, via Tacoma	Olympia	To Oct. 10.. 6.30	p. m..	—

†After Oct. 14.

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Oils, Etc.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed, city, raw, in bbls	℔ gal.	61 @62
Boiled, in bbls		63 @64
out of town, on spot		58 @59
Calcutta, raw, in bbls		76 @—
Varnish oil, American		—@—
Calcutta		—@—
Cottonseed, crude, prime		33 @34
" " f. o. b. mills		28 @30
Crude, off quality		—@—
Yellow summer, prime		36½@37½
Yellow summer, butter		39 @40
Yellow summer, off q'l'ty		35½@36
White summer		39 @42
Yellow winter		40 @42
White winter		—@—
Soap stock	℔ lb.	1½@—
Olive	℔ gal.	55 @60
Olive soap stock		5¾ 6
Palm, red		5½@ 5½
Lagos		5¾@ 6
Castor No. 3		11 @13
Cocoanut, Ceylon		5¾@ 5¾
Cochin		6½@ 6½
Corn		6½@ 6½
Peanut, white		—@—
yellow		55 @56
Rosin, first run	℔ gal.	15 @—
Second run		17 @—
Third run		19 @—
Fourth run		21 @—
Rapeseed, in bbls., No. 1		58 &59
No. 2		56 @58

Animal and Fish Oils.

Black Fish, crude	℔ gal.	44 @45
Bleached winter		48 @49
Cod, domestic, prime		31 @33
Newfoundland		36 @37
Degras, French	℔ lb.	4½@ 5
English		3½@ 3¾
German		2¾@ 3
Herring	℔ gal.	—@—
Lard, prime		58 @60
Extra No. 1		48 @50
No. 1		41 @43
No. 2		38 @40
Menhaden, prime, crude		25 @26
Southern prime		22 @23
Brown strained		28 @29
Light strained		29 @30
Bleached winter		35 @—
Ex bleached winter white		—@37
Neatsfoot, white		60 @62
Prime		48 @50
Extra No. 1		46 @47
Dark		43 @45
20° cold test		78 @80
30° cold test		65 @67
Red, Elaine		39 @—
Saponified	℔ lb.	5 @ 5¼
Sea elephant, bleached winter	℔ gal.	—@—
Natural water		—@—
Seal, bleached, refined		42 @—
Sod, American		28 @30
English		36 @37
Sperm, crude		—@—
Natural spring		—@—
Natural winter		57 @—
Bleached spring		—@—
Bleached winter		62 @—
Tallow, prime		51 @52
Dark		42 @45
Whale, crude		—@—
Natural winter		—@47
Natural spring		—@—
Bleached spring		—@—
Bleached winter		—@49
Extra bleached winter		—@51

Mineral Oils.

Black reduced, 20 gravity, 20@30 c. t.	9¾@10¼
29 gravity, 15 cold test	10¾@11¼
29 gravity, zero	11¾@12¾
Summer	9¼@ 9¾
Cylinder, light filtered	14¾@17¾
Dark filtered	11¾@16¾
Extra cold test	21¾@26¾
Dark steam refined	8¾@10¾
Natural, Franklin, 32 gravity	10¾@15¾
Smith's Ferry, 33@34 gravity	8¼@ 9¼
West Virginia, 29 gravity	22¾@24¾
Neutral filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	18¾@19¼
White, 33@34 gravity	21¾@23¾
32@34 gray, bloomless	13¾@19¼
32 gray, wool grade	11¾@14¾
Paraffine, high viscosity	23¼@23¼
903-907 sp. gr.	14¾@15¼
908 sp. gr.	13¾@14¼
883 sp. gr.	12¼@12¾
875 sp. gr.	12 @12½
865 sp. gr.	12 @12½
Red paraffine, No. 1	14¼@15¼
No. 2	13¾@14¼
Spindle No. 1, filtered	16¼@17¼
No. 1	13¼@14¼
No. 2	12¾@13¼
No. 3	11¼@12¼
No. 4	10¾@11¼

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

Calcutta cake, city	℔ ton.	26.50@—
City domestic		28.00@ —
Western, in bags		28.00@ —
Cottonseed cake at Memphis		19.25@ —
at Galveston		21.50@21.75
at Boston		25.40@ —
Cottonseed meal at Memphis		19.25@ —
at Galveston		21.50@21.75
Corn cake		21.00@ —
meal		21.00@ —

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

Paraffine wax, crude	℔ lb.	6¼@ 6¾
refined, 120 m. p.		— @ 8¼
125 m. p.		— @ 8½
130 m. p.		— @ 9
135 m. p.		— @ 9¾
140 m. p.		14 @14½
Candles, adamantine, 6s, 16 oz.	℔ lb.	10¼@11
14 oz.		11 @11½
Paraffine, 4s. and 6s		9½@10¾
12s, 16 oz.		10½@11½
14 oz.		11 @12
12 oz.		—@—
Patent Sperm, 4s. and 6s		38 @40
Sperm, 4s. and 6s		33 @34
Stearic acid—		
Plain 4s., 6s. and 8s		11¼@12
patent ends, 4s. and 6s		12½@13
cartons, 6 lbs. each		13½@14
Lard, spot, tierces		7.75 @ 7.80
export, pkgs.		— @ —
compound		6½@ 6¾
neutral		9 @ —
Oleo stearine		7⅞& —
Lard "		8¾@ —
Tallow		4⅞@ 5¼
Stearic acid		10½@ 10¾

Naval Stores.

Spirits turpentine, spot	℔ gal.	40½@ 41
Rosin, strained		1.45 @ —
Good strained		1.47½@1.50
E.		— @1.75
F.		— @1.80
G.		— @1 85
H.		— @1.90
I.		— @1.95
K.		— @2.05
M.		— @2.25
N.		— @2.55
Window glass		— @2.80
W. W.		— @3.30
Tar, regular		— @2.25
oil barrels		— @4.50
Pitch		— @2.10

Paints, Varnishes, Etc.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

White lead, American dry	℔ lb.	5¼@ 6
In oil		6¼@ 6¾
English in oil		7¾@ 9¾
Litharge, American powdered		6¼@ 6½
English flake		5¾@ 8¼
Glassmakers'		6 @ 8¼
Red lead, foreign		8¼@ 9½
American		6¼@ 6½
Orange mineral, American		8¼@ 8½
English		9 @10½
French		11¼@11¾
German		8¾@ 9
China white		10 @10¼
Flake white		8 @11
Cremnitz white		15 @15½
Zinc white, Paris G. S., 50 bbls.		5½ less 4 ℔ ct
G. S., 25 bbls.		2 ℔ ct
G. S., 10 bbls.		1 ℔ ct
R. S., 50 bbls.		4 ℔ ct
R. S., 25 bbls.		2 ℔ ct
R. S., 10 bbls.		1 ℔ ct
Antwerp R. S., 50 bbls.		4 ℔ ct
R. S., 25 bbls.		2 ℔ ct
R. S., 10 bbls.		1 ℔ ct
G. S., 50 bbls.		4 ℔ ct
G. S., 25 bbls.		2 ℔ ct
G. S., 10 bbls.		1 ℔ ct
G. S. in poppy oil		12 @12½
R. S. in poppy oil		10½@11¼
American, extra dry		4¼@ 4¾
Florence, Green Seal		7¾@ 8¼
Florence, Red Seal		7¼@ 7¾
German		6¼@ 6¾

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Carmine, No. 40	℔ lb.	2.15 @2.75
Crocus martus, imported		3½@ 5½
standard American		1 @ 2½
Indian red, standard American		3 @ 3¼
English		4½@ 5½
Rose pink, American		7 @ 10½
English		7½@ 9½
Tuscan red, English		7 @ 10
Turkey red, English		4 @ 6
Venetian red, English, prime, ℔ 100 lbs.		180 @2.10
2d quality		1.20 @1.50
American		80 @1 10
Vermillion, imported English, ℔ lb.		80 @ 95
American quicksilver, bulk		— @ 73
bags		— @ 73
Chinese		88 @ 95
American		10 @ 25

BLACKS.

Carbon	℔ lb.	8 @20
Drop, American		2½@ 4
English		7 @11
Ivory		15 @21
Lamp, commercial		3 @ 5
refined		7 @ 9
calcined		10 @20
fine spirit		20 @35

BLUES.

Celestial	℔ lb.	5½@ 8
Chinese		35 @40
Prussian		30 @35
Prussian, foreign		33 @36
Refiners'		60 @70
Soluble		35 @40
Ultramarine		3 @35
Verditer		25 @30

BROWNS.

Sienna, Italian, burnt and powdered		3½@ 9½
burnt lump	℔ lb.	1½@ 3
raw, powdered		3½@ 7½
raw, lump		1½@ 3
American burnt and powd'd		1½@ 2
raw		1½@ 2
Spanish brown		⅞@ 1
Umber, Turkey, burnt and powdered		2½@ 3½
burnt lumps		3½@ 4
raw and powdered		2½@ 3½
raw, lumps		2½@ 3
American burnt		1¾@ 2
raw		1½@ 2
Vandyke brown, German		2½@ 3½
American		1¾@ 2½

GREENS.

Chrome, chemically pure	℔ lb.	18 @20
extra		12 @15
super		10 @13
Chrome, common	lb	5 @ 6
Paris, pure		12½@14½
in pulp		14 @—
Verdigris, French		20 @24

YELLOWS.

Chrome	℔ lb.	10½@ 25
Ocher, Rochelle		1½@ 2
washed Dutch		4¾@ 5
French		1¼@ 2½
golden		3½@ 4
domestic	℔ ton.	$10.00 @15.00

Miscellaneous.

Barytes, prime white	℔ ton.	17.00 @20.00
foreign floated		19.00 @21.00
domestic floated		19.00 @20.00
off color		14.50 @17.00
crude, No. 1		9 00 @10 00
No. 2		8.00 @ 8.25
No. 3		7.75 @ 8.00
Blanc fixe	℔ lb.	2½@ 3¾
Bronze powder		55 @ 2.50
Brocades		55 @ 1.50
Chalk, per ton		2 50 @ 2 75
Clay, China, imported	℔ ton.	12 00 @17 50
domestic		8.50 @10.00
Cobalt oxide	℔ lb.	2 20 @ 2 50
Feldspar	℔ ton.	12.50 @16.00
Fuller's Earth, lump	℔ 100 lbs.	75 @ 80
powdered		75 @ 90
Marble flour	℔ ton.	7.00 @ 8.00
Manganese, car lots	℔ ton.	15.00 @17.00
jobbing	℔ lb.	3 @ 5
Magnesite, raw	℔ ton.	7.00 @ 8.00
calcined, pow'd.	℔ lb.	— @ 1¾
Plaster	℔ bbl.	— @ 1.40
dentists'		1.75 @ 2.00
Pumice stone, orig'l cks	℔ lb.	1¾@ 2
selected lumps in bbls		4¼@ 6
po'd pure, bbls.	℔ 100 lbs.	1¾@ 1¾
Putty, in blk		1.90 @ —
12½ to 25-lb. tins		2.50 @ —
1 to 5-lb. tins		3.60 @ —
bladders		2.40 @ —
Rottenstone, casks	℔ lb.	6 @ 7½
selected lumps		6 @ 30
powdered, in bbls		3 @ 3¼
Silex	℔ ton.	12.00 @18.00
Smalt, German blue	℔ lb.	14 @ 15
super black		— @ —
Talc, American	℔ 100 lbs.	90 @ 1.10
French		1¼@ 6
Italian		1¾@ 3
Terra alba, American No. 1		65 @ 70
No. 2		45 @ 50
English		95 @ 1 00
French		95 @ 1 00
Whiting, commercial		42 @ 52
gilders'		54 @ 64
extra gilders'		58 @ 68
American, Paris		66 @ 75
English cliffstone		72 @ 1.20

Glues.

Extra white	℔ lb.	18 @23
Medium white		14½@16½
Cabinet		13½@16½
Low grade		12 @15½
Foot stock, white		10 @12½
Brown		11 @13
Common bone		8½@ 9
Irish		13¾@16
French		12 @40
German hides		12¼@16
common		10 @12½

Varnish Gums.

Asphaltum, Cuban, prime	per lb.	4½@—
Egyptian		5¾@ 6½
Copal, Sierra Leone, cleaned		60 @75
Zanzibar, bold white		60 @70
medium white		50 @60
sorts		46 @50
bean and pea		32 @33
Manila, pale		15 @17
bright amber		10 @14
standard sorts		9 @10
nubs, No. 1		7 @ 8
No. 2		6 @ 7
chips, No. 1		5 @ 6
No. 2		4½@ 5
Damar, Batavia		13½@14½
Singapore		8¼@ 9½
Kauri, standard		27 @29
No. 2		18½@20
No. 3		13 @14
chips		17 @24
dust		6 @ 8
B. 1		17½@19
B. 2		11 @12
brown chips		8 @ 9
brown dust		4 @ 5
double cross		32 @35
triple cross		45 @48
picture quality		65 @75
pale and fine selected		50 @55
Sandarac		— @18

Window Glass.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

10 Per Cent. Extra on First Quality.

SINGLE.

	AA	A	B	C
25 inch	24.75	22.75	22.00	21.25
34 "	26.25	24.50	23.00	21.75
40 "	28.75	26.50	24.50	23.50
50 "	29.75	27.50	25.50	..
54 "	32.25	29.50	26.50	..
60 "	37.00	32.00	29.00	..
70 "	39.75	36.00	32.00	..
80 "	47.50	43.00	38.00	..
84 "	49.00	44.75	40.00	..

DOUBLE.

	AA	A	B
25 inch	31.75	30.50	29.00
34 "	39.25	36.25	35.00
40 "	44.00	41.00	37.50
50 "	47.50	44.00	40.00
54 "	50.25	46.50	42.00
60 "	51.25	48.00	44.50
70 "	53.00	51.00	46.50
80 "	56.50	54.00	49.00
84 "	61.00	55.50	50.00
90 "	63.75	57.75	52.00
94 "	67.50	61.50	55.75
100 "	71.25	64.75	58.75

Above 100 inches, $12.00 per box extra for every five inches.

Discounts:—85 & 20 per cent. for first 3 brackets single and 90 per cent. on all sizes above, and upon all sizes of double strength.

Metallic Paints.

Brown	℔ ton.	19 00@21 00
Red		16 50@20 00

Colors in Oil.

Black coach Japan	℔ gal.	3.20 @35
in oil		12 @20
drop		12 @20
lampblack		10 @14
Blue, Chinese		35 @40
Prussian		32 @36
ultramarine		13 @18
Brown, sienna, burnt		10 @12
Raw		10 @12
Umber, burnt		8¼@12
Raw		8¼@12
Vandyke, brown		8¼@12
Green, chrome		8 @12
Paris		— @24
Red, Indian		11 @14
Venetian		6 @ 8
Yellow, chrome		12 @18
ocher, French		6 @ 8

Drugs.

Opium.

Opium, natural (cases), per lb	$3.15 @3.20
As wanted	3.17½@3.40
Powdered	4.05 @4.40

Morphine.

Morphine, bulk	per oz.	2.00 @ 2.10
oz. vials		2.05 @ 2.15
¼ oz. vials, 2¼ oz. boxes		2.25 @ 2.35
⅛ oz. vials, 1 oz. boxes		2.30 @ 2.40

Codeine.

Codeine, pure, bulk, 10 oz.	℔ oz.	4.25 @ 4.40
ozs		4.30 @ 4.45
eighths		4.50 @ 4.65

Salts, 45c. per oz. less than pure.

Quinine.

Quinine, 100 oz tins	37 @38
50 oz tins	37½@38½
25 oz tins	38 @39
5 oz tins	39 @40
1 oz tins	42 @43
1 oz vials	44 @45
Cinchonidia, bulk	30 @32

Miscellaneous.

Acetanilid, in bbls, per lb	23 @	24
Acid, benzoic, true, per oz	12 @	13
Ex toluol, per lb	46 @	47
Boracic, crystals, city	10¼@	11
Powdered, city	11 @	11¼
Carbolic, drums	25 @	26½
Bottles	32 @	33
Tins	29 @	30
Citric, domestic, barrels	38 @	40½
do, kegs	38½@	41
Imported	38 @	38½
Pyrogallic	2.40 @	2.55
Salicyclic	40 @	45
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gal	2.45 @	2.47
Ref. wood, 95 per cent	— @	75
97 per cent	— @	85
purified	1 20 @	1 50
Almond oil, sweet almonds	℔ lb. 30 @	50
Peach kernels	18 @	21
Aloin	40 @	45
Ambergris, black	℔ oz. 15 00 @	17 50
gray	25 00 @	28 50
Ammonia, carb., domestic	℔ lb. 8¼@	9¾
foreign	8¼@	8¾
Antimony, needle	8 @	8½
Areca nuts	— @	30
Arrowroot, Bermuda, genuine	40 @	45
So-called	15 @	25
St. Vincent, bbls	9¾@	10
cans	11 @	11½
Balm of Gilead Buds	— @	30
Barium chloride	2¾@	3½
Chlorate	— @	28
Nitrate	6½@	7½
Barbadoes tar, in bbls	℔ gal. 40 @	—
Bay rum, bbls	2.00 @	2.30
Beeswax, white, pure	℔ lb. 45 @	50
Yellow	28 @	32
Bismuth, citrate	2 20 @	2 25
Subcarbonate	1 95 @	2 00
Subgallate	1 80 @	1 85
Subnitrate	1 75 @	1 80
Blue pill	41 @	43
Borax, in bbls	7½@	—
in bags	7¼@	—
powdered	7½@	—
Bromine, bulk	45 @	50
Burgundy pitch	2½@	3
Caffeine	4 00 @	4 25
Calomel, American	86 @	88
English	1 10 @	—
Cantharides, Chinese	48 @	55
Powdered	48 @	55
Russian	54 @	60
Powdered	54 @	60
Carnauba wax, No. 1	19 @	21
No. 2	17 @	19
No. 3	16 @	17
Castor oil, city, bbls	12½@	13½
Cases	13 @	14
Castile soap, white, pure	9¾@	10½
Marseilles	6¾@	7
green, pure	7½@	8
ordinary	6 @	6½
mottled, pure	6¼@	7½
ordinary	4½@	5
Ceresin, yellow	12 @	13½
White	14 @	16
Chalk, precip.	4 @	6
Chlo. hydrate, crusts, 25 lb. jars	1 20 @	1 25
crystals, 25 lb. jars	1.25 @	1.30
Chloroform	40 @	50
Civet	1 85 @	2 00
Clover tops, red	7 @	8
Cocaine, muri, bulk	per oz. 6.25 @	6.45
oz. vials	6.30 @	6.55
Cocoa butter, 12-lb, bxs, per lb	47 @	50
Bulk	43 @	44

Codliver oil, Newf'land, per gal.	55	@	65
Norwegian .. ..℔ bbl.	25.00	@	26.00
Colocynth apples, Spanish.℔ lbs.	16	@	17
Trieste	40	@	42
Cologne, spirit, 190° ℔ proof gal.	1.31	@	1.33
Corrosive sublimate	77	@	79
Coumarin, refined	6 00	@	9 00
Creosote, beechwood..	95	@	1 00
Cuttlefish, Trieste	26	@	27
Dragon's blood, mass.....℔ lb.	15	@	25
reeds..	60	@	70
Epsom salts, per 100 lbs..	90	@	1.00
Ergot, Russian	44	@	47
Spanish	65	@	70
Ether, 1880	—	@	62
washed	—	@	66
1890	—	@	68
Eucalyptol	—	@	1 50
Formaldehyde	16	@	17
Fusel oil .. .. .. ℔ gal.	60	@	75
Gelatine Silver .. .. .. ℔ lb.	27	@	28
Gold	33	@	45
Glucose, 41°, per 100 lbs..	1.45	@	1.50
Glycerine, C. P., drums, per lb.	15	@	15½
C. P., bbls	15½	@	16
C. P., cans	16	@	18
Dynamite	14	@	14½
Grape sugar, 70 deg., per 100 lbs.	1.50	@	1.55
Guarana .. .. .. per lb.	55	@	60
Haarlem oil, old style..	2 15	@	—
new style	2 60	@	3 10
Hypophosphite, lime..℔ 100 lbs.	94	@	1 00
potash	94	@	1 00
soda	94	@	1 00
Iceland moss .. .. .. ℔ lb.	5	@	6
Insect powder	15	@	25
Iodine, re-sublimed	3 15	@	3 20
Iodoform	3 25	@	3 30
Irish moss, ordinary	5	@	8
bleached	10	@	11
Isinglass, Russian	4.15	@	4.25
American	45	@	50
Japanese	—	@	60
Japan wax	6¾	@	7
Kola Nuts, African..	6½	@	7½
Licorice, mass, Greek	8	@	12
Spanish	17	@	24
stick, domestic	18½	@	23½
foreign	28	@	26
Lithia, carb..	3 30	@	—
Lupulin	18	@	25
Lycopodium	53	@	57
Manna, large flake..	—	@	—
Small flake	60	@	65
Sorts	—	@	—
Menthol	3.10	@	3.20
Myrbane oil	7½	@	10
Musk, pods, Cab .. .. .. oz.	5.00	@	6.00
Nepaul	—	@	—
Tonquin	3 50	@	16 00
Grain, Cab	9 00	@	10 00
Canton, extra	—	@	1 00
Canton, good	18	@	20
Nepaul	—	@	17 00
Tonquin	16 50	@	22 00
Druggists'	15 50	@	16 00
Mustard oil .. .. .. ℔ gal.	37	@	38
Naphthaline, balls, per bbl..	3	@	3½
Crystals	2.85	@	3½
Flakes	2.85	@	3½
Nux vomica	2½	@	2¾
Phosphorus .. .. .. ℔ lb.	45	@	1 10
Pilocarpine .. .. .. ℔ oz.	12 00	@	—
Poppy heads .. .. .. ℔ lb.	15	@	18
Precipitate, red .. .. .. ℔ lb.	96	@	97
White	1.01	@	1.03
Potash Perman	12¼	@	12½
Potassium, bromide, bulk	46	@	47
Cyanide, bulk	29	@	30
Iodide, bulk	2 30	@	2 35
Quicksilver	67½	@	68
Resorcin	1.65	@	2.00
Rochelle salts	17	@	17½
Salicine, bulk	3.75	@	3.85
Salol, bulk	2.50	@	2.60
1 lb. bots	2.60	@	3.00
½ lb. bots	2.65	@	3.00
¼ lb. bots	2.75	@	3.15
ounces .. .. .. ℔ oz.	22	@	27
Santonine, crystals, 200 lbs.℔ lb.	3 70	@	3 75
100 lbs..	3 80	@	3 85
50 lbs..	3 85	@	3 90
25 lbs..	3 90	@	3 95
Less	3 95	@	4 00
Powdered, 10c. per lb. advance.			
Soidlits mixture	14	@	14½
Sesame oil, per gal..	65	@	70
Soda, benzoate..	44	@	46
Salicylate	42	@	46
Spermaceti, blocks, per lb..	30	@	31
Cakes	31	@	32
Strontia, nitrate	7	@	8
St. John's Bread	2½	@	3
Sugar of milk, cob	15	@	16
powdered	10	@	12
Sulphur, roll	1 75	@	2 05
flour	1 85	@	2 35
Strychnine, bulk.. .. .. ℔ oz.	65	@	80
Tamarinds .. .. .. ℔ keg	2 05	@	2 25
Thymol, per lb..	4 50	@	5 00
Vanillin .. .. .. ℔ oz.	1 00	@	1 55
Venice turpentine .. .. .. ℔ lb.	14	@	17
Zinc, chloride, gran..	5	@	5½
Sulphate	2½	@	3

Balsams.

Copaiba, Central American..	34	@	36
Para	40	@	42
Solidifiable	43	@	45
Fir, Canada, per gal..	2.50	@	2.55
Oregon	80	@	90
Gurjun .. .. .. ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
Peru	1.35	@	1.40
Tolu	27	@	29

Barks.

Angostura .. .. .. ℔ lb.	10	@	11
Bayberry	3½	@	3¾
Black haw, of root, true..	9	@	12
of tree	9	@	10
Buckthorn	4¾	@	5
Cascara sagrada	4¾	@	6
Cascarilla	11	@	12
Canella	14	@	15
Cherry	2¾	@	6
Cinchona—Red, quills	20	@	25
broken	15	@	18
Yellow, quills	23	@	25
broken	15	@	18
Condorango	28	@	30
Coto	12	@	15
Cramp	5	@	6
Logwood, Jamaica	5½	@	6¼
Rim, common	8	@	9
select	10¾	@	11
Mezeron	8	@	10
Oak, red	3	@	4
white	3	@	—
Orange peel, bitter, Curacoa, ½s.	3	@	3½
sweet, Malaga, pieces.	7	@	8
quarters.	9½	@	10
sweet, Trieste..	—	@	5½
Prickly ash	8	@	10
Pomegranate of fruit..	8	@	11
of root	12	@	18
Quebracho	10	@	10½
Sassafras	7½	@	9
Simaruba	10	@	12
Soap, whole	3½	@	5½
crushed	5	@	5¼
Wahoo, of root..	20	@	—
of tree	15	@	—
White Pine	—	@	4
White Poplar	3½	@	4
Wild Cherry	2¾	@	6
Witch Hasel	3	@	4

Beans.

Calabar .. .. .. ℔ lb.	8	@	12
St. Ignatius	14	@	18
Tonca—Angostura	70	@	75
Para	30	@	35
Surinam	50	@	55
Vanilla, Mexican, whole..	10 00	@	14 00
Cuts	7.75	@	8.25
Bourbon, whole	4.00	@	8.00
Tahiti, whole	2.00	@	2.10

Berries.

Cubeb, whole.. .. .. ℔ lb.	13	@	16
Powdered	16	@	18
Fish (Coculus Indicus)	2¾	@	3¾
Juniper	2¼	@	2½
Laurel	3	@	4
Prickly ash	50	@	55
Saw Palmetto	30	@	30

Essential Oils.

Almond, bitter .. .. .. ℔ lb.	3.75	@	6.00
artificial	75	@	1.50
Amber—crude	13	@	15
rectified	22	@	28
Anise	1.45	@	1.60
Bay	2.15	@	2.25
Bergamot	2 00	@	2 40
Birch, sweet	1.50	@	1.65
Birch Tar, crude	14	@	15
extra	20	@	25
Cade	15	@	18
Cajeput	47½	@	55
Camphor	8½	@	9
Caraway seed	1.10	@	1.40
Cassia	85	@	90
Cedar leaf	60	@	65
wood	22	@	24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy..	8.00	@	10.00
Citronella, drums	19½	@	20
Cloves	52½	@	65
Copaiba	68	@	75
Coriander	5.00	@	11.00
Croton	90	@	1.00
Cubeb	95	@	1 05
Cummin	3 00	@	3 50
Erigeron	60	@	75
Eucalyptus, American	40	@	45
Australian	50	@	80
Fennel seed, sweet..	60	@	1.25
bitter	45	@	1.00
Geranium rose, African..	5 00	@	6 00
Turkish	2.25	@	3.00
French	3 00	@	12 00
Ginger	4.00	@	6.00
Gingergrass	1.10	@	1.50
Hemlock	28	@	30
Juniper berries—rectified	75	@	1 00
twice rectified..	1 20	@	1 50
wood	25	@	35
Lavender, cultivated	1.50	@	1.75
flowers	1.10	@	1.30
aspic, pure	70	@	90
spike	60	@	75
garden	40	@	50
Lemon	95	@	1.15
Lemongrass, native	1.25	@	1.50
Limes, expressed	1.90	@	2.25
Linaloe	1 45	@	1 55
Mace, distilled	1 00	@	1 10
Expressed	90	@	95
Malefern	1 50	@	1 75
Mustard—natural	4 50	@	5 50
Artificial	2 25	@	2 75
Neroli—petale	28 00	@	32 00
bigarade	25 00	@	26 00
Nutmeg	90	@	1.10
Orange, bitter	2 00	@	2 25
Sweet	1 50	@	1 65
Origanum	18	@	22
Patchouly—leaf	—	@	5 00
cultivated	—	@	6 00
Peppermint, tins	90	@	1.10
bottles	1.15	@	1.20
Pennyroyal	1.05	@	1.30
Petit grains, French	4.50	@	6.00
South American...	2 50	@	2 75
Pimento	1.75	@	2.75
Rhodium	2 00	@	7 00
Rose .. .. .. ℔ oz.	4.00	@	4.75
Rosemary flowers, French..℔ lb.	75	@	1 00
Trieste	40	@	50
Sandalwood—East India..	3.50	@	3.75
West India	1.70	@	2.00
Australian	—	@	3.25
Sassafras, natural	42½	@	45
Artificial	38	@	40
Safrol	47½	@	50
Savine	75	@	1 00
Spearmint	90	@	1.00
Spruce	26	@	28
Tansy	90	@	1.15
Thyme—red, French..	65	@	90
White, French	75	@	1.00
Wintergreen—nat'l (sweet birch)	1.50	@	1.65
Artificial	47½	@	65
Leaf	2.00	@	2.50
Wormseed—Baltimore	1.00	@	1.10
Wormwood, pure	4.75	@	5.25
Ylang ylang	40.00	@	75.00

Flowers.

Arnica	9	@	10½
Calendula, foreign	90	@	—
Chamomile, Roman	18	@	21
German True	25	@	30
Hungarian	13	@	20
Insect	18	@	30
Lavender, ordinary	4	@	5
Select	7	@	15
Poppy, red	—	@	25
Rosemary	15	@	16
Saffron, American	9	@	10
Alicante	5.00	@	5.50
Valencia	8.75	@	9.50

Gums.

Aloes, Curacoa, in boxes, per lb.	3¾	@	4
Cape	6¼	@	7
Socotrine	20	@	24
Ammoniac	30	@	—
Arabica, Firsts	45	@	60
Seconds	32	@	38
Thirds	27	@	28
Fourths	22	@	24
Siftings	15	@	15½
Sorts	14½	@	16
Assafoetida	18	@	24
Benzoin	27½	@	28
Camphor, American, barrels....	60¼	@	—
Cases	61	@	—
Ounces	63	@	64
Japan	63	@	65
Chicle	30½	@	33
Euphorbium	15	@	—
Galbanum	70	@	75
Gamboge, pipe	37	@	40
Chips	33	@	37½
Guaiac	11	@	15
Kino	45	@	50
Mastic	41	@	44
Myrrh	18¼	@	23
Olibanum, siftings	4	@	4½
Sorts	3½	@	—
Tears	3½	@	5
Sandarac	16	@	20
Scammony, resin	—	@	2 25
Aleppo	2 75	@	2 90
Virgin	4 00	@	6 50
Senegal, picked	15	@	24
sorts	13	@	15
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts..	60	@	70
Seconds	50	@	60
Thirds	45	@	50
Fourths	27	@	35
Turkey, firsts	75	@	85
Seconds	50	@	60
Thirds	40	@	48

Herbs and Leaves.

Aconite .. .. .. ℔ lb.		@	10
Althea	—	@	10
Belladonna	13	@	15
Buchu, short	22	@	26
Long	28	@	30
Cannabis Indica	25	@	30
Coca, Huanco	38	@	40
Truxillo	28	@	30
Coltsfoot	7	@	9
Conium	10	@	—
Deer tongue	4¾	@	5½
Damiana	8½	@	9½
Digitalis	10	@	12
Doggrass	6½	@	7¼
Eucalyptus	3	@	5
Grindelia robusta	6	@	6½
Henbane (hyosciamus)	10	@	12
Horehound	6	@	6½
Jaborandi, long..	—	@	15
Round	10	@	12
Laurel	3½	@	3½
Lobelia	—	@	5½
Matico	10	@	14
Marjoram, German	17	@	18
French	10	@	11½
Pennyroyal	—	@	8½
Peppermint, American	—	@	7
German	25	@	45
Pichi, tops	18	@	20
Pulsatilla	25	@	30
Prince's pine	—	@	8
Rose, red..	1.05	@	1.20
pale	11	@	12
Rosemary	—	@	4
Rue	13	@	16
Sage, Italian picked	4	@	4½
Savory	3½	@	4
Scull cap	18	@	20
Squaw Vine	7	@	8
Senna, Alex, whole leaf..	23	@	25
Half leaf	14	@	18
Siftings	8	@	10
Tinnevelly	7	@	12
Stramonium	11	@	12
Thyme	3½	@	4
Uva Ursi	4	@	4½
Witch Hasel	3½	@	—
Wormwood, foreign	5½	@	7
Yerba Santa	5	@	6

Roots.

Aconite, German, per lb..	12	@	15
Alkanet	5½	@	6
Althea, whole	13	@	14
cut	18	@	19
Angelica, German	14	@	15
American	7	@	8
Arnica	10	@	14
Belladonna, Atropa	10	@	10½
Scopalia	—	@	—
Berberis Aquifolium	9	@	10
Bitter	—	@	16
Blood	6½	@	7½
Blueflag	7	@	9
Byronia	11	@	12
Burdock	7	@	8
Calamus, bleached	25	@	30
unbleached	6½	@	7½
Cohosh, black	3½	@	4½
blue	—	@	5
Colchicum	8	@	9
Colombo	7	@	11
Culvers	7½	@	9½
Dandelion, German	8	@	9
Elecampane	4	@	4½
Galangal	7½	@	9
Gelsemium	5½	@	6½
Gentian	3¾	@	4
Ginseng, Southern	3 00	@	4 00
Northern	5 50	@	6 00
Northwestern	5 00	@	5 50
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached....	9½	@	10½
Bleached	12½	@	13½
Golden seal	55	@	58
Hellebore, white	6	@	6½
black	5	@	6
powdered	8	@	8½
Hydrangea	—	@	5
Ipecac, Rio	3.00	@	3.10
Jalap	13	@	14
Kava Kava	13	@	14
Lady Slipper	—	@	14
Licorice, in bales	3	@	4
Selected, bundles	7	@	9
Lovage, American	—	@	30
German	—	@	8
Mandrake	3¾	@	5
Musk, Russian	16	@	18
Orris, Florentine, bold	13	@	14
Small	11	@	12
Verona	5½	@	6¼
Fingers	60	@	65
Pareira brava	7½	@	8
Pellitory	15	@	16
Pink	18	@	20
Pleurisy	9	@	10
Poke	3½	@	4½
Rhatany	13	@	15
Rhubarb, Canton	30	@	40
Shensi	62½	@	70
High dried	17½	@	30
Clippings	18½	@	25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	28	@	33
Mexican	8	@	8½
Senega, Southern	—	@	—
Western	39	@	40
Serpentaria	35	@	36
Skunk Cabbage	7½	@	8
Snake, Canada	22	@	25
Virginia	85	@	88
Stillingia	4½	@	5
Stone	4	@	5
Squills	4	@	4½
Unicorn, false	28	@	30
true	—	@	16
Valerian, German	15	@	16
Belgian	7	@	9
English	18	@	20
Wild Yam	5½	@	6
Yellow Dock	—	@	4½
Zedoary	9	@	10

Seeds.

Anise, Italian, sifted.....℔ lb.	7¾	@	8
Russian	5	@	5½
Star	23	@	24
Canary, Sicily	2¾	@	2¾
Smyrna	2¼	@	2¼
Caraway, Dutch	7¾	@	8½
Cardamoms, bleached	65	@	90
Decorticated	65	@	70
Celery	7¾	@	7¾
Colchicum, German	19	@	20
Conium	7¾	@	8
Coriander, natural	3¼	@	3¾
Bleached	3¾	@	4
Cummin, Malta	8½	@	9
Fennel, German	9	@	12
Italian	5	@	5½
Flax, per bbl..	6.50	@	7.00
Ground, per lb..	3½	@	4
Fenugreek	2	@	2¼
Guinea grains	12	@	15
Hemp, Russian	2¾	@	2¾
Larkspur	30	@	32
Lobelia	—	@	35
Millet	1½	@	1¾
Mustard, brown, Bari..	4½	@	4¾
California, Trieste	4½	@	4¾
Sicily	4	@	4¼
Trieste	6	@	6½
Yellow, California	5¾	@	6
English	5¼	@	5¾
German	4½	@	4½
Poppy blue	4¾	@	5
Quince, German	42	@	45
Rape, English	3¾	@	4
German	2¾	@	3
Domestic	2.85	@	3.00
Sabadilla	10	@	12
Stavesacre	10½	@	11
Stramonium	—	@	8
Strophanthus, green..	1.25	@	1.50
Brown	30	@	35
Sunflower	2¾	@	2½
Worm, Levant	7	@	8
American	5	@	7

Shellac.

D. C.. .. .. ℔ lb.	30	@	31
V. S. O..	22	@	23
Triangle G..	21	@	22
S. S....	—	@	—
S. D..	20	@	21
T. N.	14	@	16
Garnet, A. C.	14	@	16
Button	30	@	37
Bleached	16	@	18

Spices.

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1.. .. .. ℔ lb.	21¼	@	22¼
Broken	12	@	12½
Canton, matted rolls	8¼	@	8½
Broken	5	@	5¼
Cases	10	@	10½
Saigon, rolls	48	@	49
Broken	33	@	35
Buds	23½	@	24
Cloves, Amboyna	11¼	@	12
Zanzibar	7¾	@	8
Stems	2½	@	3
Ginger, African	7¾	@	8
Calcutta	7	@	7¼
Cochin, A B C	8	@	8¼
D	7	@	7¼
Jamaica	9¼	@	10½
Mace, Banda	39	@	40
Batavia	31	@	32
Penang	39	@	40
Nutmegs, 110's	25½	@	26
Pepper, black, Acheen..	12¼	@	12½
Singapore	13¼	@	13½
West Coast Sumatra	12½	@	12¾
White, Penang	18¼	@	18½
Singapore	21	@	21½
Red, capsicums	10½	@	11
Zanzibar	11¼	@	11½
Pimento, Jamaica, prime..	5¾	@	6

Chemicals.

Heavy Chemicals.

Alkali, 48 per cent., Solvay, ℔ 100 lbs.	80	@	85
ammonia, high test....	80	@	85
Bleach over 35 per cent....	1 60	@	1 90
Salt cake	32½	@	35
Soda, ash, carb., 48 per cent....	1 20	@	1 25
high test	85	@	90
caustic, 48 per cent....	—	@	—
Newcastle, 48 per cent....	—	@	—
high test	—	@	—
Soda, bicarb., English....	1 75	@	2 00
American	1 25	@	1 35
crystal carbonate	1 05	@	1 15

Caustic, domestic, ₩ 100 lbs.			
60 per cent	2 10	@	2 25
70 per cent	1 80	@	2 10
74 per cent	1 85	@	2 15
foreign, 60 per cent	2 50	@	2 60
70 per cent	2 40	@	2 50
74 per cent	2 50	@	2 55
76 per cent	2 55	@	2 60
Powdered, Granulated, ₩ 100 lbs.			
60 per cent	3½@		3¼
70 per cent	3¼@		3½
74 per cent	3½@		3¾
A. C. P.	3¾@		4
Sal., English	70	@	72½
American	70	@	80

Acids.

Acid, acetic ₩ 100 lbs.	1 75	@	4 00
chemically pure ₩ lb.	20	@	21
Oxalic	5¾@		6
pyroligneous	9	@	12
sulphuric, 60 deg., ₩ 100 lbs	1 05	@	1 30
66 deg.	1 20	@	1 75
bulk, 50 deg.	16 00	@	18 00
muriatic, 18 deg.	1 20	@	1 25
20 deg.	1 35	@	1 85
22 deg.	1 50	@	2 25
aqua fortis, 36 deg. ₩ lb	3½@		4½
38 deg.	3¾@		4¾
40 deg.	4¼@		4¾
42 deg.	4½@		4¾
nitric, 36 deg.	3¾@		4¾
38 deg.	4¼@		4¾
40 deg.	4¾@		4¾
42 deg.	4¾@		5¼
tartaric, crystals	31	@	31½
powdered	32	@	32½

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

Acetate of lime, gray ₩ 100 lbs.	1 55	@	1 60
brown	1 05	@	1 10
Alum, lump	1 75	@	1 85
ground	1 85	@	1 95
porous	1 85	@	1 95
Argols, plates ₩ lb.	23	@	—
red	2¼@		2½
Arsenic, white	4½@		4¾
red	6½@		6¾
Brimstone, crude, 2ds ₩ ton.	21 25	@	25 00
3ds	19 25	@	23 00
Cream tartar, crystals, p. c. ₩ lb.	23	@	—
powdered, 99 p. c.	24	@	25½
Chloride of calcium	85	@	1 00
Copperas	72½@		—
Glauber salts	70	@	80
Nitrate of lead	6¾@		7¼
soda	1 77½@		1 80
Chlorate of soda	9	@	9½
Sugar of lead, brown	5¾@		6
white	7¾@		8
Saltpeter, crude	3 60	@	3¾
refined	4¼@		5¼
Sulphate alumina	1¼@		1½
Vitriol, blue	5	@	5¼

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

Ashes, pot, 1st sorts ₩ lb.	4	@	4½
pearl	5½@		6
Potash, chlorate	8½@		10
powdered	8¾@		10¼
Carb.	4¼@		5½
caustic	6	@	7½
dbl. m're salt 48@53%.	1 06	@	1 06½
dbl. m'ure salt 48@53%. less than 25 tons	26 00	@	33 00
sulph. of basis 90@98%.	2 05½@		2 06½
90@98%, less than 25 tons.	40 00	@	42 00
Kainit, 25% S. of P. ₩ ton.	9 05	@	9 55
less than 25 tons	10 00	@	14 00
Sylvinit, 35@37% P. ₩ unit.	38½@		41½
Aq. am'ia (in cbys) 16 deg. ₩ lb.	3	@	3½
18 deg.	3¼@		4
20 deg.	3¾@		4½
26 deg.	5¼@		6¼
Ammoniac, sal., gray	6¼@		6¾
granulated	6¾@		6½
lump..	9	@	9½
Ammonia, sulphate	2 77½@		2 80
Potash, muriate ₩ 100 lbs.	1 83	@	1 86½
less than 25 tons	38 00	@	42 00
Ammoniates, etc.:			
Blood, dried, red ₩ unit.	2 30	@	—
low grade	2 20	@	—
Concentrated tankage	16 00	@	17 00
Bones, rough ₩ ton.	21 50	@	—
ground	22 00	@	—
Bone meal	18 00	@	21 00
Bone black, refuse	18 00	@	20.00
Fish guano, dried	23 00	@	—
acidulated	12 00	@	—
Phosphate rock, f. o. b. Char'n.	—	@	—
f. o. b. Peace River...	—	@	—
Land pebble, 70%...	—	@	—
Acid phosphate	65	@	67½

Dyestuffs.

Acid, gallic ₩ lb.	65	@	70
Acid, picric, best crystals	33	@	35
tannic, commercial	46	@	50
crystals ..	82½@		85
Acetate of soda	4¼@		4½
Albumen, egg	55	@	63
blood	16	@	17
Alizarine, Red	15½@		17
Aniline oil	9	@	9¾
salt, crystals	8¾@		9
Annatto	8	@	12
Fine	25	@	—
Seed	—	@	5
Antimony, oxymuriate	4	@	6
salt, 65%	16	@	17
47%	13½@		15
tartar emetic	22½@		30
Bichloride tin, 50 deg.	10¾@		12
60 deg.	12¾@		14
Bichromate of potash, Scotch	9	@	9½
American	8½@		—
Bichromate of soda	6¾@		6¾
Bisulphite of soda	1½@		2¼
Carmine of indigo	60	@	75
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver	18	@	20
black	21	@	24
gray black	24	@	28
Cudbear, French	12	@	18
Concentrated	23	@	25
English	10	@	18
Cutch, mat.	5½@		6
Refined	6	@	7
Fine in boxes	7½@		8
Dextrine, imported	6	@	6½
Domestic	5½@		6
Corn	2¾@		3
Divi divi	55 00	@	60 00
Flavine ₩ lb.	23	@	42
Fustic stick ₩ ton.	16 00	@	22 00
Young root	35 00	@	37 50
Gambier ₩ lb.	4	@	4½
Cube No. 1	6¼@		6½
No. 2	5¼@		5½
Garancine	6	@	8
Hypo of soda, cks., Am. ₩ cwt.	1 80	@	2 00
kgs.	1 90	@	2 12½
German, cks	2 10	@	2 20
kgs.	2 20	@	2 50
Indigo, Bengal, low grade ₩ lb.	72½@		77½
medium	82½@		90
high grade	95	@	1 20
Kurpahs, medium to good	70	@	75
higher grades..	85	@	95
Guatemala	77½@		90
Manila	40	@	60
Madras	40	@	50
J (Synthetic)	—	@	35
Indigotine	95	@	1 50
Logwood stick ₩ ton.	18 00	@	23 00
Roots	17 00	@	20 00
Madder, Dutch ₩ lb.	8	@	10
French	6	@	7½
Myrabolans	2½@		3
Muriate of tin, 36 deg.	—	@	10
52 deg.	—	@	16
Nitrate of iron, commercial	1¾@		1¾
true	4	@	4½
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	26	@	27
Chinese	21½@		—
Persian berries	6	@	8
Prussiate of potash, yellow	17	@	18½
red	37	@	40
Prussiate of soda	14	@	15
Phosphate of soda	2¾@		3½
Quercitron ₩ ton.	18 00	@	21 00
Sago flour ₩ 100 lbs.	3¼@		3.30
Salts of tartar ₩ lb.	5½@		7
Silicate soda	1	@	2
Soluble oil, 50 per cent	8	@	9
75 per cent	11	@	12
Starch, corn, pearl, in bbls	1 55	@	2
in bags	1 45	@	1½
potato	3½@		3¾
rice	7½@		9
wheat	4½@		5½
Stannate of soda	10	@	18
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1 ₩ ton.	57 50	@	58 00
No. 2	53 00	@	57 00
Virginia	40 00	@	45 00
Tapioca flour ₩ lb.	3¾@		4
Tin crystals	24½@		26
Turmeric, Bengal	7	@	7¾
Aleppy	7¼@		8
Chinese	7	@	7½
Coringa	7¼@		7¾
Vanadiate ammonium ₩ oz.	—	@	60
Zinc dust ₩ lb.	7¾@		8

Chipped Dyewoods, Etc.

Barwood ₩ lb.	2	@	2¼
Camwood	6	@	8
Fustic	1½@		2
Hypernic	3	@	3½
Logwood, Campeche	1¾@		1¾
Red sanders	2¾@		3

Extracts.

Archil, double ₩ lb.	8	@	13
concentrated	9	@	15
Barberry, French	22	@	28
Chestnut	2¾@		3¼
oak	3½@		4
Hemlock	2½@		2¾
Fustic, solid	8	@	10
liquid, 51 deg.	6½@		8
Gall	15	@	18
Indigo	7	@	20
Logwood, solid	8	@	12
liquid, 51 deg.	5½@		10
42 deg.	5	@	8
crystals	15	@	28
Quebracho, solid	4¾@		5½
51 deg.	3¼@		5
42 deg.	3	@	4
Quercitron	3	@	3¼
Persian Berry	8½@		12
Sumac	3½@		7

Comparative Prices.

On Oct. 8, 1897, 1898 and 1899.

Chemicals.	1899.	1898.	1897.
Bleaching powder	$1.60	$1.50	$1.65
Brimstone, 3ds	22.00	19.00	19.75
Caustic soda, 70 p. c.	1.80	1.40	1.75
Caustic soda, 60 p. c.	1.87½	1.80	2.10
Sal soda, Am.	.65	.50	.65
Soda ash, 48 p. c. carb.	.90	.75	.90
Soda ash, 48 p.c.caustic	1.50	1.50	1.10
Soda, alkali, 48 p. c.	.87½	.65	.77½
Soda, nitrate	1.65	1.50	1.67½
Cream tartar, crystals	.22¾	.24½	.24
Chlorate of potash	.09¼	.09½	.09¼
Chlorate of potash	.09¼	.10	.09½
Kainit	8.70	8.80	8.80
Paints.			
White lead in oil	.06	.05½	.05¼
Litharge, Am., pow'd.	.06	.05	.04½
Paris green	.11	.14½	.11¾
Orange mineral	.07¾	.07½	.06¾
Ven. Red, English	.01¾	1.50	1.50
Ven., red, American	.80	.60	.60
Barytes	18.00	12.00	14.00
Whiting, commercial	.42½	.35	.35
Drugs.			
Opium	3.15	3.60	2.65
Morphine, domestic	1.95	2.05	1.85
Quinine	.22	.19¾	.26
Alcohol	2.42	2.40	2.31
Borax, city	.07¼	.07	.05¼
Beans, tonca (Aug.)	.70	1.00	1.60
Cubeb, XX	.06	.06	.06
Cuttlefish	.20	.08	.07¾
Glycerine, C. P., drums	.14½	.13	.12
Oil, castor, city	.11½	.11½	.12½
Oil, codliver, Nor.	20.00	25.00	22.50
Oil, cassia	1.00	1.15	1.40
Oil, peppermint, tins	.85	.80	.90
Oil, sassafras	.34	.32	.40
Quicksilver	.63	.63	.50
Asafoetida	.16	.15	.16
Gum, arabic, sorts	.16½	.16½	.17
Camphor, bbls.	.44	.33½	.37¼
Shellac, D. C.	.25	.27	.24
Senna, Alex, Nat'l	.25	.15	.16
Senega root	.85	.90	.80
Ipecac	3.50	2.50	1.65
Jalap	.13	.11	.10¼
Canary seed, Smyrna	.02¾	.02½	.02¼
Caraway seed, Dutch	.05½	.04¾	.04¾
Mustard seed, Cal., yel.	.05¼	.05	.03¾
Rape seed, German	.03¼	.02½	.02½
Oils.			
Cottonseed, prime, S. Y	.31	.21½	.23
Olive, Sicily	.53	.51	.54
Cocoanut, Ceylon	.05¾	.05¾	.05
Lard, prime, city	.45	.41	.37
Linseed, domestic	.40	.35	.34
Menhaden, prime, ode.	.25	.23	.24
Whale, bl'ch'd, winter	..	.50	.46
Sperm, bleached, winter	.60	.67	.59
Oil, cake, Western	26.50	23.00	21.50
Spirits, turpentine	.52	.32½	.34½
Dyestuffs.			
Bichromate potash, Am	.09½	.09¾	.10¼
Cochineal, Teneriffe, S.	.23	.25	.26
Cutch, bag	.04	.04½	.04½
Gambier	2.95	2.56	3.20
Indigo, Bengal, h. gde.	.85	.90	1.00
Prussiate, potash, yel.	.19¼	.15½	.14¾
Sumac, Sicily, prime	64.00	43.00	45.00
Starch, corn	1.45	1.25	1.40

IMPORTS ENTERED IN NEW YORK FOR CONSUMPTION.

Week ending Oct. 5.

ACID, ACETIC—20 crates, 1,102 lbs, G Lueders & Co, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
BORIC—4 bbls, 2,324 lbs, Merck & Co, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
CARB—65 cks, McKesson & Robbins, Consuelo, Hull
OXALIC—15 cks, 12,128 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Friesland, Antwerp
25 cks, 16,629 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Kentucky, Hamburg
PYRO—14 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
SAL—20 cks, 2,000 lbs, V Koechl Co, Friesland, Ant
ALCOHOL—1 pun, Jas A Webb & Son, Buigaria, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—3 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Friesland, Antwerp
5 cks, V Koechl Co, Spaarndam, Rdam
20 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
20 cks, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
AMMONIA, MURI—17 cks, 11,200 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Menominee, London
20 cks, C de P Field, Bristol City, Swansea
SULPH—245 bgs, Parsons & Petit, Georgic, Liverpool
ANILINE COLORS—3 bbls, N Y & Boston Dyewood Co, Friesland, Antwerp
10 bbls, Schoellkopf, H & H, Friesland, Antwerp
11 cks, R Holliday & Sons, Cevic, Lpool
47 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Friesland, Ant
15 cks, Geisenheimer & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
25 cks, C Georgi, Spaarndam, Rdam
12 pkgs, Geisenheimer & Co, Fr der Grosse, Bremen
6 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Fr der Grosse, Bremen
15 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Works, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
81 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Friesland, Antwerp
10 pkgs, A Keppelmann, Friesland, Ant
3 cs, B Stearns, Friesland, Ant
15 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Friesland, Ant
22 pkgs, J J Keller & Co, Friesland, Ant
28 cks, V Koechl Co, Friesland, Ant
10 cks, V Koechl Co, Friesland, Ant
96 cks, V Koechl Co, Spaarndam, Rdam
90 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Spaardndam, Rotterdam
24 cks, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
1 kg, J Campbell & Co, Friesland, Ant
20 cks, C Georgi, Rotterdam, Rdam
11 cks, J Campbell & Co, Consuelo, Hull
4 pkgs, N Y & B Dyewood Co, Southwark, Antwerp
3 cks, F Bredt & Co, Southwark, Ant
41 kgs, Sykes & Street, Southwark, Ant
5 cks, W J Matheson & Co, Georgic, Lpool
2 cks, F Bredt & Co, Georgic, Lpool
SALT—79 cks, C H Kiessig, Friesland, Ant
19 cks, 11,000 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Kentucky, Hamburg
13 cks, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
39 cks, V Koechl Co, Br Prince, Antwerp
96 cks, Geisenheimer & Co, Coastwise, Philadelphia
ANNATTO—3 bgs, A S Lascelles & Co, Andes, Kingston
ANISEED—15 bgs, 3,482 lbs, Rosenstein Bros, Camden, Marseilles
10 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Georgic, L'pool
ANTIMONY—200 cks, 134,400 lbs, E Hill's Son & Co, Marengo, Newcastle
ANTIMONY SALT—20 cks, 11,000 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Friesland, Antwerp
ARCHIL—10 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Manitou, London
ARGOLS—500 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Peconic, Trieste
ARNICA FLOWERS—5 bls, 2,068 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co, Peconic, Trieste
ARSENIC—50 cks, Roessler & H Chemical Co, Belgravia, Hamburg
ASPHALTUM—6,075 cakes, 148 tons, Gabriel & Schall, Nal, Bremen
BALSAM—9 cks, 12,211 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Caledonian, Liverpool
COP—63 cs, 5,859 lbs, Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo, Maracaibo
5 cs, O Heinze & Co, Advance, Colon
BARIUM BINOXIDE—12 cks, 11,576 lbs, Oakland Chemical Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
BARYTES—129 cks, 48 tons, Gabriel & Schall, Fr der Grosse, Bremen
54 cks, 19 tons, Toch Bros, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
SULPH—484 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Nal, Bremen
550,000 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Nal, Bremen
BAY RUM—10 bbls, Dodge & Olcott, Madiana, Domenica
BELLADONNA LEAVES—40 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Peconic, Trieste
BENZOLE NITRO—10 dms, Knauth, N & K, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
BLANC FIXE—20 cks, 21,190 lbs, J W Hampton, Jr, & Co, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
BLEACH—108 bbls, 88,700 lbs, F A Reichard, Friesland, Antwerp
215 bbls, 261,970 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Cevic, Liverpool
110 cks, F A Reichard, Southwark, Ant
69 cks, Fuerst Bros & Co, Southwark, Ant
BONES—189 bgs, Kunhardt & Co, Pr Fk Hendrik, Curacoa
264 bgs, Samuel Bros, City of Washington, Tampico
BRISTLES—2 pkgs, 17 lbs, Hensel B & L, Kr Friedrich, Hamburg
1 cs, 220 lbs, E & H Levy, La Lorraine, Havre
11 cks, 7,718 lbs, E & H Levy, Kr Wm der Grosse, Bremen
47 pkgs, 7,845 lbs, H Kroehl, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
13 pkgs, 6,880 lbs, F W Von Stade, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
2 pkgs, Knauth, N & K, Columbia, Hbg
BRONZE POWDER—10 cs, 2,900 lbs, R F Lang, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
1 cs, 171 lbs, Hensel B & L, Aller, Bremen
5 cs, 2,405 lbs, J Marsching & Co, Aller, Bremen
1 cs, 400 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
28 cs, 12,900 lbs, J Marsching & Co, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
1 cs, 400 lbs, L Uhlfelder, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
6 cs, 2,000 lbs, Gerstendorfer Bros, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
26 cs, 8,625 lbs, Baer Bros, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
1 cs, 400 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
13 cs, T Reissner, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
13 cs, Gerstendorfer Bros, Gr Kurfurst, Bremen
2 cs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, Gr Kurfurst, Bremen
5 cs, B Uhlfelder, Gr Kurfurst, Bremen
33 cs, Baer Bros, Gr Kurfurst, Bremen
4 cs, A Sartorius, Gr Kurfurst, Bremen
BUCKTHORN BARK—10 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Peconic, Trieste
CALAMUS ROOT—2 cs, Lehn & Fink, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
CAMPHOR—97 pkgs, 12,442 lbs, H J Baker & Bro, Manitou, London
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, J W Rosenstein & Son, Spaarndam, R'dam
14 bgs, Rosenstein Bros, Victoria, Leghorn
CASTOR—1,366 bgs, 4,480 bush, H J Baker & Bro, Manitou, London
CELERY SEED—50 bls, J D Nordlinger, Menominee, London
CHALK—1,000 tons, J F Whitney & Co, Weathersfield, London
2,000 tons, J F Whitney & Co, Holyrood, London
CHAMOMILES—7 bls, 1,135 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, F der Grosse, Bremen
CHAMOIS—2 cs, R Young, Campania, L'pool
CHEMICAL—65 pkgs, Merck & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
4 cs, Eimer & Amend, Kentucky, H'b'g
2 cs, Merck & Co, Kr Wm der Gross, Bremen
1 cs, E Levi, Kr Wm der Gross, Bremen
COMPOUND—12 cs, J W Hampton, Jr & Co, La Gascogne, Havre
10 bbls, Roessler & H Chem Co, Menominee, L'd'n
99 cs, E Levi, Spaarndam, R'dam
9 pkgs, F G Strohmeyer & H A, G Waldersee, H'b'g
3 cs, Hensel B & L, Kentucky, H'b'g
12 cs, Richard & Co, Kentucky, H'b'g
PREP—1 cs, Casswell, Massey & Co, Menominee, L'd'n
42 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
46 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Friesland, Ant
58 pkgs, V Koechl & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
4 cs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, Fr der Grosse, Bremen
19 pkgs, Elmer & Amend, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
18 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
8 cs, Lehn & Fink, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
SALT—69 cks, 64,242 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Friesland, Ant
1 cs, American Express Co, G Waldersee, H'b'g
1 cs, Kny Scherer Co, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
3 cs, Lehn & Fink, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
10 cs, P H Petry & Co, Kentucky, H'b'g
6 cs, B Levi, Manitou, London
5 cs, Merck & Co, Belgravia, H'b'g
CHINA CLAY—1,644 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Caledonian, L'pool
CHROME YELLOW—2 cs, 410 lbs, Binney & Smith, Cevic, L'pool
CINCHONA BARK—60 bls, 13,829 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Spaarndam, R'dam
7 cs, 20 bls, Lehn & Fink, Spaarndam, R'dam
CINCHONIDIA—12 cs, Merck & Co, Kr Wm der Grosse, Bremen
COAL TAR PREP—8 pkgs, Berlin Aniline Works, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
2 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Friesland, Ant
11 cks, V Koechl & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
7 cks, Geisenheimer & Co, Coastwise, Philadelphia
COBALT OXIDE—2 cs, 500 lbs, J Marsching & Co, Oceanic, L'pool
5 cs, 1,500 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
10 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
5 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
COCHINEAL—32 bgs, Kennedy & Moon, Campania, L'pool
COCOA BUTTER—30 bls, 5,160 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
12 cs, 2,592 lbs, R F Downing & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
50 cs, 11,200 lbs, A E Reimann, Cevic, L'pool
90 bls, 18,416 lbs, J Jeidell & Son, Spaarndam, R'dam
150 bls, 29,510 lbs, D E Green & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
60 bls, 12,253 lbs, Volkmann & S Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
COLOR—1 ck, 450 lbs, C A Johnson & Co, Cevic, L'pool
3 cs, J Marsching & Co, Aller, Bremen
1 ck, G Lueders & Co, Kr Wm der Grosse, Bremen
2 cs, J Marsching & Co, Oceanic, L'pool
9 pkgs, Steglich & Baese, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
2 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
39 pkgs, A W Smith, Spaarndam, Rdam
30 cks, A B Ansbacher & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
1 ck, F Hepchert, F der Grosse, Bremen
2 cs, Fritzsche Bros, F der Grosse, Bremen
52 cks, J W Coulston & Co, Nal, Bremen
3 cs, A V Benoit, La Gascogne, Havre
20 cks, C F Zentgraf, Pennsylvania, Hbg
1 cs, Eimer & Amend, Pennsylvania, Hbg
2 cks, P Uhlich & Co, Pennsylvania, Hbg
3 cs, 10 cks, Knauth, N & K, Bulgaria, Hamburg
98 pkgs, J A Donald, Marengo, Newcastle
6 cs, J A Munkett, St Louis, Southampton
1 cs, A V Benoit, L'Aquitaine, Havre
CORKS—32 bls, R F Downing & Co, Panama, Bordeaux
92 bls, P H Petry & Co, Panama, Bordeaux
CORKWOOD—1,025 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Sardinian, Glasgow
600 bls, Armstrong Cork Co, Kentucky, Hamburg
CREOLIN—40 cks, Merck & Co, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
CRESOL—80 cs, Schering & Glatz, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
CUTTLEFISH BONE—25 straps, 1,945 lbs, Stallman & Fulton, Peconic, Trieste
DEXTRINE—100 bgs, 21,715 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Hispania, Stettin
DIGITALIS LEAVES—1 cs, Lehn & Fink, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
DIVI DIVI—130 bgs, 14,487 lbs, De Sola Labo, Prins F Hendrik, Curacoa
30 bgs, Suzarte & Whitney, Prins F Hendrik, Curacoa
59 bgs, 7,585 lbs, Foulke & Co, Caracas, Curacoa
55 bgs, Suzarte & Whitney, Caracas, Curacoa
DISINFECTANT—25 bbls, Lehn & Fink, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
DRUGS—8 cs, Eimer & Amend, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
1 cs, Lehn & Fink, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
DUTCH METAL CLIPPINGS—6 cs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, Fr der Grosse, Bremen
6 cs, Fuchs & Lang Mfg Co, Gr Kurfurst, Bremen
17 cs, Isaacs, Vought & Co, Gr Kurfurst, Bremen
26 cs, R F Downing & Co, Gr Kurfurst, Bremen
LEAF—3 cs, J Marsching & Co, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
ETHER—1 cs, 17¾ lbs, Lehn & Fink, Kentucky, Hamburg
FINISHING PASTE—10 cks, A de Ronde & Co, Cevic, Liverpool
FISHSOUNDS—2 bgs, 317 lbs, Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo, Maracaibo
14 bgs, Suzarte & Whitney, Caracas, Curacao
1 bg, Flint, Eddy & Am Trading Co, Caracas, Curacao
FRANKFORT BLACK—5 cks, 4,633 lbs, C Wix & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
FULLERS EARTH—305 bgs, 30½ tons, L A Saloman & Bro, St Louis, Southampton
FUSTIC—24,288 lbs, Flint, Eddy & Am Trading Co, Ithaka, Tampico

A. Klipstein & Company

122 Pearl Street, NEW YORK

CHEMICALS AND DYESTUFFS

AGENTS FOR

ANILINE COLORS

Made by the Society of Chemical Industry BASLE,

SAL AMMONIAC

BRANCH HOUSES:

BOSTON, 286-296 Congress St. PHILADELPHIA, 50-52 N. Front St. CHICAGO, 156 Kinzie St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I., 13 Mathewson St. CINCINNATI, 215 Walnut St.
HAMILTON, ONT., Catharine St. MONTREAL, 917 Lemoine St.

1,315 pcs, Tibbals & Blossom, Yucatan, Progreso
11 tons, E Steiger & Co, Vigilancia, Campeche
GALLS—125 cs, R Brauss & Co, Afghanistan, Shanghai
GELATINE—25 cs, J Pollitz, Bulgaria, H'b'g
18 cs, P Puttmann, Spaarndam, R'dam
5 cs, H G Ramsberger, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
28 cs, 3,644 lbs, P Puttmann, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
65 cs, J Pollitz, Rotterdam, R'dam
GINGER—160 bgs, J Kissock & Co, Menominee, London
GLASS, CYLINDER—13 cs, Semon Bach & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
PLATE—49 cs, G G Hempstead & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
24 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Cevic, Liverpool
17 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Friesland, Antwerp
3 cs, Van Horne, Griffin & Co, Br Prince, Antwerp
11 cs, Holbrook Bros, Br Prince, Antwerp
2 cs, L Popper & Son, Prinzess Irene, Bremen
7 cs, Pittsburgh P G Co, Southwark, Ant
3 cs, T W Morris, Southwark, Antwerp
3 cs, R F Downing & Co, Southwark, Ant
6 cs, R F Downing & Co, Southwark, Ant
3 cs, J Kahn, Southwark, Antwerp
33 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, Southwark, Ant
10 cs, Holbrook Bros, Southwark, Antwerp
WINDOW—5 cs, G Gennert, Cevic, L'pool
70 cs, T W Morris, Cevic, Liverpool
37 cs, Oelschlagel Bros, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
252 cs, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co, Friesland, Antwerp
52 cs, Holbrook Bros, Caledonian, L'pool
GLOY—20 cks, 10,416 lbs, B P Ducas Co, Menominee, London
GLUE—160 pkgs, A E Reimann, St Germain, Havre
3,309 pcs, Knauth, N & K, Kentucky, Hamburg
70 tons, T H Messenger, Pr Fr Hendrik, Curacoa
300,000 lbs, O C Kanzow, Tjomo, St Marc
350,000 lbs, A Behrens & Co, Tjomo, Pt de Paix
530,000 lbs, N Y & B Dyewood Co, Tjomo, Pt de Paix
1 lot, Lyon & Co, Tjomo, Pt de Paix
45 tons, E Steiger & Co, Vigilancia, Campeche
MACE—50 cs, Littlejohn & Parsons, Afghanistan, Singapore
MAGNESITE CALC—4,320 bgs, Knauth, N & K, Peconic, Trieste
MANGANESE OXIDE—20 cks, 2,000 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
24 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
MANURE SALT—1,117,600 lbs, P Weldinger & Son, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
MEDICAL HERBS—20 bls, Weaver & Sterry, Kentucky, Hamburg
30 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Kentucky, H'b'g
60 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Peconic, Trieste
16 bls, Peek & Veisor, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
NUTS—400 bgs, R Hilliers Son Co, Kentucky, Hamburg
400 bgs, 22,005 lbs, Schoelkopf, H & H Co, Kentucky, Hamburg
PREP—1 pkg, Hensel, B & L, Ft Bismarck, Hamburg
7 cs, Am Express Co, Umbria, L'pool
1 cs, Stallman & Fisk, Friesland, Ant
2 cs, U S Express Co, Lucania, L'pool
1 cs, Am Express Co, Noordland, Ant
3 cs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Friesland, Ant
1 pkg, American Express Co, Kr Freidrich, Hamburg
1 cs, American Express Co, St Paul, S'h't'n
1 cs, American Express Co, Southwark, Antwerp
20 cs, Schieffelin & Co, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
7 cs, Merck & Co, Pennsylvania, H'b'g
6 cs, F Paturel, L'Aquitaine, Havre
26 bbls, 8,871 lbs, Fuerst Bros & Co, Kentucky, Hamburg
HAARLEM—25 cs, R F Downing & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
57 cs, Stallman & Fulton, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
JUNIPER—10 cs, 1,100 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Peconic, Liverpool
LAVENDER—5 cs, Fritzsche Bros., Fr der Grosse, Bremen
LEMON—2 cs, 100 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Milano, Hamburg
LINSEED—4 cs, 66 gls, C Helmuth, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
OLIVE—50 bbls, W R Peters & Co, Burgundia, Marseilles
100 bbls, Welch, Holme & Clark Co, Burgundia, Marseilles
PALM—12 cks, Colby & Co, Cevic, Liverpool
RAPESEED—10 bbls, Manhattan Oil Co, Kentucky, Hamburg
1 ck, 168 lbs, Hensel B & L, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
ROSE—1 cs, 30 lbs, W P Ungerer, Aller, Bremen
ORRIS ROOT—12 bgs, Lehn & Fink, Victoria, Leghorn
PALM, STEARINE—30 cks, 13,728 lbs, Jepson & Vogt, Br Prince, Antwerp
PEPPER—5 bgs, J Kissock & Co, Menominee, London
600 bgs, D P Cruikshank, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
19 bgs, F H Leggett & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE—100 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Br Prince, Antwerp
PIMENTO—26 bgs, Gillespie Bros. & Co, Andes, Kingston
63 bgs, Smith & Miller, Andes, Kingston
64 bgs, Macy & Dunham, Andes, Kingston
POTASH, CARB—16 cks, 22,250 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Friesland, Ant
40 cks, 43,434 lbs, Jas Lee & Co, Kentucky, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—20 dms, 16,000 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Cevic, Liverpool
50 dms, 13 tons, J Winkler & Bro, Friesland, Ant
25 dms, R F Downing & Co, Friesland, Ant
MURI—750 bgs, 167,990 lbs, P Weidinger & Son, Fr der Grosse, Bremen
1,000 bgs, 224,000 lbs, Battelle & Renwick, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
500 bgs, 111,993 lbs, H H Salman & Co, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
PRUSS—25 cks, 12,500 lbs, C de P Field, Furnessia, Glasgow
PERMANGANATE—40 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
POTATO STARCH—50 bgs, 11,200 lbs, S Oppenheimer, Menominee, London
100 bgs, 21,600 lbs, F Rose & Co, Hispania, Stettin
PUMICE—60 cs, R J Waddell & Co, Fk der Grosse, Gremen
QUEBRACHO WOOD—1,570,822 lbs, New York & Boston Dyewood Co, Hillside, Colastine
QUININE—10 cs, 4,000 ozs, Winter & Smillie, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
20 cs, 10,000 ozs, L Windmuller & Roelker, St Louis, Southampton
QUILLAYA BARK—82 bls, W R Grace & Co, Cacique, Tocopilla
RHUBARB—43 cs, 8,178 lbs, Dodge & Olcott, Afghanistan, Shanghai
9 cs, 2,060 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Afghanistan, Shanghai
SPONGE—56 bls, A Isaacs & Co, Havana, Havana
29 bls, Lasker & Bernstein, Havana, Havana
32 bls, Leousi, Clonney & Co, Antilia, Nassau
STEEL WOOL—37 bls, Buehne Steel Wool Co, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
SUMAC EXT—2 cks, Rodiger & Quarch Fur Dyeing Co, Deutschland, Hamburg
TALC—160 bgs, 35,200 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Victoria, Leghorn
200 bgs, L A Saloman & Bro, Ems, Genoa
THORIUM NITRATE—5 cs, R F Downing & Co, Bulgaria, Hamburg
TOLUOLE BINITRO—15 kgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
ULTRAMARINE—21 pkgs, 6,029 lbs, C F Zentgraf, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
UMBER—10 bbls, 5,551 lbs, Rooney & Spence, Victoria, Leghorn
URANIUM OXIDE—2 cs, 440 lbs, L Feuchtwanger & Co, F der Grosse, Bremen
VANILLA BEANS—3 cs, American Express Co, La Gascogne, Havre
4 cs, American Express Co, Alex Bixio, Havre
12 cs, 2,397 lbs, Flint, Eddy & Am Trading Co, Ithaka, Tampico
3 cs, 385 lbs, G Lueders & Co, L'Aquitaine, Havre
9 cs, 2,939 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Ithaka, Tampico
VARNISH—1 cs, Steglich & Baese, Fk de Grosse, Bremen
3 cs, Knauth, N & K, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
16 cs, F C Reynolds, St Louis, Shton
1 cs, Am Express Co, Ems, Genoa
VERMILION—3 cks, 1,583 lbs, Binney & Smith, Cevic, Liverpool
WAX, CARNAUBA—150 bgs, 23,100 lbs, Hagemeyer & Brunn, Paraense, Para
PARAFFINE—400 cs, 56,000 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Cevic, Liverpool
VEGETABLE—139 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Oceanic, Liverpool
WITHERITE—200 bgs, 44,704 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
ZINC, SULPHATE—67 cks, 22,156 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Spaarndam, Rotterdam

WAREHOUSED.

ACID, BORACIC—25 cks, 30,309 lbs, Hammill & Gillespie, Victoria, Leghorn
ALCOHOL—27 cks, F O Boyd, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
ANILINE COLORS—92 pkgs, W J Matheson & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
22 pkgs, Farb of Elberfeld Co, Friesland, Antwerp
2 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Fr der Grosse, Bremen
BRISTLES—19 cks, E & H Levy, Kr Wm der Grosse, Bremen
21 pkgs, H Kroehl, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
BRONZE POWDER—3 cs, 1,200 lbs, L Uhlfelder, F der Grosse, Bremen
COAL TAR PREP—7 cks, W J Matheson & Co, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
COCOA BUTTER—30 cs, J Jeidell & Son, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
COLORS—20 pkgs, A W Smith, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
DEXTRINE—250 bgs, 54,288 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Hispania, Stettin

Cream of Tartar Tartaric Acid

GUARANTEED 99—100 Per Cent. Pure.

TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY, 47 Cedar St. N. Y

25 cks, 17,744 lbs, T M Duche & Co, Cevic, Liverpool
29 pkgs, 15,843 lbs, A Hodge & Co, Consuelo, Hull
6 cks, C Townsend, Consuelo, Hull
50 pkgs, Booth & Co, Consuelo, Hull
73 bls, O G Hempstead & Co, Belgravia, Hamburg
GLYCERINE—80 dms, 88,525 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Cevic, Liverpool
50 dms, 53,963 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Friesland, Antwerp
REFINED—20 cs, 1,000 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Menominee, London
GREASE, WOOL—50 bbls, 17,306 lbs, Swan & Finch Co, Fk der Grosse, Bremen
200 bbls, 75,424 lbs, F Saloman & Co, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
24 bbls, Welles & Welles, Br Prince, Ant
GUM—1 cs, 70 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Manitou, London
ALOES—40 cs, 4,000 lbs, Foulk & Co, Pr F Hendrik, Curacoa
24 cs, Kunhardt & Co, Pr F Hendrik, Curacoa
200 cs, Suzarte & Whitney Pr F Hendrik, Curacoa
ARABIC—8 bls, 3,086 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Peconic, Trieste
CHICLE—14 bls, 1,556 lbs, Harburger & Stack, Origen, Belize
6 bls, F Probst & Co, Coastwise, New Orleans
6 bls, 1,094 lbs, Flint, Eddy & Am Trading Co, Ithaka, Tampico
DAMAR—300 cs, L C Gillespie, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
GUAIC—5 tins, J W Wilson & Co, Pr F Hendrik, Curacoa
KAURI—185 cs, Patterson, Boardman & Co, Menominee, London
INDIGO, EXT—10 cks, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Manitou, London
IODINE—73 bbls, Watjen, Toel & Co, Allianca, Colon
LAMP BLACK—12 cks, Jaenecke Pr Ink Co, Prinzess Irene, Bremen
LAUREL LEAVES—100 bls, 19,504 lbs, Weaver & Sterry Menominee, London
LEECHES—4 cs, Witte & Hartman, Columbia, Hamburg
5 cs, F Paturel, L'Aquaitaine, Havre
LICORICE ROOT—9,481 lbs, Arguimbau & Ramee, Glengoil, Bayreuth
69 lbs, Arguimbau & Ramee, Glengoil, Bayreuth
LITHOPONE—66 cks, 21,826 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Fr der Grosse, Bremen
53 cks, 21,936 lbs, Gabriel & Schall, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
LOGWOOD—605 tons, J W Wilson & Co, Emita, Bk River
27 cs, J Personini, Ems, Genoa
ROOTS—103 bgs, 10,197 lbs, A U Andrus & Co, Kentucky, H'b'g
103 bgs, 10,197 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Kentucky, Hamburg
14 bls, 2,728 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
MICA—1 cs, 123 lbs, Sills Eddy Mica Co, Menominee, London
2 bbls, 740 lbs, A O Schoonmaker, Coastwise, Ogdensburg
3 bbls, 965 lbs, A O Schoonmaker, Coastwise, Ogdensburg
MILLET SEED—200 bgs, Rosenstein Bros, Belgravia, H'b'g
MUSTARD SEED—150 bgs, F H Leggett & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
50 bgs, Materne & Hess, Spaarndam, R'dam
50 bbls, 11,342 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Peconic, Trieste
25 bbls, 5,731 lbs, Taft Bros, Peconic, Trieste
NAPTHOL—62 cks, V Koechl Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
5 cks, 1,600 lbs, Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co, Spaarndam, R'dam
NUTMEGS—100 cs, Littlejohn & Parsons, Afghanistan, Singapore
NUX VOMICA—258 bgs, Smith & Schipper, Lovstakken, Cochin
60 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Manitou, London
OCHER—50 cks, 38,633 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Victoria, Leghorn
10 kgs, 1,000 lbs, F C Reynolds, St Louis, S'h'ton
OIL, BAY—2 cs, A A Stilwell, Caracas, Curacoa
CARAWAY—2 cs, Fritzsche Bros, F der Grosse, Bremen
COCOANUT—54 cks, Colby & Co, Manitou, London
COD LIVER—100 bbls, 3,000 gls, Lehn & Fink, Consuelo, Hull
50 bbls, 1,500 gls, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Consuelo, Hull
50 bbls, 1,500 gls, Schieffelin & Co, Consuelo, Hull
COGNAC—1 cs, 25 lbs, G Lueders & Co, Kr Wm der Grosse, Bremen
ESS'L—6 cs, G Lueders & Co, Kaiser Wm der Grosse, Bremen
2 cs, W J Bush & Co, Oceanic, L'pool
2 cs, Middleton & Co, Madiana, St Kitts
2 cs, W G Ungerer, L'Aquitaine, Havre
FUSEL—21 bbls, 9,946 lbs, Knauth, N & K, Hispania, Stettin
16 bbls, 6,884 lbs, C Cooper & Co, Kentucky, H'b'g
24 bbls, 23,816 lbs, Maas & Waldstein, Kentucky, H'b'g
39 bbls, 26,474 lbs, Schoellkopf, H & H Co, Kentucky, Hamburg
ROSEMARY LEAVES—5 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Peconic, Trieste
SAGE—80 bls, 34,251 lbs, F H Leggett & Co, Peconic, Trieste
SARSAPARILLA—6 bls, 1,210 lbs, I Brandon & Bro, Keston, Colon
14 bls, K Mandell & Co, Origen, Livingston
18 bls, Tibbals & Blossom, Ithaka, Tampico
42 bls, J W Wilson & Co, City of Washington, Tampico
SATINETTE—24 cks, Jessup & Moore Paper Co, Cevic, Liverpool
SENNA—7 bls, 1,273 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Manitou, London
25 bls, 9,059 lbs, Tyler & Finch Co, St Louis, Southampton
SIENNA—9 bbls, 5,818 lbs, Rooney & Spence, Victoria, Leghorn
SOAP—18 cs, 2,361 lbs, Schering & Glatz, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
CASTILE—1,200 cs, J D Nordlinger, Victoria, Leghorn
675 cs, Weaver & Sterry, Victoria, Leghorn
1,000 cs, J D Nordlinger, Tartar Prince, Genoa
SODA ASH—12 cks, J L & D S Riker, Cevic, Liverpool
32 cks, Wing & Evans, Georgic, Liverpool
33 cks, Wing & Evans, Teutonic, Liverpool
BICARB—1 bbl, 335 lbs, Merck & Co, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—50 dms, 37,500 lbs, E Hill's Son & Co, Cevic, Liverpool
100 dms, 75,000 lbs, E Hill's Son & Co, Marengo, Newcastle
NITRATE—20,963 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Cacique, Tocapilla
PRUSS—17 cks, B P Ducas Co, Southwark, Antwerp
SAL—303 cks, Wing & Evans, Teutonic, Lpl
100 kgs, Wing & Evans, Teutonic, Lpool
SILICATE—5 cks, 3,984 lbs, Knauth, N & K, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
SULPH—32 cks, 12 tons, Kalli & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
1 cks, 1,206 tons, J Campbell & Co, Consuelo, Hull
GLASS, PLATE—9 cs, R F Downing & Co, Rotterdam, Rotterdam
GUM CHICLE—210 bgs, 32,741 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Vigilancia, Campeche
5 bgs, H Marquardt & Co, Ithaka, Tampico
10 bls, S Steiger & Co, Vigilancia, Laguna
LOGWOOD EXT—93 cks, 5,600 lbs, Dillon & Co, Origen, Kingston
MICA—104 cs, 15,744 lbs, Sills Eddy Mica Co, Menominee, London
OIL, COD LIVER—100 bbls, 3,000 gals, Scott & Bowne, Consuelo, Hull
OPIUM—53 cs, 8,591 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, Oceanic, Liverpool
SALTS—2 cs, 2,000 ozs, E Levi, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
POTATO FLOUR—150 bgs, 32,687 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Hispania, Stettin
STARCH—200 bgs, 44,092 lbs, Arabol Mfg Co, Pennsylvania, Hamburg
SODA, CAUSTIC—100 dms, 80,000 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Cevic, Liverpool
100 dms, E Hill's Son & Co, Marengo, Newcastle

Withdrawals from Bond.

Week ending Oct. 5.

Acid, citric, kgs	25
Albumen, egg, bbls	6
Aniline colors, cks	88
Aniline colors, cs	1
Aniline colors, kgs	1
Bristles, cks	2
Bristles, cs	60
Bronze powder, cs	18
Canary seed, bgs	100
Corks, bls	12
Dextrine, bgs	120
Ether, cs	4
Gum chicle, bgs	7
Mica, cs	92
Mica, bgs	50
Mica, bbls	5
Oil, cod liver, bbls	159
Geranium, cs	2
Opium, cs	31

TINNOL, A Paste that Sticks

NO Rust Spots on Tin. NO Peeling Off. NO Discoloring of Labels.

WRITE FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES TO

The Arabol Manufacturing Co., 155 William Street, NEW YORK.

Headquarters for SIZING, PASTES, GUMS and MUCILAGES for all purposes.

POTASH
CYANIDE
PRUSSIATE
CARBONATE
CAUSTIC and
All Heavy and Fine Chemicals

Soda Ash
Soda Prussiate
Sal Soda
Caustic Soda
Etc.

ACID
Acetic
Phosphoric
Carbolic
Etc.

Extracts
Gums

PRECIP. CHALK

IMPORTERS—Commission Merchants—EXPORTERS.

FUERST BROS. & CO.

2 Stone St., NEW YORK, & 17 Bridge St.

Bleaching Powders

MINERALS
Fluorspar
Fullers Earth
China Clay
Barytes, Etc.

OILS
CASTOR
OLIVE
RAPE
COCOANUT
ESSENTIAL.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Poppy seed, bgs 148
Sago flour, bgs 1,000
Soda caustic, dms 5
Sponge, bls 19
Thorium nitrate, cs 1

Boston Imports.

ACID, OXALIC—28 cks, Bethania, Hamburg
ALBUMEN—10 cs, Winifredian, Liverpool
ANILINE COLOR—2 cks, Healy, Seaver & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
139 cs, Berlin Aniline Wks, Bethania, Hbg
1 kg, J A & W Bird Co, Winifredian, Lpl
OIL—5 drs, Winifredian, Liverpool
SALT—16 cs, Bethania, Hamburg
18 cks, 135 bgs, Am Ex Co, Winifredian, Liverpool
BLEACH—275 cks, Bethania, Hamburg
630 cks, J L & D S Riker, Sachem, Lpl
48 cks, J L & D S Riker, Winifredian, Lpl
BORAX—5 kgs, Winifredian, Liverpool
BRIMSTONE—1,001 bgs, Winifredian, Lpool
BRISTLES—90 cs, Virginian, London
6 cs, J L Whiting, Bethania, Hamburg
CANDLES—1 cs, E A Snow, Virginian, Ldon
CHALK—240 tons, Virginian, London
CHEMICALS—113 cks, Bethania, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—200 cks, Virginian, London
280 cks, C S Bush, Sachem, Liverpool
4 cks, W F Corne, Sachem, Liverpool
200 cks, Sachem, Liverpool
240 cks, Morey & Co, Winifredian, Lpool
COLOR—5 cks, Turcoman, Liverpool
CUTCH—7 cs, C L Andrews, Virginian, Lon
100 bxs, Brown Bros, Virginian, London
GINGER ROOT—1 bbl, United Fruit Co, Ad Farragut, Jamaica
GREASE—10 cks, Turcoman, Liverpool
10 cks, W N Proctor & Co, Winifredian, Liverpool
DEGRAS—25 bbls, Bethania, Hamburg
INDIGO—4 cs, Virginian, London
MANURE SALT—600 tons, H H Salmon & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
OIL, ESS'L—5 cs, Virginian, London
LUB—30 bbls, Baring Bros & Co, Winifredian, Liverpool
2 cks, W N Proctor & Co, Winifredian, Lpl
OLIVE—5 cks, Wm Underwood & Co, Winifredian, Liverpool
RECOVERED—100 bbls, Sachem, L'pool
PITCH—100 bbls, Virginian, London
POTASH—50 drs, Bethania, Hamburg
MURIATE—200 bgs, Bethania, Hamburg
PRUSS—81 cks, Bethania, Hamburg
SULPHATE—100 tons, H H Salmon & Co, Bethania, Hamburg
SOAP—625 bxs, W Johnston, Virginian, Lon
SODA ASH—35 cks, Sachem, Liverpool
26 cks, 200 bgs, Wing & Evans, Winifredian, Liverpool
15 cks, Linder & Meyer, Winifredian, Lpool
BICARB—33 cks, Virginian, London
PRUSS—40 cks, Sachem, Liverpool
33 cks, Virginian, London
SUMAC—210 cs, Winifredian, Liverpool
100 bgs, J B Moors, Winifredian, Lpool
TALC—115 cs, Virginian, London
TANNING EXT—5 cks, W N Proctor, Norwegian, Glasgow
TAPIOCA FLOUR—160 bgs, D Lewis, Winifredian, Liverpool
TARTAR EMETIC—2 cks, Bethania, Hamburg
TURMERIC—17 cs, Winifredian, Liverpool
WAX—2 cks, Turcoman, Liverpool
CARNAUBA—113 bgs, Turcoman, Liverpool
100 bgs, Winifredian, Liverpool

Philadelphia Imports.

BLEACH—110 cks, J L & D S Riker, Carthaginian, Glasgow
189 cks, J L & D S Riker, Rhynland, Lpl
86 cks, Rhynland, Liverpool
BONES—1,145 tons, Baugh & Son Co, Egeria, Rosario
OIL, PALM—8 cks, Rhynland, Liverpool
SOAP STOCK—50 bbls, Rhynland, Liverpool
SODA ASH—13 cks, 404 bgs, Wing & Evans, Rhynland, Liverpool
CHLOR—50 kgs, J L & D S Riker, Rhynland, Liverpool
TAR (STOCKHOLM)—50 bbls, Rhynland, Lpl

Baltimore Imports.

ACID—6 cs, Montana, London
ANILINE OIL—10 drs, Vedamore, Liverpool
BONE DUST—286 bgs, Vedamore, Liverpool
BRISTLES—37 pkgs, Montana, London
CHEMICALS—5 cs, Borkum, Bremen
591 pkgs, Vedamore, Liverpool
CLAY—553 tons, Montana, London
540 cks, Vedamore, Liverpool
CRYSTALS—504 bgs, Borkum, Bremen
GLASS, WINDOW—732 cs, Vedamore, Lpool
GREASE—400 bbls, Bengalia, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—2,500 tons, Borkum, Bremen
PEPPER—120 bgs, Montana, London
1 cs, English King, Antwerp
POTASH—2,500 bgs, Borkum, Bremen
120 pkgs, Bengalia, Hamburg
PYRITES—3,971 tons, Roda, Huelva
SHELLAC—10 cs, Vedamore, Liverpool
SOAP—300 bxs, Montana, London
SODA ASH—1,200 bgs, Wing & Evans, Indore, Liverpool
TAR, COAL—150 cks, Indrani, Glasgow

Charleston Imports.

KAINIT—3,500 tons, H H Salmon & Co, Peareth, Hamburg

Newport News Imports.

ACID, BORIC—3 bbls, Wilfred, S & Co, Milano, Hamburg
CARBOLIC—20 drs, Wilfred, S & Co, St Leonards, Antwerp
OXALIC—33 bbls, Kuttroff, P & Co, St Leonards, Antwerp
PHOSPHORIC—23 cs, Wilfred, S & Co, Appomattox, London
BARIUM BINOXIDE—7 cks, Wilfred, S & Co, Appomattox, London
BISMUTH—3 bbls, 5 cs, Wilfred, S & Co, Appomattox, London
BLEACH—307 cks, J L & D S Riker, Shenandoah, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—9 cs, 9 pkgs, Wilfred, S & Co, Milano, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—410 cks, Geo Warren, Shenandoah, Liverpool
300 cks, Hammill & G, Shenandoah, Lpool
CREOSOTE—2 bbls, Wilfred, S & Co, Appomattox, London
DROP BLACK—8 cks, Buffalo O, P & V Co, Shenandoah, Liverpool
DRUGS—21 pkgs, Wilfred, S & Co, Appomattox, London
FORMALDEHYDE—84 cbys, Roessler & H C Co, St Leonards, Antwerp
FULLER'S EARTH—1,000 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Shenandoah, Liverpool
2,350 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Appomattox, London
GLASS, WINDOW—91 cs, Wilfred, S & Co, Shenandoah, Liverpool
1,075 cs, Wilfred, S & Co, St Leonards, Antwerp
GLYCERINE—20 bbls, Proctor & Gamble Co, St Leonards, Antwerp
OIL, COCOANUT—32 cks, I Winkler & Bro, Appomattox, London
190 cks, I Winkler & Bro, St Leonards, Antwerp
240 pkgs, Wilfred, S & Co, Shenandoah, Lpl
COPIAL—5 cs, Wilfred, S & Co, Appomattox, London
CREOSOTE—50 bbls, Norfolk Creo Co, Hestia, Glasgow
OLIVE—25 bbls, Wilfred, S & Co, Appomattox, London
TAR—50 bbls, Carbonlineum W P Co, St Leonards, Antwerp
OPIUM—25 cs, Wilfred, S & Co, Shenandoah, Liverpool
POTASH, CARB—39 cks, I Winkler & Bro, St Leonards, Antwerp
RED, BRIGHT—6 cks, Buffalo O, P & V Co, Shenandoah, Liverpool
INDIAN—6 cks, Buffalo O, P & V Co, Shenandoah, Liverpool
5 cks, Sherwin Wms Co, Shenandoah, Lpl
TUSCAN—6 cks, Sherwin Williams Co, Shenandoah, Liverpool
4 cks, Buffalo O, P & V Co, Shenandoah, Liverpool
TURKEY—20 cks, Sherwin Williams Co, Shenandoah, Liverpool

New Orleans Imports.

CHICLE—43 bls, Foxhall, Porto Cortez
FERTILIZER—2,632 bgs, Asia, Antwerp
GLASS, WINDOW—1,349 bxs, Asia, Antwerp
OIL—65 cs, Barbadian, Lpool
CREOSOTE—1,988 bbls, American, Lpool
1,250 bbls, Barbadian, Liverpool
PEPPER—50 cs, 300 bgs, Asia, Antwerp
POTASH—30 drs, Asia, Antwerp
SARSAPARILLA—5 bls, Foxhall, Porto Cortez
SHEEP DIP—230 cs, Barbadian, Liverpool
SODA, CAUSTIC—1,145 drs, Moorish Prince, Antwerp
240 drs, 20 cs, Barbadian, Liverpool
STEARINE—150 bgs, Asia, Antwerp

Montreal Imports.

ACID—15 cks, 20 bbls, Assyrian, Antwerp
5 cks, Cambroman, Liverpool
BLEACH—26 cks, Cambroman, Liverpool
BORAX—25 bbls, Cambroman, Liverpool
CHEMICALS—9 cs, Assyrian, Antwerp
CHINA CLAY—70 cks, Cambroman, Liverpool
200 cks, Lake Ontario, Liverpool
COLORS—46 pkgs, Assyrian, Antwerp
CREAM TARTAR—4 cqs, Louisiana, Havre
DRUGS—166 pkgs, Assyrian, Antwerp
GLASS—229 cs, Lake Ontario, Liverpool
PLATE—7 cs, Cambroman, Liverpool
WINDOW—568 cs, Livonian, Liverpool
170 pkgs, Cambroman, Liverpool
GLUE—30 bgs, Livonian, Liverpool
HYPERNIC EXT—42 cks, Louisiana, Havre
LITHARGE—55 cks, Devona, Newcastle
28 cks, Castalia, Glasgow
LOGWOOD EXT—20 cks, Cambroman, Lpool
OIL, CASTOR—100 cs, Cambroman, Liverpool
47 cs, Livonian, Liverpool
OLIVE—35 cks, Devona, Newcastle
PITCH—144 bbls, Kastalia, Glasgow
RED LEAD—19 cks, Devona, Newcastle
SODA—125 bgs, 30 kgs, Livonian, Liverpool
35 cks, Devona, Newcastle
ASH—384 tcs, 800 bgs, Lake Ontario, Lpool
WHITE LEAD—120 cks, Devona, Newcastle

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Week ending Oct. 4.

ACID—1 cby, $4, Yucatan, Havana
MURIATE—12 cbys, $36, Ponce, Porto Rico
NITRIC—3 cs, $47, Seneca, Tampico
OXALIC—4 bbls, $75, Yucatan, Havana
STEARIC—9 bgs, $190, Hudson, Colon
1 bg, $24, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba
SULPHURIC—4 cbys, $13, Cherokee, San Domingo
3 cbys, 1 dr, $42, Ponce, Porto Rico
5 cs, $70, Seneca, Tampico
1 dr, $30, Mary Sanford, Martinique
ALCOHOL, WOOD—20 cs, $148, Star of England, Melbourne
500 bbls, $12,300, Bulgaria, Hamburg
AMMONIA—3 cyls, $164, Seneca, Tampico
3 cs, 1 bbl, $16, Silvia, St Johns
100 cyls, $5,105, Pinners Point, Leith
SULPH—9 bbls, $102, Yucatan, Havana
BARK—41 bls, $364, Menominee, London
EXTRACT—50 bbls, $500, Thingvalla, St Petersburg
200 bbls, $2,000, Colorado, Hull
50 bbls, $330, Philadelphia, Liverpool
50 cs, $103, Bulgaria, Hamburg
BONES—1,985 bgs, $3,260, Morancy, Halifax
391 bgs, $1,800, Riverton, Havre
BRIMSTONE—8 bbls, $75, Yucatan, Havana
BRISTLES—49 cs, $3,000, Menominee, London
29 cs, $875, Bulgaria, Hamburg
CANDLES—4 crts, $44, Mt Vernon, Hayti
22 cs, $64, Roraima, St Lucia
4 cs, $21, Hudson, Colon
4 crts, $47, Cherokee, San Domingo
1 bx, $3, Cherokee, Turks Island
45 cs, $98, Grenada, C Bolivar
1,705 cs, $3,486, Ponce, Porto Rico
125 cs, $351 Philadelphia, Porto Rico
10 cs, $16, Silvia, Halifax
2 cs, $7, Madiana, Bermuda
2 bxs, $4, G B Lockhart, Curacao
13 bxs, $16, Niagara, Nassau
50 bxs, $52, Prins F Hendrick, Pto Cabello
7 bxs, $14, Alleghany, Kingston
29 cs, $80, Alleghany, Greytown
10 bxs, $10, Maracaibo, Coro
CARBON—15 bbls, $105, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
67 crts, $1,800, Prinzess Irene, Bremen
200 bbls, 150 cs, $4,200, Bulgaria, H'b'g
CASSIA—2 bls, $12, Mt Vernon, Hayti
3 bls, $18, Grenada, C Bolivar
7 bls, $35, Ponce, Porto Rico
25 bls, $124, Havana, Havana
3 bls, $16, Maracaibo, Coro
CHEMICALS—10 cs, $45, Menominee, London
COLOR—1 bbl, $11, Havana, Havana
COPPER SULPHATE—1 bbl, $28, Panama, Bordeaux
27 bbls, $776, Bulgaria, Hamburg
25 bbls, $540, Saxon Prince, Montevideo
COTTONSEED MEAL—4 bgs, $6, Grenada, Grenada
DYEWOOD EXTRACT—211 bbls, $4,800, Cymric, Liverpool
10 bbls, $248, Noordland, Antwerp
7 bbls, $353, Star of England, Lyttleton
15 bbls, $359, Spaarndam, R'dam
13 bbls, 150 bxs, $992, Bulgaria, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—1,011 bgs, 260 bbls, $1,816, Madiana, Bermuda
127 bbls, $691, Niagara, Nassau
20 bgs, $40, Alleghany, Kingston
FLAXSEED—41,805 bush, $66,800, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
628 bush, $350, Menominee, London
16,651 bush, $26,750, Bristol City, Bristol
GLUCOSE—250 bbls, $1,740, Brooklyn City, Bristol
140 bbls, $1,047, Maristow, Port Elizabeth
20 bbls, $237, Star of England, Wellington
12 bbls, $72, Riverton, Havre
200 bbls, $2,400, Philadelphian, Liverpool
550 bbls, $5,000, Sardinian, Glasgow
497 bbls, $5,750, Biela, Manchester
8 bbls, $100, Havana, Havana
GLUE—10 bgs, 2 bbls, $277, Havana, Havana
3 bbls, 2 bgs, $89, Ponce, Porto Rico
3 bbls, $100, Silvia, St Johns
8 cs, $37, Star of England, Wellington
14 cs, $94, Star of England, Brisbane
1 bbl, $44, Yucutan, Havana
5 bbls, $171, Yucutan, Vera Cruz
10 cks, $500, Prinzess Irene, Bremen
GRAPE SUGAR—1,750 bgs, $3,500, Brooklyn City, Bristol
500 bgs, $1,000, Philadelphian, Liverpool
2,200 bgs, $3,690, Sardinian, Glasgow
GREASE, SOAP—921 tcs, $19,035, Bolivia, Marseilles
500 bbls, 75 tcs, $9,350, Philadelphian, Liverpool
116 tcs, $2,089, Bulgaria, Hamburg
4 tcs, $64, Alleghany, Cartagena
LUB—560 bbls, $8,735, Cymric, Lpool
10 kgs, $13, Roraima, Antigua
3 cs, $7, Grenada, Trinidad
5 bbls, $54, Ponce, Porto Rico
107 cs, $195, Maristow, East London
33 cs, 20 kgs, $179, Star of England, Melbourne
70 kgs, 14 cs, $140, Star of England, Wellington
10 bbls, $335, Riverton, Dunkirk
5 bbls, $27, Yucatan, Havana
7 bbls, $132, Niagara, Cuba
70 cs, 30 bbls, $1,188, Menominee, Ldon
75 bbls, $975, Bulgaria, Hamburg
4 cs, $6, Alleghany, Kingston
12 cs, $18, Alleghany, Greytown
106 cs, $225, Furnessia, Glasgow
24 hf bbls, $150, Biela, Manchester
10 bbls, $197, Ravensdale, Progreso
MINERAL—120 bbls, $1,520, Cymric, Lpool
GUM, DAMAR—1 cs, $14, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba
8 bgs, $252, Havana, Havana
LAMPBLACK—1 bbl, $8, Cherokee, San Domingo
3 bbls, 2 cs, $27, Silvia, Halifax
4 cs, $33, Advance, Colon
LEAD—11,551 pigs, 1,026,583 lbs, $39,810, Cymric, Liverpool
5,999 pigs, 560,251 lbs, $21,000, Mozart, Manchester
34,524 pigs, 2,269,001 lbs, $72,808, Bulgaria, Hamburg
2,418 pigs, 224,203 lbs, $8,295, Sardinian, Glasgow
4,975 pigs, 448,307 lbs, $16,590, Biela, Manchester
LIME, ACETATE—681 bgs, $2,000, Riverton, Havre
2,436 bgs, $4,872, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
837 bgs, $2,250, Bulgaria, Hamburg
LOGWOOD—8 bgs, $16, Parana, Buenos Ayres
LUBRICATING COMP—2 bbls, $44, Daggry, Progreso
OIL, ALMOND—1 cs, $11, Maracaibo, Maracaibo
CAKE—834 bgs, $3,006, Bolivia, Marseilles
1,600 bgs, $6,480, Exeter City, Bristol
2,140 bgs, $9,300, Riverton, Dunkirk
CASTOR—20 cs, $228, Ponce, Porto Rico
COD—50 bbls, $1,200, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
150 bbls, $2,715, Montserrat, Genoa
50 bbls, $1,000, Peconic, Trieste
CODLIVER—6 bbls $131, Yucatan, Havana
CORN—120 bbls, $2,600, St Cuthbert, Ant
135 bbls, $3,500, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
130 bbls, $3,650, Biela, Manchester
COTTONSEED—50 bbls, $1,125, Bolivia, Gibraltar
250 bbls, $3,690, Capri, Santos
225 bbls, $4,275, Alcaes, Martinique
100 bbls, $2,250, St Paul, Southampton
75 bbls, 25 cs, $1,521, Roraima, Guadeloupe
90 bbls, $1,752, Roraima, Martinique
75 bbls, $1,381, Roraima, Barbadoes
10 cs, $39, Hudson, Colon
115 cs, 51 bbls, $1,409, Cherokee, San Domingo
28 bbls 35 cs, $764, Grenada, Trinidad
175 bbls, $3,795, Saxon Prince, Buenos Ayres
4 bbls, 15 cs, $201, Ponce, Porto Rico
10 bbls, $195, Talisman, Martinique
25 bbls, $503, Talisman, Demerara
10 bbls, 60 cs, $515, Star of England, Sydney
36 cs, $161, St Maurice, Cayenne
10 cs, $51, Yucatan, Campeche
180 bbls, $3,385, Mary Sanford, Martinique
500 bbls, $9,160, Umbria, Liverpool
100 bbls, $2,200, Colorado, Hull
80 bbls, $2,670, Philadelphian, Liverpool
50 bbls, $1,500, Prinzess Irene, Bremen
2,300 bbls, $43,708, Spaarndam, Rotterdam
100 bbls, $1,925, Menominee, London
100 bbls, $2,096, Parana, Buenos Ayres
325 bbls, $7,400, Bulgaria, Hamburg
11 bbls, 112 cs, $578, Alleghany, Kingtson
200 bbls, $4,540, Peconic, Venice
50 cs, $182, Ravensdale, Progreso
65 bbls, $1,253, Herminius, Rosario
160 pkgs, $1,015, Herminius, Montevideo
30 bbls, 300 cs, $2,312, Saxon Prince, Montevideo
CYLINDER—1 bbl, $10, Grenada, Trinidad
3 bbls, $79, Ponce, Porto Rico
16 cs, $82, Alleghany, Greytown
6 bbls, $116, Alleghany, Savanilla
20 bbls, $157, Herminius, Buenos Ayres
4 bbls, $82, Maracaibo, Maracaibo
EGG'L—19 cs, $1,600, Menominee, London
21 cs, 2 drms, $2,753, Bulgaria, Hamburg
1 cs, $9, Alleghany, Kingston
5 cs, $350, Columbia, Hamburg
28 cs, $865, Minnehaha, London
FISH—998 bbls, $11,320, Sardinian, Glasgow
LARD—30 bbls, $757, Capri, Santos
5 bbls, $127, Hudson, Colon
160 cs, $1,115, Maristow, East London
5 cs, $31, G B Lockhart, Curacao
20 cs, $152, Bulgaria, Hamburg
LINSEED—2 bbls, $67, Roraima, St Kitts
6 cs, $42, Hudson, Colon
1 bbl, 17 cs, $157, Grenada, Trinidad
10 bbls, $315, Ponce, Porto Rico
1 hf bbl, $21, Philadelphia, Porto Rico
5 cs, $38, Niagara, Cuba
30 bbls, $500, Bulgaria, Hamburg
30 cs, $201, Ravensdale, Progreso
1 cs, $12, Maracaibo, Maracaibo
LUB—25 bbls, $216, Capri, Pernambuco
430 bbls, $2,898, Cymric, Liverpool
1,905 bbls, $11,520, St Germain, Havre
240 bbls, 20 cs, $2,728, Noordland, Antwerp
100 bbls, $650, Pinner's Point, Leith
20 cs, $23, Mt Vernon, Hayti
20 cs, 16 bbls, $345, Hudson, Colon
500 bbls, $3,000, Thingvalla, St Petersburg
6 bbls, $30, Thingvalla, Chrisitania
3 bbls, 4 cs, $125, Cherokee, San Domingo
30 cs, $100, Grenada, Trinidad
10 cs, $15, Grenada, C Bolivar
25 bbls, $230, Ponce, Porto Rico
116 cs, $358, Maristow, East London
55 bbls, $571, Silvia, Halifax
500 bbls, $2,068, Silvia, St Johns
30 bbls, 27 cs, $761, Star of England, Melbourne
16 bbls, 8 cs, $211, Star of England, Wellington
31 bbls, $625, La Campine, Antwerp
26 bbls, $155, Panama, Bordeaux
2,068 bbls, $13,340, Mozart, Manchester
259 bbls, $955, Exeter City, Bristol
3,659 bbls, $21, 951, Riverton, Dunkirk
585 bbls, $3,510, Riverton, Havre
26 cs, $55, Yucatan, Havana
17 bbls, $368, Niagara, Cuba
4 cs, $13, Advance, Colon
784 bbls, $6,487, Colorado, Hull
296 bbls, $1,475, Hispania, Copenhagen
75 bbls, $450, Hispania, Stettin
925 bbls, $5,530, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
2,066 bbls, $13,039, Furnessia, Glasgow
24 bbls, $235, Daggry, Progreso
1,495 bbls, $9,010, Spaarndam, R'dam
1,967 bbls, $12,758, Menominee, London
3,438 bbls, $24,151, Bulgaria, Hamburg
70 bbls, 460 cs, $2,386, Parana, Buenos Ayres
27 bbls, $185, Parana, Montevideo
16 bbls, $216, Alleghany, Savanilla
350 cs, $765, Herminius, Buenos Ayres
30 bbls, $133, Herminius, Montevideo
15 bbls, $190, Havana, Havana
MEAL—1,754 bgs, $3,058, Roraima, Barbadoes
650 bgs, $1,118, Grenada, Trinidad
609 bgs, $1,135, Talisman, Barbadoes
6 bgs, 1 hf bbl, $12, Madiana, Bermuda
2 bgs, $3, St Maurice, Cayenne
MIN'L COLZA—40 bbls, $240, Cymric, L'pool
25 bbls, $150, Pinners Point, Leith
50 bbls, $300, Colorado, Hull
50 bbls, $300, Hispania, Copenhagen
100 bbls, $600, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
75 bbls, $450, Furnessia, Glasgow
250 bbls, $1,500, Spaarndam, R'dam
50 bbls, $300, Menominee, London
MUSTARD—25 cs, $145, Roraima, Demerara
NEATSFOOT—3 bbls, $130, Noordland, Ant
3 cs, $20, Advance, Colon
4 bbls, $150, Island, Copenhagen
OLEO—2,091 tcs, $59,578, Spaarndam, R'dam
1,263 tcs, $36,822, Thingvalla, Christiania
140 tcs, $3,680, Colorado, Hull
136 tcs, $5,861, Philadelphia, L'pool
125 tcs, $2,266, Hispania, Stettin
90 tcs, $2,365, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
225 tcs, $6,825, Island, Copenhagen
350 tcs, $10,625, Island, Malmoe
35 tcs, $1,025, Island, Stavanger
35 tcs, $1,025, Island, Bergen
1,120 tcs, $29,659, Bulgaria, Hamburg
310 tcs, $10,172, Sardinian, Glasgow
OLIVE—2 tcs, $52, Ravensdale, Progreso
PALM—1 tc, $53, Alleghany, Greytown
PEP—10 cs, $720, Riverton, Havre
1 cs, $48, Menominee, London
PINE—5 bbls, $42, Silvia, Halifax
SASSAFRAS—6 cs, $135, Menominee, London
SEWING MACH—8 cs, $24, Hudson, Colon
3 cs, $12, Maristow, Port Elizabeth
31 cs, $114, Star of England, Melbourne
34 cs, $162, Star of England, Auckland
TALLOW—25 bbls, $275, Colorado, Hull
300 bls, $5,600, Bulgaria, Hamburg
WINTERGREEN—4 cs, $300, Menominee, London
PAINT—100 bbls, $285, Umbria, Liverpool
74 pkgs, $80, Noordland, Ant
3 cs, $50, Mt Vernon, Hayti
2 cs, $32, Roraima, St Lucia
1 bbl, $7, Hudson, Colon
5 bbls, 51 cs, $743, Thingvalla, Christiania
15 kgs, $175, Thingvalla, St Petersburg
29 kgs, 3 bbls, $438, Cherokee, San Domingo
33 cs, $209, Grenada, Trinidad
9 cs, 3 bbls, $119, Ponce, Porto Rico
7 cs, 4 bbls, $57, Philadelphia, Porto Rico
2 bbls, 3 cs, $143, Seneca, Tampico
66 cs, $544, Maristow, Port Elizabeth
3 bbls, 1 cs, $45, Silvia, Halifax
3 cs, $60, Silvia, St Johns
10 cs, $73, Star of England, Melbourne
50 cs, $852, Star of England, Auckland
2 cs, $21, G B Lockhart, Curacao
10 cs, 24 bbls, $588, Yucatan, Havana
10 cs, 1 bbl, $156, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
13 cs, 2 kgs, $58, Niagara, Cuba
13 cs, $172, Niagara, Nassau
3 cs, 2 bbls, $84, Daggry, Progreso
1 cs, $10, Parana, Buenos Ayres
1 cs, $35, Alleghany, Kingston
1 cs, $13, Alleghany, Greytown
18 cs, $200, Montserrat, Barcelona
25 pkgs, $451, Havana, Havana
15 kgs, 3 bbls, $157, Ravensdale, Progreso
27 cs, $423, Herminius, Rosario
2 kgs, 20 cs, $281, Herminius, Montevideo
5 cs, $220, Saxon Prince, Buenos Ayres
3 cs, $12, Maracaibo, Curacao
PEPPER—12 bgs, $151, Ponce, Porto Rico
5 bgs, $90, Daggry, Progreso
PETROLEUM—(See Petroleum Clearances on page 22.)
PHOSPHATE—500 bgs, $257, Morancy, Halifax
40 bgs, $217, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
PIMENTO—300 bgs, $2,835, Prinzess Irene, Bremen
1 bg, $6, Maracaibo, Coro
PITCH—100 bbls, $300, Rewa, St John, N B
5 bbls, $19, Hudson, Colon
1 bbl, $2, Thingvalla, Christiania
2 bbls, $3, Cherokee, San Domingo
1 bbl, $2, Cherokee, Turks Island
10 bbls, $12, Maristow, Port Elizabeth
25 bbls, $48, Silvia, Halifax
1 bbl, $2, Alleghany, Greytown
PLUMBAGO—1 bbl, $11, Majestic, Liverpool
2 cs, $7, Hudson, Colon
2 bbls, $66, Ponce, Porto Rico
250 bxs, $338, Umbria, Liverpool
3 cs, $14, Menominee, London
POTASH—5 bbls, $195, Philadelphian, L'pool
1 hhd, $31, Yucatan, Havana
10 kgs, $95, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
10 kgs, $95, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
10 cks, $2,300, Menominee, London
CHLOR—2 kgs, $24, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba
SULPHATE—27 bbls, $210, Yucatan, Havana
PUMICE—2 bbls, $12, Yucatan, Havana
RED LEAD—20 kegs, $32, Mt Vernon, Hayti
18 kegs, $17, Ponce, Porto Rico
2 kgs, $18, Philadelphia, Porto Rico
1 kg, $6, Yucatan, Campeche
ROSIN—6 bbls, $25, Cymric, Liverpool
3 bbls, $13, Alcaes, Martinique
1 bbl, $5, Mt Vernon, Hayti
1 bbl, $3, Hudson, Colon
1 bbl, $2, Cherokee, San Domingo
22 bbls, 20 kegs, $117, Grenada, C Bolivar
40 bbls, $196, Star of England, Lyttleton
10 bbls, $36, Star of England, Auckland
8 bbls, $47, Yucatan, Havana
30 bbls, $115, Yucatan, Frontera
12 bbls, $51, Alleghany, Greytown
24 bbls, $97, Alleghany, Savanilla
3 bbls, $10, Ravensdale, Progreso
25 bbls, $118, Herminius, Buenos Ayres
55 bbls, $215, Maracaibo, Maracaibo

COCAINE HYDROCHLORATE
KRYOFINE, Crystals and Tablets, HYDRAGOGIN
AMINOFORM, SOSON—A new dry meat albumen
C. BISCHOFF & CO., 87—89 Park Place, New York.

SALTPETER—12 bbls, $237, Maracaibo, Maracaibo
8 bbls, $93, Maracaibo, Curacao
SAFFRON—1 cs, $56, Maracaibo, Maracaibo
SARSAPARILLA—12 bls, $780, Aller, Bremen
SENEGA ROOT—6 bbls, $349, Bulgaria, Hamburg
SHELLAC—2 bbls, $105, Silvia, Halifax
SHEEP DIP—750 bgs, $1,125, Parana, Buenos Ayres
112 bgs, $400, Herminius, Buenos Ayres
500 bgs, $1,127, Saxon Prince, Buenos Ayres
SILICON CARBIDE—80 kegs, $872, Prinzess Irene, Bremen
SIZING—150 bbls, $2,081, Furnessia, G'gow
SOAP—7 cs, $105, Cymric, Liverpool
1,000 cs, $2,500, Finners Point, Leith
1,613 bxs, $1,211, Mt Vernon, Hayti
2 cs, $8, Roraima, Barbadoes
3 cs, $49, Hudson, Colon
1,066 bxs, $1,112, Cherokee, San Domingo
10 cs, $25, Cherokee, Turk's Island
253 cs, $625, Grenada, Trinidad
2,000 bxs, $1,200, Harry W Haynes, Hayti
4 cs, $73, Maracaibo, Maracaibo
493 cs, $1,836, Ponce, Porto Rico
155 cs, $568, Philadelphia, Porto Rico
10 cs, $25, Talisman, Demerara
4 cs, $257, La Gascogne, Havre
257 cs, $677, Maristow, East London
10 cs, $635, Star of England, Auckland
40 cs, $1,986, Star of England, Sydney
177 cs, $485, Madiana, Bermuda
20 bbls, $30, St Germain, Havre
30 bxs, $21, Niagara, Cuba
100 bxs, $60, Prins F Hendrick, C Bolivar
772 bxs, $1,170, Ella, Paramaribo
21 cs, $52, Niagara, Nassau
1,000 bxs, $2,500, Furnessia, Glasgow
2 cs, $275, Parana, Buenos Ayres
61 cs, $209, Alleghany, Kingston
5 cs, $13, Alleghany, Greytown
10 cs, $30, Alleghany, Cartagena
50 cs, $153, Zeta, Ruatan
2 cs, $89, Havana, Havana
2 cs, $109, Ravensdale, Progreso
402 cs, $995, Maracaibo, Maracaibo
4 cs, $22, Maracaibo, Curacao
STOCK—8 bbls, $152, Yucatan, Campeche
SODA—6 bbls, $19, Ponce, Porto Rico
15 drs, $299, Daggry, Progreso
ASH—72 bbls, $320, Star of England, Melbourne
95 bbls, $430, Star of England, Auckland
BICARB—20 kegs, $25, Maristow, Port Elizabeth
CAUSTIC—14 drs, $278, Grenada, C Bolivar
1 dr, $22, Alleghany, Cartagena
304 drs, $3,650, Folmina, Yokohama
6 drs, $130, Maracaibo, Maracaibo
SIL—4 tcs, $31, Alleghany, Cartagena
SPERMACETI—50 bxs, $990, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
SPONGE—25 pkgs, $192, Herminius, Buenos Ayres
18 bls, $900, Bulgaria, Hamburg
STARCH—2 bxs, $3, Mt Vernon, Hayti
235 bgs, $1,320, Pinners Point, Leith
5 bbls, $27, Roraima, St Croix
35 bxs, $55, Hudson, Colon
4 bbls, $40, Thingvalla, Christiania
4 cs, 2 bbls, $11, Cherokee, San Domingo
5 bxs, $8, Cherokee, Turk's Island
1 box, $3, Grenada, Trinidad
16 bbls, 35 cs, 10 bgs, $206, Ponce, P Rico
17 bxs, 6 bbls, $69, Madiana, Bermuda
140 bbls, 800 bgs, $4,032, Mozart, M'chester
20 bbls, $103, Yucatan, Havana
52 bxs, $78, Niagara, Nassau
150 bags, $2,100, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
150 bags, $1,800, Furnessia, Glasgow
10 bbls, $107, Menominee, London
93 bxs, $102, Alleghany, Kingston
1,525 bags, $8,520, Sardinian, Glasgow
600 bags, $2,835, Biela, Manchester
10 bxs, $15, Havana, Havana
STEARINE—5 tcs, $60, La Gascogne, Havre
88 tcs, $2,425, Colorado, Hull
TALC—1,680 bgs, $1,548, St Germain, Havre
TALLOW—725 tcs, $100,794, Bolivia, Marseilles
2 bbls, $52, Mt Vernon, Hayti
1 tc, 4 cs, $31, Roraima, Antigua
15 bbls, $309, Hudson, Colon
5 tcs, $75, Thingvalla, Christiania
2 bbls, $54, Star of England, Sydney
3 bbls, $53, G B Lockhart, Curacao
10 tcs, $225, Prins F Hendrick, Surinam
300 tcs, $6,050, Umbria, Liverpool
92 tcs, $1,200, Colorado, Hull
140 tcs, $2,400, Island, Gothenburg
66 tcs, $1,150, Island, Riga
3 tcs, $50, Island, Danzig
100 tcs, $2,200, Island, Stettin
110 tcs, 8 hhds, $2,360, Spaarndam, R'dam
450 tcs, 20 bbls, $9,751, Bulgaria, Hamburg
14 bbls, $288, Alleghany, Savanilla
50 tcs, $1,025, Biela, Manchester
TANNING EXT—150 bbls, $3,445, Cevic, Liverpool
20 bbls, $256, Menominee, London
TAR—2 bbls, $9, Cherokee, San Domingo
4 bbls, $16, Grenada, Trinidad
5 bbls, $22, Silvia, Halifax
31 bbls, $154, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
3 bbls, $14, Niagara, Cuba
15 cs, $20, Ravensdale, Progreso
2 bbls, $9, Maracaibo, Maracaibo
TURPENTINE—80 cs, $360, Capri, Santos
1 bbl, $23, Alcaca, Martinique
1 cs, $5, Roralnia, St Lucia
5 cs, $24, Hudson, Colon
4 cs, $20, Cherokee, San Domingo
10 cs, $47, Grenada, Trinidad
13 cs, $76, Grenada, C Bolivar
750 cs, $3,688, Saxon Prince, Buenos Ayres
50 cs, $291, Maristow, East London
3 bbls, $64, Silvia, Halifax
5 bbls, $111, Silvia, St Johns
490 cs, $2,216, Star of England, Melbourne
360 cs, $1,730, Star of England, Auckland
500 cs, $2,064, Star of England, Sydney
1 bbl, $22, Madiana, Bermuda
2 bbl, $43, Yucatan, Campeche
100 cs, $464, Parana, Rosario
450 cs, $2,074, Parana, Montevideo
16 cs, $89, Alleghany, Greytown
30 cs, $135, Ravensdale, Progreso
40 cs, $158, Havana, Havana
1,500 cs, $6,944, Herminius, Buenos Ayres
100 cs, $525, Saxon Prince, Montevideo
1 cs, $5, Maracaibo, Curacao
VANILLA BEANS—2 cs, $3,400, La Gascogne, Havre
VARNISH—10 gls, $19, Alcaca, Martinique
84 gls, $84, Hudson, Colon
242 gls, $400, Thingvalla, Christiania
180 gls, $485, Thingvalla, St Petersburg
20 gls, $15, Grenada, Trinidad
210 gls, $98, Ponce, Porto Rico
30 gls, $28, Maristow, East London
10 gls, $8, Silvia, St Johns
20 gls, $48, Riverton, Havre
60 gls, $44, Yucatan, Havana
40 gls, $60, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
10 gls, $6, Niagara, Cuba
556 gls, $780, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
8,924 gls, $8,970, Furnessia, Glasgow
584 gls, $659, Island, Copenhagen
194 gls, $395, Bulgaria, Hamburg
90 gls, $67, Alleghany, Kingston
180 gls, $201, Montserrat, Barcelona
170 gls, $117, Havana, Havana
150 gls, $98, Ravensdale, Progreso
110 gls, $84, Saxon Prince, Montevideo
10 gls, $14, Maracaibo, Maracaibo
10 gals, $6, Maracaibo, Curacao
WAX, PAR—690 bbls, 16 cs, $10,435, Cymric, Liverpool
348 bbls, $4,960, Pinner's Point, Leith
160 bbls, 381 cs, $5,825, St Paul, Southampton
1 bg, $19, Ponce, Porto Rico
400 bgs, $4,171, Seneca, Tampico
400 bbls, 80 cs, $6,545, Colorado, Hull
20 bgs, $360, Daggry, Progreso
50 bbls, $705, Spaarndam, Rdam
2,132 bbls, 502 cs, $36,000, Menominee, Ldn
316 bbls, 600 bgs, $12,265, Bulgaria, Hbg
5 bbls, $71, Alleghany, Kingston
1,385 bbls 200 cs, $21,860, Beila, Manchester
WHITE LEAD—4 kgs, $19, Philadelphia, Porto Rico
1 kg, $4, Madiana, Bermuda
1 kg, $13, Yucatan, Havana
12 kgs $69, Niagara, Cuba
WHITING—4 bbls, $7, Philadelphia, Porto Rico
2 bbls, $3, Yucatan, Havana
7 bbls, $10, Havana, Havana
WOOD FILLER—3 bbls, $190, Island, Copenhagen
ZINC, OXIDE—200 bbls, $2,000, Philadelphian, Liverpool
525 bbls, $5,250, Menominee, London

Boston Exports.

ACID—1 cs, $22, St Croix, St John, N B
CARBOLIC—1 cs, $22, St John, N B
SULPHURIC—30 cbys, $82, Evelyn, St John's, N F
BARK, EXT—1 kg, $2, Kansas, Lpool
BLEACH—3 bbls, $18, St Croix, St John, N B
BONES—78 tons, $2,060, St Anthony, Windsor, N S
CANDLES—7 bxs, $10, Evelyn, St John's, N F
2 bxs, $4, Halifax, Halifax
FERTILIZER—40 tons, $1,020, St Anthony, Windsor, N S
GLUE—1 bg, $6, Evelyn, St John's, N F
45 kgs, $375, Bethania, Hamburg
GLUCOSE—150 bbls, $1,045, Kansas, Lpool
GRAPE SUGAR—500 bgs, $750, Bohemian, Liverpool
500 bgs, $840, Kansas, Liverpool
GREASE—4 bxs, $32, Halifax, Hankesbury
1 bbl, $13, St Croix, St John, N B
8 bxs, $48, Evelyn, St John's, N F
200 tcs, $1,841, Bohemian, Liverpool
200 bbls, $4,500, Sylvania, Liverpool
50 bbls, $900, Kansas, Liverpool
MADDER—1 bbl, Halifax, Hawkesbury
OIL—5 bbls, $52, St Croix, St John, N B
CAKE—192 bgs, $634, Sylvania, Lpool
LUB—50 bbls, $309, Evelyn, St John's, N F
OLEO—65 tcs, $1,990, Kentucky, Copenhagen
200 tcs, $5,600, Kansas, Liverpool
PAINT—4 cs, 2 hf bbls, $107, Halifax, Hawkesbury
1 ck, $10, Kansas, Liverpool
PITCH—15 bbls, $60, Halifax, Hawkesbury
50 bbls, $150, Kioka, St John's, N F
30 bbls, $70, Evelyn, St John's, N F
POTASH, MURIATE—5 tons, $200, St Anthony, Windsor, N S
PUTTY—5 pkgs, $6, St Croix, St John, N B
SOAP—3 cs, $25, Halifax, Hawkesbury
2 bxs, $36, St Croix, St John, N B
22 cs, $3,750, Sylvania, Liverpool
1 bx, $3, Evelyn, St John's, N F
1 bx, $25, Halifax, Halifax
SODA, NITRATE—5 tons, $200, St Anthony, Windsor, N S
STARCH—2 bbls, $21, Halifax, Hawkesbury
16 bxs, $32, Evelyn, St John's, N F
800 bgs, $4,500, Kansas, Lpool
TALLOW—200 tcs, $3,357, Kansas, Lpool
465 tcs, 40 hhds, $10,856, Bohemian, Lpool
TAR—100 bbls, $200, Kioka, St John's, N F
50 bbls, $101, Evelyn, St John's, N F
TURPENTINE—2 bbls, $68, Evelyn, St John's
VARNISH—3 bbls, 1 cs, $45, Evelyn, St John's
WAX—17 bxs, $119, Kentucky, Copenhagen
4 pkgs, $10, St Croix, St John, N B
7 cs, $430, English King, Antwerp
16 bbls, 10 cs, $507, Kansas, Liverpool
BEES—9 cs, $280, Bohemian, Lpool

Philadelphia Exports.

CARBON—630 bbls, $2,925, Mackinaw, London
GLUCOSE—59 bbls, $506, Bengalia, Hamburg
GREASE—3 bbls, Ikbal, Liverpool
80 tcs, 250 bbls, $2,325, Belgenland, L'pool
MINERAL—695 bbls, Ikbal, Liverpool
805 bbls, $3,425, Belgenland, Liverpool
PET—285 bbls, Ikbal, Liverpool
15 bbls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
OIL, CAKE—3,147 bgs, Hanseat, Rotterdam
703 bgs, Maryland, London
552 bgs, $2,053, Siberian, Glasgow
LUB—400 bbls, $2,095, Mackinaw, London
2,295 bbls, Dutch Prince, Rotterdam
425 bbls, Ikbal, Liverpool
1,110 bbls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
400 bbls, Maryland, London
1,110 bbls, $8,410, Bengalia, Hamburg
1,310 bbls, $7,203, Siberian, Glasgow
870 bbls, $4,364, Belgenland, Liverpool
710 bbls, $3,647, Planet Venus, Avonmouth
MEAL—1,300 bgs, Dutch Prince, Rotterdam
800 bgs, $880, Bengalia, Hamburg
MIN'L COLZA—150 bbls, Dutch Prince, Rotterdam
50 bbls, $224, Siberian, Glasgow
100 bbls, $451, Belgenland, Liverpool
300 bbls, Planet Venus, Avonmouth
200 bbls, $940, Mackinaw, London
MIN'L SPERM—7 bbls, Ikbal, Liverpool
NEATSFOOT—12 bbls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
OLEO—330 tcs, Hanseat, Rotterdam
375 tcs, $10,594, Bengalia, Hamburg
STARCH—600 bgs, Hanseat, Rotterdam
TALLOW—321 tcs, Ikbal, Liverpool
75 bbls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
70 tcs, $1,044, Bengalia, Hamburg
WAX, PAR—130 bgs, 36 bbls, Dutch Prince, Rotterdam
870 bbls, Ikbal, Liverpool
30 bbls, Hanseat, Rotterdam
600 bgs, 50 cs, $9,570, Bengalia, Hamburg
372 bbls, 120 cs, $10,168, Planet Venus, Avonmouth
ZINC, DROSS—2,224 pkgs, Hanseat, Rotterdam
167 pkgs, $1,500, Planet Venus, Avonmouth

Baltimore Exports.

BARK—288 bgs, Oakmore, Liverpool
EXTRACT—30 bbls, Marte, Hamburg
CARBON—185 bbls, Marte, Hamburg
FLAXSEED—16,673 bush, Runo, Rotterdam
GLUCOSE—50 bbls, Queenmore, Liverpool
50 bbls, Orthia, Glasgow
50 bbls, Mohican, Leith
50 bbls, Lord Downshire, Belfast
GREASE—200 tcs, Quernmore, Liverpool
75 tcs, Cambrian King, Antwerp
100 pkgs, Oakmore, Liverpool
OCHER—896 bbls, Mohican, Leith
OIL—125 pkgs, Robt McClintock, Baracao
112 bbls, Guernsey, Hamburg
195 bbls, Marte, Hamburg
CAKE—1,300 bgs, Lord Dufferin, Dublin
COTTONSEED—825 bbls, Tampico, R'dam
LUB—550 bbls, Quernmore, Liverpool
360 bbls, Cambrian King, Antwerp
120 bbls, Orthia, Glasgow
60 bbls, Oakmore, Liverpool
OLEO—140 tcs, Runa, Rotterdam
30 tcs, Guernsey, Hamburg
115 tcs, Lord Downshire, Belfast
2,415 tcs, Tampico, Rotterdam
PAINT—39 pkgs, Jno A Matheson, San Andreas
ROSIN—200 bbls, Lord Downshire, Belfast
800 bbls, Indrani, Glasgow
200 bbls, Qernmore, Liverpool
500 bbls, Orthia, Glasgow
252 bbls, Mohican, Leith
3,000 bbls, Guernsey, Hamburg
500 bbls, Oakmore, Liverpool
2,500 bbls, Marte, Hamburg
SOAP—250 bbls, Orthia, Glasgow
STOCK—249 bbls, Quernmore, Liverpool
STARCH—3,500 bxs, Runo, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Oakmore, Liverpool
300 bgs, Lord Downshire, Belfast
2,800 bxs, Tampico, Rotterdam
TALLOW—130 tcs, Lord Dufferin, Dublin
260 bbls, Tampico, Rotterdam
WAX, PAR—100 bbls, Orthia, Glasgow
575 bbls, Marte, Hamburg
100 bbls, Indrani, Glasgow
100 bbls, Tampico, Rotterdam

Savannah Exports.

PHOSPHATE—2,780 tons, $27,892, Masconomo, Bremen
2,251 tons, $33,760, Labuan, Bremen
ROSIN—1,500 bbls, $5,487, Vala, Manchester
3,850 bbls, $10,996, S P Shotter Co, Crown, Goole
1,250 bbls, $3,066, Geo Fleming, Bremen
800 bbls, $2,042, Ursula Bright, Bremen
1,800 bbls, $5,075, Zenit, Trieste
7,070 bbls, $17,566, Paterson, D & Co, B D Metcalf, R'dam
TURPENTINE—300 cks, $5,566, Zenit, Trieste

Newport News Exports.

OIL COTTONSEED—80,340 gls, $28,119, Albana, Hamburg
LARD—1,670 gls, $806, Albano, Hamburg
RED—16,640 gls, $1,664, Albano, Hamburg

Wilmington Exports.

ROSIN—6,035 bbls, $8,427, Vardoen, Bristol
TAR—500 cks, $1,750, Vardoen, Bristol

New Orleans Exports.

CANDLES—130 bxs, Simon Dumois, Bocas del Toro
COTTONSEED CAKE—125 tons, Linda, Glasgow
MEAL—16,167 bgs, Whitehall, Hamburg
GREASE—375 cs, Hugin, Tampico
OIL—6 bbls, Sunniva, Bluefields
5 bbls, Simon Dumois, Bocas del Toro
2 bbls, Breifond, Ceiba
10 bbls, Hugin, Tampico
3 bbls, Stillwater, Porto Cortez
PITCH—15 bbls, Simon Dumois, Bocas del Toro
ROSIN—200 bbls, Hugin, Tampico
150 bbls, Whitney, Havana
100 bbls, Aransas, Havana
SOAP—52 bxs, Stillwater, Porto Cortez
SODA, CAUSTIC—2 drs, Hugin, Tampico
STEARINE—80 bgs, Whitney, Havana
TAR—10 bbls, Simon Dumois, Bocas del Toro
2 bbls, Hugin, Tampico
TURPENTINE—5 bbls, Simon Dumois, Bocas del Toro
WHITE LEAD—56 kgs, Simon Dumois, Bocas del Toro

Galveston Exports.

COTTONSEED CAKE—534 bgs, $1,380, Blue Cross, R'dam

San Francisco Exports.

ACID—1 dr, San Juan, Central America
ASPHALTUM—15 bbls, San Juan, Cen America
BARK, CASCARA—528 bgs, Hikkedel, L'pool
TAN—1,000 bgs, Nippon Maru, Japan
BORAX—297 lbs, City of Puebla, Victoria
BRIMSTONE—220 lbs, Umatilla, Victoria
8,000 lbs, San Juan, Central America
CANDLES—40 bxs, San Juan, Mexico
GINSENG—894 lbs, Nippon Maru, China
GLUCOSE—1,980 lbs, Nippon Maru, Manila
LEAD—2,055 pigs, Nippon Maru, Japan
OIL—11 cs, San Juan, Mexico
250 cs, Nippon Maru, China
2,840 cs, W F Witzemann, Santa Rosalia
26 cs, 2 bbls, San Juan, Central America
LARD—60 bbls, Nippon Maru, China
LUB—80 cs, Nippon Maru, Corea
PAINT—6 cs, San Juan, Mexico
22 cs, W F Witzemann, Santa Rosalia
15 cs, San Juan, Central America
PITCH—5 bbls, San Juan, Central America
PLUMBAGO—524 lbs, W F Witzemann, Santa Rosalia
POTASH—5 pkgs, Nippon Maru, Corea
PUTTY—3 bbls, Helen N Kimball, South Sea Islands
1 bbl, San Juan, Central America
RED LEAD—30 kgs, W F Witzemann, Santa Rosalia
ROSIN—7 bbls, W F Witzemann, Santa Rosalia
17 bbls, San Juan, Central America
SOAP—900 bxs, San Juan, Panama
SODA—60 lbs, City of Puebla, Victoria
CAUSTIC—5,089 lbs, W F Witzemann, Santa Rosalia
STARCH—410 lbs, San Juan, Panama
600 lbs, W F Witzemann, Santa Rosalia
TALLOW—25 lbs, San Juan, Mexico
129,474 lbs, Hikkedel, Liverpool
860 lbs, W F Witzemann, Santa Rosalia
36,140 lbs, San Juan, Cen America
TAR—10 bbls, F Witzemann, Santa Rosalia
2 bbls, San Juan, Central America
TURPENTINE—4 cs, San Juan, Cen America
VARNISH—19 cs, San Juan, Cen America
WHITE LEAD—13 kgs, San Juan, Cen Amer

To New York.

BONE BLACK—60,886 lbs, San Juan

CHARTERS.

Following is a list of vessels chartered at the principal ports during the past week to convey products to or from American ports:—

LOGWOOD—Am sch Adelia T Carlton, Miragoane to N Y, $3.75
Sch Anna, from Black River to N Y, at or about $4.25
Br bk Nicanor, from Miragoane to Providence, $4
Sch Justin H Ingersoll, from Savanna la Mar to N Y, p t
Am sch Caroline Gray, Phila to north of Hatteras, $3.25
NAVAL STORES—Bk Olive Thurlow, from Carrabello to New York, $3
PHOSPHATES—Bk F S Hampshire, from Grand Connetable Is to N Y, $2.75
Str S T Morgan, from Port Tampa to Elizabethport, p t

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Week ending Oct. 4.

ALCOHOL—105 bbls, J A Webb & Son, D, L & W R R
10 bbls, order, New Orleans
WOOD—372 bbls, 30 hf bbls, 12 drs, W S Gray, E R R
80 bbls, Rogers & Pyatt, L V R R
ASPHALTUM—221 bbls, Standard Pt Co, San Francisco
BARK—550 bgs, order, O D S S L
EXTRACT—100 bbls, export, O D S S L
100 bbls, 100 bxs, order, O D S S L
BARYTES—212 bbls, order, O D S S L
BEESWAX—1 bx, order, New Orleans
1 bg, 2 bxs, order, O D S S L
1 bbl, 1 bx, order, Galveston
6 bbls, J Finnigan & Co, New Orleans
1 pkg, order, Brunswick
1 bx, order, P R R
BONE BLACK—229 bbls, G F Taylor & Co, New Orleans
BONES—218 bgs, G F Taylor & Co, San Francisco
CARBON—175 bbls, order, O D S S L
CLAY—1,616 bgs, order, O D S S L
1,136 bgs, Owl Comm Co, Jacksonville
19 cks, R McNamee & Co, Charleston
7 cks, Inter Paper Co, Charleston
FLAXSEED—90 cars, H O Hebert & Co, W S R R
53 cars, order, H R R R
80 bbls, T R Bagot, H R R R
17 cars, Nat Storage Co, L V R R

J. L. & D. S. RIKER

46 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES & CANADA

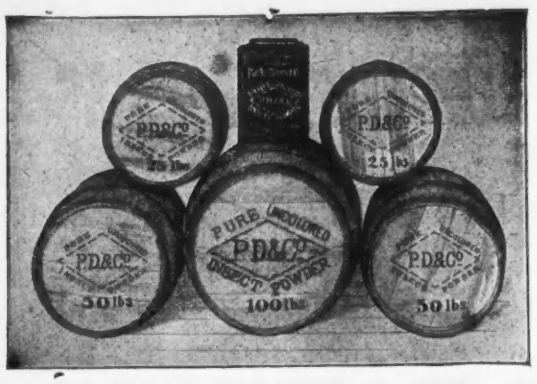
of THE UNITED ALKALI CO., Limited of Great Britain.

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR VARIOUS BRANDS OF

Bleaching Powder

Insect Powder

In Packages of 100 lbs., 50 lbs., 25 lbs. and 10 lbs.



We carry a full line of

Crude Drugs, Gums, Etc.

Write for our prices before ordering elsewhere.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., New York.
IMPORTING DEPARTMENT.

GREASE—23 tcs, 72 bbls, order, F R L
16 tcs, order, O D S S L
4 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, H R R R
75 tcs, D J Brown & Co, P R R
54 tcs, Welch & Welch, P R R
60 bbls, 76 tcs, E Valk, P R R
40 tcs, H W Calef, D, L & W R R
65 bbls, export, E R R
75 tcs, E Valk, E R R
HIGHWINES—50 bbls, Engel, H & Co, L V R R
160 bbls, J A Webb & Son, D, L & W R R
240 bbls, Amer Dist Co, D, L & W R R
80 bbls, order, D, L & W R R
240 bbls, F O Boyd & Co, D, L & W R R
60 bbls, J A Webb & Son, H R R R
190 bbls, Ridgewood Dist Co, H R R R
240 bbls, Nat Dist Co, P R R
105 bbls, Luyties Bros, L V R R
80 bbls, Jos Beck & Co, L V R R
LAMP BLACK—48 bbls, order, Savannah
LEAD—7,920 pigs, Amer S & R Co, New Orleans
4,950 pigs, Balbach, S & R Co, New Orleans
358 pigs, Damon & P, E R R
MICA—22 bbls, order, O D S S L
40 bbls, order, P R R
16 bbls, order, H R R R
MILK SUGAR—259 bbls, Stallman & F, E R R
OIL CAKE—2,695 bgs, export, L V R R
200 bgs, export, D, L & W R R
513 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, E R R
1,655 bgs, McLaren & M, Canal
2,400 bgs, export, E R R
CORN—200 bbls, export, H R R R
126 bbls, export, E R R
COTTONSEED—6,000 bbls, Amer Cot Oil Co, New Orleans
500 bbls, E Meyers & Co, Charleston
2,575 bbls, export, O D S S L
351 bbls, order, O D S S L
1,432 bbls, 1,044 cs, order, Savannah
400 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, Brunswick
300 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, Charleston
LARD—5 bbls, export, Balto Trans Co
65 bbls, S B Oliver, P R R
LINSEED—4 cars, Am Linseed Co, H R R R
996 bbls, Am Linseed Co, Canal
55 bbls, T R Bagot, H R R R
60 bbls, Macy & D, E R R
60 bbls, Pratt & L, H R R R
LUB—60 bbls, N Y Lub Oil Co, E R R
200 bbls, N Y Lub Oil Co, B & O R R
120 bbls, O G Hempstead & Son, H R R R
100 bbls, order, C R R of N J
60 bbls, W E Holmes, B & O R R
NEATSFOOT—10 bbls, Armour & Co, P R R
OLEO—75 tcs, export, H R R R
220 tcs, export, P R R
1,235 tcs, export, W S R R
320 tcs, export, L V R R
225 tcs, export, E R R
RED—200 bbls, export, D, L & W R R
ROSIN—50 bbls, order, Savannah
POTASH—100 kgs, order, D, L & W R R
6 cks, order, H R R R
3 cks, order, P R R
9 cks, Littlejohn & P, Balto Trans Co
3 cks, order, E R R
ROSIN—442 bbls, order, O D S S L
142 bbls, Baily & M, Jacksonville
833 bbls, C B Turton & Co, Jacksonville
108 bbls, West Coast N S Co, Jacksonville
1,783 bbls, order, Savannah
1,230 bbls, Baily & M, Brunswick
248 bbls, Baily & M, Wilmington
100 bbls, R H Overton, Wilmington
100 bbls, S P Shotter & Co, Wilmington
50 bbls, order, Wilmington
36 bbls, Peacock & H Co, Jacksonville
529 bbls, M W Larendon, Jacksonville
70 bbls, order, Jacksonville
SENEGA ROOT—18 bls, W H A Tinkham, H R R R
SOAP STOCK—100 bbls, Hopkins, D & Co, Charleston
750 bbls, Amer C O Co, New Orleans
122 bbls, export, New Orleans
SODA, PRUSS—100 bbls, order, Balto Trans Co
SAL—100 bbls, order, Balto Trans Co
SPELTER—3,363 slabs, order, O D S S L
1,416 slabs, J Davol & Sons, P R R
1,418 slabs, Hendricks Bros, P R R
SPONGE—25 bls, order, Savannah
24 bls, A H Frankel, Key West
28 bls, A Moses Sons, Key West
51 bls, Vollman Sponge Co, Key West
26 bls, Lasker & B, Jacksonville
STARCH—260 cs, order, Balto Trans Co
150 bbls, Wood & S, L V R R
1,385 bxs, 25 bbls, Oswego Starch Co, D, L & W R R
1,500 bgs, export, H R R R
150 bbls, Amer Cereal Co, E R R
180 bbls, C Morningstar & Co, H R R R
140 bbls, Stein, H & Co, L V R R
250 bxs, A Klipstein & Co, E R R
111 bgs, F Rose & Co, E R R
604 bxs, Nat Starch Co, E R R
STEARINE—51 hhds, Wilcox Ld Ref Co, P R R
250 tcs, Co-operative Wholesale Society, L V R R
TALLOW—300 tcs, E Valk, P R R
65 tcs, 9 bbls, H W Calef, L V R R
72 pkgs, Welch, H & C Co, D, L & W R R
49 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, F R L
188 tcs, Lonergan & L, F R L
5 bbls, order, Charleston
275 tcs, E Valk, E R R
23 bbls, order, C R R of N J
10 bbls, order, O D S S L
31 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, H R R R
49 tcs, Welch & Welch, P R R
367 bbls, E S Kuh, F R L
20 bbls, H W Calef, H R R R
50 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, P R R
5 bbls, order, D, L & W R R
36 bbls, order, F R L
14 hhds, W D Vandenhove & Co, E R R
24 tcs, O M Scripture, E R R
59 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, N Y, O & W R R
TAR—404 bbls, order, Wilmington
150 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Wilmington
TURPENTINE—57 bbls, Baily & M, Jacksonville
12 bbls, West Coast N S Co, Jacksonville
13 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Jacksonville
47 bbls, order, O D S S L
652 bbls, order, Savannah
230 bbls, Baily & M, Brunswick
82 bbls, Baily & M, Georgetown
210 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Georgetown
6 bbls, L Bresiauer, Georgetown
5 bbls, order, Georgetown
52 bbls, order, Wilmington
30 bbls, F W Blossom, Wilmington
44 bbls, Tolar, H & Co, Wilmington
50 bbls, F S Clark, Wilmington
58 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Wilmington
28 bbls, M W Larendon, Jacksonville
68 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Charleston
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, export, New Orleans
VARNISH—60 bbls, order, O D S S L

Total Domestic Receipts.

At New York for week ending Oct. 4, 1900.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.
Alcohol, bbls	175	3,124
Beeswax, pkgs	14	631
Boneblack, bgs	458	16,606
Borax, bgs	....	229,819
Cottonseed, bgs	....	47
Ashes, bgs	....	4,559
Cake, bgs	....	....
Hulls, bgs	....	....
Meal, bgs	....	66,927
Flaxseed, bu	85,040	397,127
Glucose, bbls	....	5,177
Glue, pkgs	....	1,838
Grease, pkgs	598	28,751
Highwines, bbls	1,505	66,850
Lead, pigs	13,228	561,823
Mustard seed, pkgs	....	11,907
Oil, cake, bgs	7,463	232,373
Cottonseed, bbls	11,767	236,937
Fish, bbls	....	4,751
Lard, bbls	70	2,843
Lubricating, bbls	540	23,986
Oleo stock, tcs	2,775	148,428
Pitch, bbls	....	4,437
Quicksilver, flks	....	7,742
Rosin, bbls	5,671	270,436
Soap stock, bbls	972	9,618
Spelter, pcs	6,197	119,260
Sponges, bls	154	8,887
Starch, pkgs	4,755	151,465
Stearine, pkgs	301	6,606
Sumac, bgs	....	8,181
Tallow, pkgs	1,606	44,911
Tar, bbls	554	22,159
Turpentine, crude, bbls	....	851
Spirits, bbls	1,614	89 775

Boston Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Oct. 3.

CLAY—92 cks, Charleston
FLAXSEED—16,779 bush
GREASE—100 bbls
TALLOW—149 bbls

Baltimore Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Oct. 3.

CLAY—1,230 bgs, Savannah
OIL, COTTONSEED—50 bbls, Savannah
ROSIN—261 bbls, Savannah
PHOSPHATE—820 tons, Charleston
PITCH—65 bbls Savannah
ROSIN—2,184 bbls, Savannah

Charleston Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Oct. 3.

ROSIN—510 bbls
TURPENTINE—32 cks

Savannah Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Oct. 3.

ROSIN—20,670 bbls
TURPENTINE—6,896 cks

Wilmington Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Sept. 29.

ROSIN—1,173 bbls
TAR—758 bbls
TURPENTINE—410 cks
CRUDE—444 bbls

San Francisco Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Oct. 3.

LAMPBLACK—163 pkgs, Johnson-Locke Mer Co, from Philadelphia
OIL—245 bbls, Johnson-Locke Mer Co, from Philadelphia
PAINT—786 bbls, Johnson-Locke Mer Co, from Philadelphia
PITCH—150 bbls, Johnson-Locke Mer Co, from Philadelphia
WHITING—25 bbls, Johnson-Locke Mer Co, from Philadelphia

TOTAL IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

In the following table we give the total imports, in packages unless otherwise specified, and their values at the port of New York, for the week ending Oct. 5, 1900:

	Quantity.	Value.
Bottles	....	$1,425
Glass, plate	71	6,839
Window	726	2,473
L. G. plates	77	8,441
Acid, benzoic	10	621
Boracic	4	100
Carbolic	65	1,179
Citric	14	612
Oxalic	195	6,410
Salicylic	110	4,976
All other	50	1,338
Aniline colors	776	55,365
Salt	246	9,997
Ammonia, muriate of	17	556
Sulphate, tons	484	1,005
Argols	2,123	50,663
Albumen	35	3,140
Alizarine	50	3,292
Asphalt	....	3,089
Balsam copaiba	71	2,148
Bark, cincho	85	5,392
All other	10	170
Barytes, sulph	54	277
Other	294	571
Bay rum	25	481
Bleach powder	493	5,765
Bronze powder	....	10,736
Butter, cocoa	477	80,775
Chalk	....	15
Calomel	10	332
Chemical salts	213	9,976
Chicory	600	1,100
Cochineal	55	2,282
Coca leaves	227	6,729
Cobalt	27	12,645
Dextrine	500	3,011
Divi divi	130	211
Dyewood, extract of	94	595
Ergot	32	1,943
Fish sounds	16	817
Flowers, arnica	44	676
Chamomile	27	300
Saffron	1	840
All other	147	1,684
Gambier	499	2,850
Gelatine	244	5,425
Glycerine	160	10,773
Gum, arabic	68	2,811
Aloes	64	160
Chicle	26	392
Copal	15	653
Damar	300	4,438
Guiac	5	44
Kowrie	185	7,223
Licorice	200	4,936
Olibanum	5	79
Shellac	30	690
Senegal	250	7,059
All other	21	246
Glue	245	5,878
Laurel leaves	100	400
Leeches	9	148
Manganese	44	406
Ore	42	972
Magnesite	4,320	3,723
Manure salt	....	12,692
Mica	113	2,272
Nut galls	225	7,834
Nux vomica	658	762
Oil, almonds	1	82
Caraway	3	256
Cinnamon	1	35
Cod	200	3,600
Cocoanut	74	4,684
Creosote	250	556
Fusel	140	5,038
Haarlem	25	347
Juniper	11	428
Linseed	3	78
Lavender	5	392
Lemon	3	104
Myrbane	10	613
Neroli	25	3,489
Olive	1,611	7,048
Palm	12	972
Rapeseed	104	1,766
Rose	3	2,324
Rosemary	1	48
Whale	30	3,265
Other essential	37	2,871
All other	67	375
Opium	32	7,937
Preparation of	3	9,841
Paints, unspecified	....	7,810
Blanc fixe	20	332
Chrome yellow	2	49
Chrome green	10	69
Drop black	19	929
Lithopone	221	2,666
Ochre	148	774
Prussian blue	8	717
Venetian red	101	331
Vermilion	10	901
Potash, chlorate	180	1,061
Carbonate	171	6 247
Caustic	165	3,910
Cyanide	200	5,831
Prussiate	76	7,242
Potato starch	450	2,288
Plumbago	1	28
Quinine	145	38,704
Reg antimony	250	13,506
Rose leaves	4	76
Root, ipecac	1	219
Licorice	2,616	8,658
Rhubarb	52	756
Sarsaparilla	42	1,250
All other	324	3,841
Saffron, extract of	1	396
Sage leaves	80	707
Soda, ash	615	3,145
Bicarb	1	18
Carbonate	140	304
Caustic	250	3,606
Silicate	5	86
Storax	1	31
Sponges	350	7,904
Stearine	30	204
Sulphur	2	10
Ore	....	13,846
Sumac	140	434
Extract of	2	58
Talc	1,813	1,501
Ultramarine	21	786
Vanilla beans	20	14,850
Varnish	53	1,381
Venice turpentine	1	3
Wool grease	252	2,149
Other	....	60,270
Bristles	165	45,754
Rennets	10	3,276
Prepared	2	112
Alcohol	15	186
Dutch metal	11	2,478
Metal leaf	4	511
Chillies	200	859
Ginger	270	1,857
Mace	50	926
Mustard	175	4,181
Nutmegs	100	1,700
Pepper	1,011	12,454
Corkwood	....	26,804
Dyewood	....	6,648
Fustic	....	471
Logwood	3,130	23,394
Cement, Portland	14,488	19,489
Other	4	73
Candles	....	291
Clay	....	146
Carbon	....	101
Corks	....	2,908
Sago flour	1,257	2,353
Seed, anise	15	223
Caraway	200	1,719
Celery	50	691
Clover	19	198
Cumin	11	144
Hemp	50	285
Millet	4	34
Mustard	275	2,401
Poppy	150	610
Rape	10	78
Other	....	1,201
Soap, castile	50	1,077
All other	120	8,539
Pumice	....	875
Tapioca	353	1,809
Flour	10	20
Wax	....	28,193

GOODS ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

Singapore.

TO NEW YORK.

Avanti, Savoia, 7,500 bls. gambier.
Laghetto, 8,000 bls. gambier.

TO BOSTON.

Freeman, 3,000 bls. gambier.

From W. C. South America.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Prince John, 5,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Cumbal (ss), 45,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Visurgis, 10,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Rowena, 22,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Highland Forest, 11,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Nellie Troop, 16,500 bgs. nitrate soda.
Limache, 9,500 bgs. nitrate soda.
Nordkyn (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Kentigern (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Capac (ss), 28,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Cuzco (ss), 45,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Coya (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Gogoburn, 12,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Kelvindale (ss), 32,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Progress (ss), 20,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Falls of Keltie (ss), 35,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Thornhill (ss), 30,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Westhall (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Juanita North (ss), 38,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Canva (ss), 45,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Bellailsa (ss), 35,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Queen Louise (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Glenelg (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Bellagio (ss), 41,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Powderham (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Queen Margaret (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Blarmanden (ss), 30,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Cacique (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Membland (ss), 30,000 bgs. nitrate soda.
Capac (ss), 25,000 bgs. nitrate soda.

RECORD OF VESSELS.

Port and Name. From Singapore.	Sailed.
Avanti, Savoia	April 27.
Laghetto	Sept. 13.
Freeman	Loading Aug. 13.
W. C. S. America.	
Prince John	Due October.
Cumbal (ss)	Due November.
Visurgis	Due October.
Rowena	Due September.
Coya (ss)	Due December.
Kelvindale (ss)	Due October.
Highland Forest	Due November.
Limache	Due December.
Nordkyn (ss)	Due November.
Kentigern (ss)	Due November.
Capac (ss)	Due October.
Nellie Troop	Due March.
Cuzco (ss)	Due December.
Gogoburn	Due October.
Progress (ss)	Due December.
Thornhill (ss)	Due December.
Westhall (ss)	Due December.
Juanita North (ss)	Due November.
Canva (ss)	Due November.
Bellailsa (ss)	Due November.
Falls of Keltie (ss)	Due Jan., 1901.
Queen Louise (ss)	Due February.
Glenelg (ss)	Due February.
Bellagir (ss)	Due November.
Powderham (ss)	Due February.
Cocique (ss)	Due February.
Membland (ss)	Due March.
Capac (ss)	Due March.
Queen Margaret (ss)	Due February.
Blarmanden (ss)	Due February.

MERCK & CO.

Acid Pyrogallic.
Hydroquinone.
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CAUSTIC SODA

Manufactured by the DRY ELECTROLYTIC PROCESS, at Niagara Falls

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ACKER PROCESS COMPANY

The Bleaching Powder is of the Highest Strength and Quality

The Caustic Soda is of Highest Test, 77%, and Pure

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SPECIAL 98% AND MIXED ACID FOR EXPLOSIVES,

HYDROFLUORIC ACID. C.P. ACIDS.

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CRYSTAL ALUMS, C.T.S., FILTER ALUMS

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CALCINED, NEUTRAL AND C.P. GLAUBER'S SALT. ACETATES OF LEAD AND SODA. BLUE VITRIOL. COPPERAS. TIN CRYSTALS BISULPHATE OF SODA. MURIATES OF TIN, IRON AND ANTIMONY, NITRATE IRON. CHLORIDE OF ZINC. SILICATE OF SODA. ETC. ETC.

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ALL TESTS.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.
CRYSTAL and POWDERED.

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CHLORIDE MANGANESE, CARBONATE OF POTASH, HYPOSULPHITE OF SODA,
PALM OIL, PALM KERNEL OIL, COCHIN OIL, CEYLON OIL.
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Oil Vitriol, Muriatic Acid, Nitric Acid, Acetic Acid, Acetate of Soda, Alum,
Sulphate of Alumina, Chloride of Alumina, Hydrate of Alumina, Acetate of Alumina, Glauber's Salt, Sulphate of Soda,
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High Test Bleaching Powder and Chlorate of Potash
New England Agents for
BRUNNER MOND & CO. and SOLVAY PROCESS CO.
48% & 58% PURE ALKALI and 74% & 76% CAUSTIC SODA.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on pages 40 and 41.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 6, 1900.

The sharp advance in England of alkali, caustic and bleaching powder cannot but have a very material effect on this market. Already domestic makers have raised their prices or are not inclined to sell forward very freely, though a few contracts of alkali and caustic have been made. The spot market is firmer, as about all of the second-hand parcels have been cleaned up, and prices are firmer all around. Arsenic is dull, though not quotably lower. Blue vitriol is easier, while brimstone, owing to scarcity of freight room, is higher for forward shipments. Acetate of lime is in good request, both for export and for home consumption. Chlorate of potash domestic is weak, under pressure to sell by second hands. On the other hand, chlorate of soda has experienced a sharp advance. The other potashes are all dull, though not quotably lower. Acids of all descriptions are in better request, both for prompt and delivery over the year. The other light chemicals show few changes, as detailed below. In their letter, Messrs. Peter R. McQuie & Son, of Liverpool, say:—

Heavy chemicals, following our last advices, continued dull and listless for several weeks, and the prospects for next year, owing specially to theposition of chlorine products and the increased prices demanded for fuel, became, to say the least of it, extremely perturbing to manufacturers. But the situation has suddenly changed; an important combination has been arranged between leading makers of bleaching powder in this country and on the Continent, which will not only prevent threatened competition and loss of money, but will insure remunerative prices all round. A strong syndicate has also been formed to control the value of caustic soda in a similar manner, and it is understood that most other chemicals will be favorably influenced. Manufacturers generally must feel greatly relieved at this happy solution of an anxious problem. Fertilizers have ruled quiet, and without much change, except as regards sulphate of ammonia, which has been gradually declining. Somewhat rash selling in Scotland and the North has rather demoralized the position generally, but English producers seem divided in their opinion, for, while one section is meeting the market in a moderate way, the other is stocking up in the hope of securing better prices later on. Sulphate of ammonia is usually full of surprises, and, under the above circumstances, it is almost unwise to attempt any forecast, but we look for an ultimate recovery rather than a serious collapse. Nitrate of soda calls for little comment at present, there being no definite information with reference to the proposed combine on the coast. Sulphate of copper has been in better demand, particularly for late shipments. Oils and tallows have fulfilled our last "anticipations," and show a very satisfactory improvement. The chief advance has been in cottonseed oil, owing to special circumstances, but apart from this there has been a marked increase of demand in all descriptions, supplies being barely equal to requisitions. The tone all round remains good, with prospects of a further hardening.

Heavy Chemicals.

ALKALI.—Rather more demand for spot delivery, but the bulk of the business has been done for forward, of which large sales of domestic high test are reported at 75@80c. f. o. b. works, closing at 80@85c. f. o. b. works, as to make, test and seller. The second-hand lots have all been cleared up around 75@80c. f. o. b. works, and at the close 80@85c. f. o. b. works was generally asked. The high prices quoted abroad will exclude any further importations of foreign makes, even though our market should advance very materially.

BICARB SODA.—The market is firmer in sympathy with the rise in alkali, but so far domestic makers have made no change in their quotations. However, they are selling only in a limited way, either for export or for home consumption, at current prices. We quote 1¼c. for ordinary, and 3¼c. and upward f. o. b. for extra grades, less the usual discount terms.

CAUSTIC SODA.—The firmness noted in our last shows no abatement. If anything, prices are stronger in sympathy with the sharp advance abroad. Sales for prompt or over the year have been made of domestic high test at 1.85@1.87½c. f. o. b. works. The bulk of the business has been for 1901 delivery at 1.80c. f. o. b. works, the sales aggregating 4,000 drums. Powdered is firmer under an improved demand, both for prompt and forward. For the present we quote 3¼c. and upward, as to test, make and seller.

SAL SODA.—There is an improved demand, both for prompt and forward delivery. Sales have been made of several round lots of domestic at 70c. and upward f. o. b., less the usual discount terms. Concentrated is also in better request, and may be quoted firm for "Arm and Hammer" at 1.45@1.75c. f. o. b., less the usual terms. Foreign makes are all firmer at 70c. for spot or for October shipment.

MONOHYDRATE CRYSTALS.—Since the month opened there has been an improved demand, especially for delivery before the close of lake navigation. Prices remain firmer at 1.45@1.75c., and for "Snowflake" at 1¼c. f. o. b. works, less the usual discount terms.

BLEACHING POWDER.—There has been an improved demand, both for spot and for delivery over the year, as buyers are anticipating higher prices for next year. Sales have been made of several round lots at 1½@1⅞c., according to test, make and seller.

Acids.

ACETIC.—There is a good demand from consumers who are taking up their contract deliveries promptly, and in many instances they have increased them for delivery over the balance of the year. Prices remain firm at 1¾c. and upward, as to quantity and delivery point.

MURIATIC.—The usual contract deliveries are going forward, and in many instances they have been increased

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Pot and Pearl Ashes
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Mineral Soap Stock
Silex and Talc
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Turpentine
All grades of Rosin
Tar and Pitch
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BEST GREEN OLIVE OIL FOOTS, Quality Guaranteed
Tallow, Grease and Lard
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS

since the month opened. Values remain as previously quoted at 1.20c. and upward, as to strength, quantity and delivery point.

OXALIC.—The bulk of the sellers are holding firm for spot goods at 6c., which are not over plentiful. For arrival a limited quantity is offered at 5¾c.

TARTARIC.—The usual jobbing demand prevails, thus preventing any accumulation of stocks. Makers still adhere to their previous price list of 31@31½c. for crystals, and 32@32½c. for powdered, less the usual discount terms.

SULPHURIC. — Since the month opened there has been a decided increase in contract deliveries over last month, especially with mills down East, who, since the recent rains, have started up. Nothing doing as yet for 1901, and current prices prevail at 1.20c. and upward for 66 deg., as to quantity and delivery point.

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

ACETATE OF LIME.—There is a better demand, both for export and for home consumption, thus keeping stocks low in makers' hands, for which 1.05@1.10c. is named for brown, and 1.55@1.60c. for gray, as to quantity and delivery point.

ALUM.—Makers all report a satisfactory business, which is reflected in the increased call for contract deliveries, especially with the mills down East. Prices remain steady at 1.75@1.85c. for lump, and 1.85@1.95c. for ground, as to make and quantity.

ARSENIC.—More demand for spot lots in a retail way, all of which is satisfied by second hands at 4½c. and upward. First hands are generally quoting 4.60c. and upward for round lots for forward, as to make and seller. As intimated, red has been reduced and may now be quoted at 6½c. and upward, as to quality.

BLUE VITRIOL.—The bulk of the business is for prompt delivery, and is satisfied by second hands, who are selling at 4.90@5c., regardless of quality. In the absence of export inquiry, makers are quoting 5⅛@5¼c., as to make and quantity.

BRIMSTONE.—The spot market is about bare of stocks; consequently buyers are taking such lots as they can pick up from steamers on way at $23@24 per ton. Further business has been done in shipments for November and December at $21.25 per ton. Thirds about $2 less.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—Under pressure to sell by second hands, domestic may be quoted at 8½c. for either, though some holders are asking 8¾c. for powdered. Makers being well sold up for this year are not anticipating the future. English is quoted at 10@10½c., with other makes at 9½c.

CHLORATE OF SODA.—In sympathy with higher prices abroad, this market is firm at 9@9¼c., as to make, quantity and seller.

CAUSTIC POTASH.—Only a small retail business is reported for prompt delivery at 6@7c., as to test, make and quantity.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.—Under free arrivals and more pressure to sell by second hands, the market is very dull, though not quotably lower at 4¼@5½c. for calcined and 4⅝@5c. for hydrated, as to make and test. The bulk of the recent arrivals are going into store.

COPPERAS. — Since the month opened there has been a better demand for car lots for prompt and forward at 72½c., less the usual terms and point of delivery.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—The usual consumptive demand prevails, thus keeping stocks from accumulating in makers' hands. Prices remain unchanged at 23@23½c. for powdered, less the usual terms.

GLAUBER'S SALT.—Since the month opened there has been an improved demand all around in excess of regular contract deliveries. Prices in consequence are steadier at 70@80c. for car lots, as to delivery point.

NITRATE of SODA.—The market is fairly steady for spot at 1.75@1.77½c., and for arrival at 1.77½@1.80c., as to date of shipment. In their circular Messrs. Parsons & Petit say:—

The following are the actual shipments of nitrate of soda from the West Coast for September during the past five years: To Europe, 1900, 81,000; 1899, 124,000; 1898, 88,000; 1897, 97,000; 1896, 65,000. To America, 1900, 9,000; 1899, 9,500; 1898, 12,000; 1897, 7,000; 1896, 7,500. Totals, 1900, 90,000; 1899, 133,500; 1898, 100,000; 1897, 104,000; 1896, 72,500. Total shipments from Jan. 1 to Sept 30.: To Europe (as cabled), 1900, 723,000; 1899, 766,000; 1898, 574,000; 1897, 508,000; 1896, 674,000. To America, 1900, 98,000; 1899, 99,000; 1898, 92,500; 1897, 72,000; 1896, 71,500. Totals, in tons, 1900, 821,000; 1899, 865,000; 1898, 666,500; 1897, 580,000; 1896, 754,500. Loadings on Oct. 1: To Europe, 1900, 131,000; 1899, 144,000; 1898, 41,000; 1897, 113,000; 1896, 122,000. To America, 1900, 15,000; 1899, 5,500; 1898, 15,500; 1897, 114,500; 1896, 124,500. Totals, in tons, 1900, 146,000; 1899, 149,500; 1898, 56,000; 1897, 114,500; 1896, 124,500. Quantity actually on the way up to the 1st of Oct. for the East Coast of the United States was 169,259 bags. Spot stock in store at the various Eastern ports of the United States Oct. 1 estimated 6,885 bags. Spot price of nitrate of soda at New York Oct. 1: 1900, 1.77½; 1899, 1.65; 1898, 1.47½; 1897, 1.67½; 1896, 1.75.

SAL AMMONIAC.—More demand is reported for spot and nearby parcels, at 6⅛@6¼c. for white grain, 6⅜@6½c. for rough and 9@9¼c. for lump, as to make and seller.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—No change in the situation except that deliveries since the month opened show an increase over the past few weeks. Prices remain steady at 5¾@6c. for brown and 7¾@8c. for white crystals, less the usual discount terms.

SALTPETER.—There is not enough demand to test the market, only small retail sales of crude are reported at 3.60c., and of refined at 4¼@5¼c., according to grade and make.

Ammoniates, Potashes, Etc.

During the past week there has been an improved demand all around for the leading ammoniates, especially in blood and tankage, and at the close packers were holding prices above buyers' views. Sulphate of ammonia is firmer with sales reported at $2.75, now asking $2.77½@2.80 for November and December shipments. Blood has sold freely at $2 f. o. b. Chicago and at the close $2.05@2.10 f. o. b. was named for a limited quantity. Tankage also is firmer at $1.80@1.85 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago for 9 and 20. Fish scrap is not quotable as there is none for sale of either wet or dry. Calcutta bone meal is easier and may be quoted at $23@24 per ton, as to grade. Domestic steamed ground is also dull and easy at $18@20 per ton, as to purity. In their circular Messrs. Thos. H. White & Co., say.:—

"The ammoniate market, since our respects of the 1st ultimo, has been quiet. Some interest has been shown in the usual offerings of packers' tankage, contracts 6 to 12 months from Nov. 1. Several sales are reported on the basis of $1.65 to $1.70 and 10 f. o. b. Chicago. The distribution of manufactured goods to the fall trade has been very active all the month, and is in excess of past seasons in the Eastern States. In the Western circuit it has been poor, averaging about 65 per cent. of last year. We have no change to note in the position of nitrate of soda or of cottonseed meal. Sulphate of ammonia has declined considerably abroad. We quote: Crushed tankage 10 and 15 per cent., $19.50@20 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10, $18.50@19 per ton f. o. b. Chicago.; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, $17@17.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 6½ and 25, $13.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, $1.67@1.70 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, $1.95@2 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, $2.15@2.20 and 10 per unit c. a. f. Baltimore; dried fish, $2 and 10 per unit f. o. b. factory. Sulphate of ammonia—Foreign, $2.65@2.70 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York;

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If you are contemplating the purchase of machinery of any kind, and desire to be brought in contact with the different manufacturers, the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter will be glad to supply full information upon receipt of request.

The Nitrate Industry.

Negotiations between the European and the Coast producers have been proceeding in leisurely fashion for some time past, and the impression is being sedulously fostered for market purposes that an agreement is in sight; but, as a mater of fact, little or no progress has yet been made beyond the theoretical recognition of the growing necessity of a curtailment of output. All depends on the acceptance of the claims put forward by the English companies, and the recent advance in nitrate of soda is not exactly conducive to concessions on the part of the more favorably situated private oficinas, which, for the nonce, are going at full steam ahead. The myth of official intervention in support of a restrictive policy is also exploded, the Chilian Government, on the contrary, objecting thereto on budgetary grounds and counting on an export of 31 millions of quintals in 1901, according to the President's message to Congress. The basis of the present so-called "combination for the restriction of shipments" is, therefore, 30½ millions of quintals, or, say, one million more than this year—an augmentatio ad absurdum, the more glaring that the falling off in consumption continues; the current twelve months' total will not exceed 29 millions of quintals. So much for the famous propaganda run by the Permanent Nitrate Committee at a cost of some £40,000 per annum, of which the Chilian Government benevolently contributes one-half! The consumer is prepared to pay a fair price for the best of fertilizers, but he puts his back up when unduly squeezed, as in the past season, on the plea of a fictitious scarcity of supplies. Only let the supply be kept within the bounds, and as much nitrate will be easily sold at £9 per ton as is good for the constitution of the industry; continue producing on the present scale, and assuredly the price will go back to £7 10s. Considering the enormous stocks which must be left in Chili at December 31 next, owing to the dearth of tonnage, 28 millions of quintals is the maximum figure at which next year's production should be fixed, and the apportionment we would suggest as follows:

English Companies.	No. of Oficinas.	Quintals.
Alianza ..	1	1,750,000
Amelia	3	850,000
Anglo-Chilian ..	2	1,100,000
Buenaventura	1	100,000
Colorado	2	250,000
Consolidated	1	350,000
Julia	1	150,000
Lagunas Co.	1	750,000
Do. Syndicate	2	1,250,000
Lautaro	3	1,400,000
Liverpool	1	600,000
London	1	500,000
Paccha	2	300,000
Rosario	3	1,200,000
Salar del Carmen	1	500,000
Santiago	1	750,000
San Donato	1	150,000
San Jorge	1	500,000
San Pablo	1	150,000
San Sebastian	1	150,000
Santa Catalina	1	250,000
Santa Elena	1	100,000
Santa Rita	1	400,000
Tamarugal	2	500,000
	35	14,000,000

Coasters	No. of Oficinas.	Quintals.
Agua Santa Co.	3	1,750,000
Angela	1	250,000
Antofagasta Co.	1	500,000
Atacaam ..	1	250,000
Cala Cala	1	350,000
Compania	1	150,000
Constancia	1	650,000
Esmeralda	1	100,000
Galte	3	800,000
Granja Dominguez & Co.	8	2,750,000
Keryma	1	200,000
La Perla	1	200,000
Mercedes	1	150,000
Perfetti	2	1,100,000
Progreso	1	100,000
Rosita	1	100,000
San Antonio	1	250,000
San Esteban	1	250,000
San Fernando	1	100,000
San Patricio	1	200,000
Serena	1	100,000
Union	1	450,000
Vernal	2	700,000
Vis	1	150,000
Folsch & Martin	*7	1,800,000
Gildemeister & Co.	2	600,000
	46	14,000,000

*Including Buena Esperanza.

The above "cuotas," carefully and impartially based on the merits and demerits of each individual oficina, may not meet with universal approval, the altruistic sense being imperfectly developed in nitrate circles, but adversity makes strange bedfellows, and the better placed "salitreros" will do well to face the fact that their own interests counsel liberal treatment of their weaker brethren. The heaviest sacrifices under our schedule naturally fall on the large oficinas, but the "cuotas" are, as a rule, considerably above those with which the producers were satisfied under the convenio of 1896, especially taking into consideration the reduced productive capacities fixed by the committee of experts just two years ago. It is not pretended that 100,000 or 150,000 quintals will resuscitate hopeless "crocks" like Saints Pablo, Donato and Elena of English parentage, or the decayed Chilian small fry; they can transfer their "cuotas," enabling the directors of the former to draw arrears of fees and the owners of the latter to enjoy an unexpected income. With nitrate at 5s. 9d. (and later on 6s.) per quintal every going concern will make handsome profits without digging its own grave, and satisfactory dividends with adequate additions to reserve will become the rule instead of the exception even in the case of overcapitalized companies. On a modest output of 750,000 quintals, helped by iodine, the Lagunas Company, for instance (which for two years and a half has kept its powder dry while most of its neighbors have been fizzling like damp squibs), can pay 5 per cent., representing 25 per cent. on the shares at their present rubbish price. As to the large private producers, combination will make them rich beyond the dreams of avarice, the maximum happiness of the greatest number will be assured, and the nitrate industry, now under a dark financial cloud, will recover the prestige to which it is inherently entitled. The only possible objectors to this millennial situation are some of the company directors, who may scent in a limitation of output a shrinkage of their incomes as agents, brokers, and nitrate dealers. This, as we have before hinted, is the most dangerous rock ahead, and all the skill of the chief British pilot, Mr. Robert Harvey, will be required in order to steer the nitrate ship clear of it. Without the security of the nitrate duties Chilian bonds would not be worth a week's purchase, and Chili should encourage any reasonable scheme to eke out the deposits, the limited duration of which has already attracted attention in financial circles. Thrift is, however, a quality unknown in South America, and, after all, the government cannot compel the producers to make more nitrate than suits them. An output of 28 millions of quintals will, with the large stocks on hand, leave ample room for an export of 29½ millions—not too much nitrate, but just nitrate enough to ensure really remunerative prices. By all means let our "cuotas" be turned upside down and inside out; we do not care a row of pins how the "salitreros" divide the spoils, but we warn them that, if they intend to exceed the total suggested in this article, they may as well save themselves the trouble of a combination.—London Railway Times.

The Petroleum Trade of Formosa.

The value of the import of kerosene oil has scarcely altered from last year. Of the 1,595,885 gallons imported in 1889, about 1,450,000 gallons, valued at £38,580, passed through Tamsui, of which about 1,250,000 gallons were of the American "Comet" brand, the balance of 2,000,000 gallons consisting of Russian "Sun brand" oil. Importations of Langkat oil were not recorded, and no shipments of oil in bulk were received here during 1899.

There were also a few importations of kerosene oil into Kelung from Japan—some of which bore, among others, the "Comet" mark. This oil was not, however, what it purported to be, as the "Comet" brand is the sole property of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, and this mark as well as others have been registered by them in Japan. The oil proved to be of Japanese production, put up in old kerosene tins bearing the names of various American oil companies, which had been used in sending camphor oil to Japan from Formosa and, no doubt, thanks to those marks, imposed for a time on the natives here to the detriment of the sale of the genuine article. The practice was, however, effectually stopped after official representations had been made.

The principal demand in North Formosa continues to be for oil put up in cases in preference to oil in bulk or in tins unprotected by outer wooden cases, and the "Comet" brand of oil still holds the first place in popular estimation.

With regard to the importation of bulk oil it is estimated that other things being equal it will be possible, by drawing off the oil into storage tanks from tank steamers—and putting it into tins and cases locally to sell at such a rate as to enter into competition very successfully with other case oil on the market.—British Consular Report.

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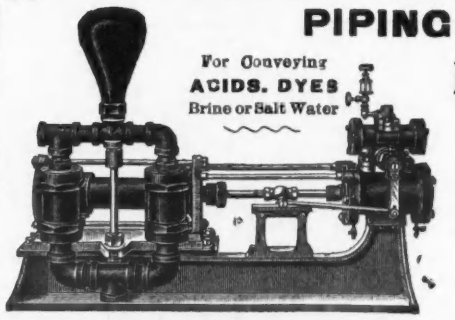

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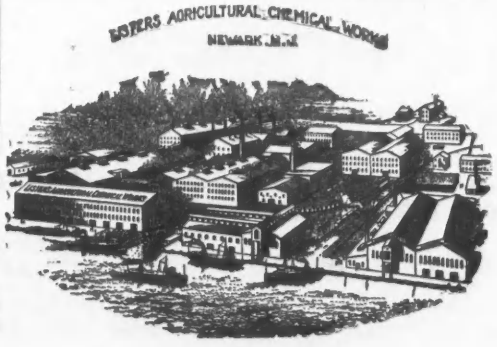

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DYE MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 41.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 6, 1900.

The general condition of the market shows little if any improvement over those which governed last week. There is a fairly strong undertone, but no movement in a large way. Buyers seem undetermined and inclined to stand still pending more definite conditions—political and economical. Meanwhile the number of jobbing sales indicates that stocks of many lines are low in consumers' hands, and were it not for the wave of caution which always strikes the conservative business world upon the eve of important political events, the present fall trade would undoubtedly be a heavy one. As it is, while there is a lack of snap to the market, and some lines appear to sag, business on the whole is considered satisfactory.

ACETATE OF SODA.—A fairly steady jobbing demand has prevailed for some time. The market, however, has declined with reduced cost of production, and is now quoted at 4¼@4½c.

ALBUMEN.—Demand for both egg and blood is not heavy in the local market, but it is sufficient, with the short offerings, to maintain a firm market. The European crop of egg albumen is now nearly all in, and results are as previously stated. There can, therefore, be no hope for an easier tendency this year. Blood albumen is also firm. Quotations are repeated without change—egg 55@63c., and blood 16@18c.

ALIZARINE.—There is still a fairly steady market, without particular feature. Prices are firm upon the basis of former quotations.

ANILINE OIL.—In a jobbing way there has been a fair demand, which attracts but little notice. The market is steady at unchanged prices of 9c. to 9¾c.

ANILINE SALT.—The same firm feeling prevails, and holders refuse to make concessions, though demand is comparatively light. Quotations of 8¾@9c. are repeated.

BICHLORIDE OF TIN.—There has been a good jobbing demand for some time. Transactions are not remarkably heavy, but sufficient to lend a healthy tone to the market. We repeat current quotations of 10½@12c. for 50 degs. and 12½@14c. for 60 degs.

BICHROMATES.—Consuming industries have shown considerable interest of late, and the market in comparison with most other lines is active and strong, at current quotations for both potash and soda. While firm, however, there seems little prospect of a change in present prices of 8½c. for potash, and 6⅜c. for soda.

CUTCH.—The market is devoid of life, and the little business doing attracts no attention. Stocks are not heavy, but demand is so light that the tendency is rather easier. Prices are without quotable change. We again quote upon the basis of 5½@6c. for mat.

DEXTRINE.—Business showed considerable improvement during the week, and the market might be quoted as rather active and firm, with imported selling at higher figures. The domestic product, while in good demand, has not fluctuated. We quote as follows:—Imported, 6@6½c.; domestic, 5½@6c., and corn dextrine, 2¾@3c.

DIVI-DIVI.—Arrivals continue light in about an even proportion with demand, and store stocks are practically undisturbed. Holders, however, express unwillingness to make concessions, and prices are still held upon the basis of $55 ex store.

FUSTIC.—There is a quiet yet a steady market at old current quotations. Values range at from $16 to $22. Mexican is offered at $20@22.

GAMBIER.—There was at least a fair amount of business done on consumers' account, and at least two cars were sold for prompt delivery at current quotations. With the operators, however, the week was a quiet one, devoid of much interest. The lull in speculation has been attributed to various reasons, one of which is said to be the uncertainly prevailing upon the eve of an election. Three sailers and at least two steamers are now afloat for New York and Boston with over 22,000 bales, but the statistical position is much stronger than it was this time last year. Then the visible supply to Feb. 1, was 87,000 bales, now to the same date it is but 47,000 bales. Deliveries last month aggregated some 56,000 bales, while the total deliveries to consumers since Jan. 1 have been 115,000, as against 101,000 bales during the same period last year.

The market prices as now quoted differ but slightly if at all from the basis of quotations of the previous week. Gambier ex-store is offered at from 4⅛ to 4¼, with small lots of selected stock held at 4½c. Sailer gambier ex-dock at 4.10; June-August shipment at 4@4½c.; July-Sept. at 3.90 and Oct.-Dec. at 3.85. The statistical position on Oct. 1, is given as follows:—

	Bales.	Bales.
In store, New York	16,500	
In store, Boston	1,250	17,750
AFLOAT FOR AND AT NEW YORK.		
Sailer Wm. H. Connor, in port.	8,012	
Sailer Avanti Savoia, now due.	7,569	
Steamer ——, due about Oct. 15, 1900	1,000	
Steamer ——, due about Nov. 15, 1900	3,000	
Sailer Lagletto, due in January, 1901	8,000	27,581
AFLOAT FOR BOSTON.		
Sailer Freeman, due in January, 1901	3,000	3,000
*Visible supply to Feb. 1, 1900		48,331
Deliveries for consumption since Jan. 1, 1900		114,867
Exports from United States to Europe during April and May, 1900		2,508
Total deliveries since Jan. 1, 1900		117,375

*Visible supply does not include gambier via London unless as above specified.

HYPOSULPHATE OF SODA.—There is no material change in the situation. The market remains quiet but steady, at old current quotations:—German in casks on spot, $2.10@2.20; kegs, $2.20@2.50; American in casks, $1.80@2; in kegs, $1.90@2.12½.

INDIGO.—We treat the situation editorially in to-day's issue, and there is little to add to our previous reports. Consumers are making inquiries, and a good, strong market at higher figures than prevailed last season is expected, notwithstanding that crop reports point to a heavier out-turn by about 25,000 maunds. The expectation is based upon the fact that the amount carried over from last season is very much less than it was for the previous year, and because the failure of the Madras crop and the shortage of Java is sure to create new buyers for East Indian. The production of synthetic will be heavy, but well within market requirements, so that, altogether, the position seems favorable for higher prices.

LOGWOOD.—The Tjomo arrived during the week with about 2,000,000 pounds, which had previously been sold. Apart from this the market was without feature. No new contracts have been made, and but little interest shown. Prices remain within the same range of values.

NUTGALLS.—Business done is of a minor sort, and of little consequence. The stock of blue Aleppo galls on spot is lighter than ever, and cannot possibly be increased. The market consequently is still quoted very firm at from 26 to 27 cents. Futures, however, are dropping lower, and 15 cents is freely offered, but with comparatively few takers as yet. It is thought that for a good round order even this price could be shaded. With China galls there has been a little business done on spot on the basis of 21c. Demand for shipments, too, has been quite good at from 19c. to 20c.

PRUSSIATES.—There is nothing to report beyond the same easy feeling for potash referred to in our last issue,

when we noted a decline of 1c. Even at the present low figure of 17c. there has been little active buying, and the market may generally be reported quiet. Soda is unchanged at 14@15c.

PICRIC ACID.—There has been a fair demand for picric acid and prices have been advanced to 33@35c., at which figure the market is firm.

STARCH.—Evidence of more life was noticeable, and at least a fair amount of business was done. With improved demand and reported shortage of the crop, potato starch is firmer and a full ¼c. higher. The lowest accepted price for 100 ton lots is now 3½c., while car lots sell at 3¾c. For smaller quantities 4c. is asked. Other grades are firm in sympathy, but without quotable change as follows: Corn in bbls., 1.55@2c.; in bags, 1.45@1½c.; rice, 7½@9c., and wheat, 4½@5½c.

SUMAC.—Demand keeps up fairly well, but there is only a little stock to offer on spot from second hands. This readily brings from $57.50@58. Futures are easier and the market seems rather heavy, with a good chance for concessions upon large lots. The asking price is from $52 to $53.

TAPIOCA AND SAGO FLOUR.—Interest has dropped off and but little if any interest was shown in either tapioca or sago flour. The former is especially quiet and the latter moves sluggishly at best. In sympathy with the foreign market prices are firm, but prices are reported without change. Tapioca, 3¾@4c., and sago, 3¼@3.30c.

TIN CRYSTALS.—In sympathy with the lower cost of tin there is an easier feeling for crystals and lower prices may be looked for, though as yet quotations are given without change as follows: Barrels, 24½c.; kegs, 25c., and jars, 26c.

ZINC DUST.—Conditions are unaltered. The market is still quiet and rather inclined to be easy with prices unchanged at 7¾@8c.

If you are contemplating the purchase of machinery of any kind, and desire to be brought in contact with the different manufacturers, the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter will be glad to supply full information upon receipt of request.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Reimporting American Goods.

Washington, Oct. 5, 1900.

The Treasury Department has made a ruling of much importance to American manufacturers and exporters who ship goods abroad and who for any reason desire to reimport them free of duty. The ruling also applies to manufacturers and others who have entered their goods at foreign expositions, the free return of which is not specifically provided for by Congressional legislation.

Paragraph 483 of the Dingley act provides that articles the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means may be entered duty free, but the customs regulations specifically provided under date of Oct. 19, 1899, have made it difficult for parties importing such goods to meet the requirements of the customs service in the matter of producing evidence of the American origin of the goods within the short period of thirty days. As a result, many importers have paid the duty under protest, and have sought to secure refunds by appeal to the Board of General Appraisers, but the Board has ruled that proofs of identity will not be received by it unless first presented to the collector, and that in default of a compliance with the regulations, protests must be decided adversely. The effect of this decision was practically to confiscate the duties paid under protest, for had the importers possessed the necessary evidence of identity they would not have been obliged to pay duty upon importation. In the face of these facts the Department has come to the rescue with a new regulation suspending liquidation on this class of goods for ninety days and otherwise smoothing the path of the importer. The new provision is as follows:

"Duties paid on returned American goods cannot be refunded in the absence of a timely written protest, under Section 14 of the act of June 10, 1890, as the only importation exempted from protest by Section 1 of the act of March 3, 1875 are personal and household effects and other articles not merchandise, and Article 353 of the regulations of 1892 applying only to goods brought in as personal or household effects or passengers' baggage, but as under said section a protest cannot be filed before liquidation in all cases where the necessary proofs are not at hand at the time of re-importation, and claim is maid that the goods are of domestic manufacture, the collector may suspend liquidation for ninety days, and if in the meantime the proofs shall be produced, the collector may liquidate the entry accordingly, refunding the duties paid as an excess of deposit."

Under the new regulation importers unable to produce proofs of the American origin of their goods upon importation may make a deposit of the estimated duties thereon, and even if the proofs are not satisfactory to the collector, will still have the recourse of filing a protest at the time of liquidation, which protest will be considered by the Board in view of the fact that the proofs of identity have been submitted to the collector.

Patents Granted.

658,321.—PROCESS OF ABSORBING THE SURPLUS MERCURY IN THE MANUFACTURE OF MERCURY MIRRORS. Daniel J. Murnane, Tuxedo Park, Mo. Filed Jan. 20, 1900. Issued Sept. 18, 1900.

658,327.—PROCESS OF OBTAINING MAGNESIUM SULFATE FROM BRINE. Gerhard N. Vis, Basle, Switzerland. Filed Jan. 29, 1900. Issued Sept. 18, 1900.

658,350.—NON-REFILLING BOTTLE. John H. Doerr, Camden, N. J. Filed Dec. 20, 1899. Issued Sept. 25, 1900.

658,411.—IONONE DERIVATIVE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Johann C. W. F. Tiemann, Berlin, Germany. Filed April 20, 1898. Issued Sept. 25, 1900.

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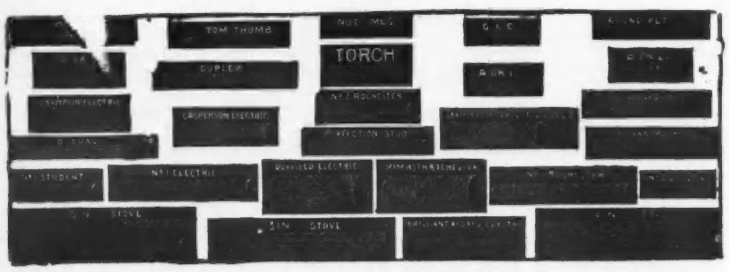

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